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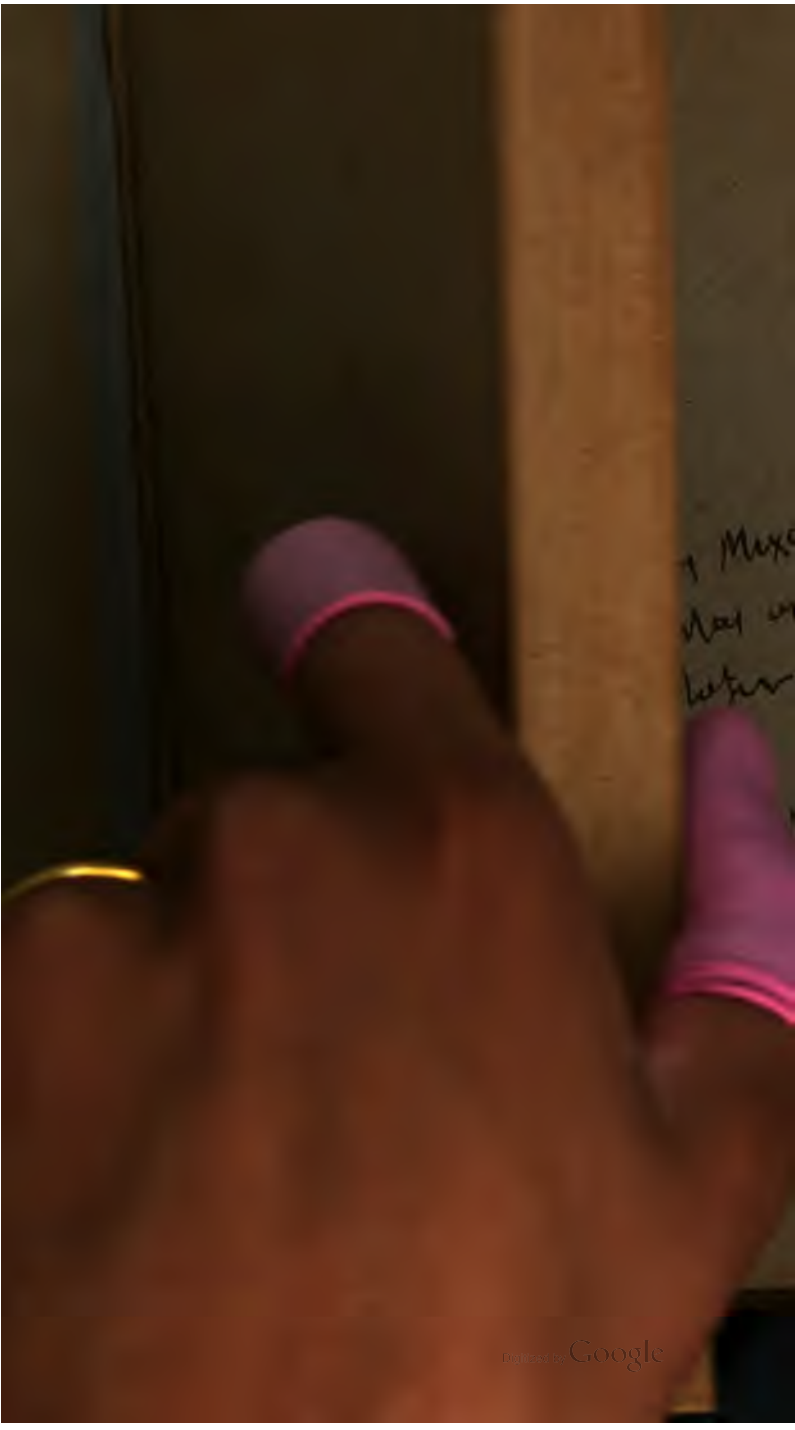
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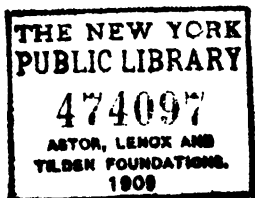
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| <i>Andocides, Dobson's (Reisk.).</i> | <i>Lysias, Dobson's (Reisk.).</i> |
| <i>Anthologia Græca, Palatini Codicis, 1819.</i> | <i>Moschus, Leipzig, 1835.</i> |
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| <i>Athenæus, Leipzig, 1834.</i> | <i>Palæphatus, Fischer's, 1789.</i> |
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| <i>Callimachus, Blomfield's, 1815.</i> | <i>Plato, variorum, London, 1826.</i> |
| <i>Ctesias, Schweighæuser's.</i> | <i>(Reference to §, generally.)</i> |
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| <i>Demosthenes, Dobson's (Reisk.).</i> | <i>Pythagoras, Gaisford's.</i> |
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| <i>Dionysius Halicarnassæus.</i> | <i>Simonides, Schneidewin's, 1835.</i> |
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| <i>Hephæstion.</i> | <i>Theocritus, Leipzig, 1825.</i> |
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REMARKS.

COMMUTATION OF CERTAIN LETTERS.

§ 1. The DIGAMMA was the sixth letter of the old Greek alphabet. In most of the ancient inscriptions it is represented by F, the same as the Roman F; hence its name *digamma* (δῖς, γάμμα), that is, two capital gammas united. Its real name is *Bav*, which is nothing more than *Vav* or *Vau* (י), the corresponding letter of the Oriental alphabet.

Dionysius the Halicarnassian (Roman. Antiq. 1, 20) considers it equivalent to the diphthong *Or* or the Latin *V*. We may suppose then that F had the sound of the English *W*, or the Latin *V* as the Romans pronounced it; and that, in the time of Dionysius, the diphthong *ou* was sounded like French *ou*, or English *oe*, as in *moon*. Compare the exclamation *οὔαι*, Latin *væ*, English *wo* or *woe*.

Herodotus in one instance (4, 110) represents it by the diphthong *OI* (if the reading be genuine). He states that *οἰόφ* in the Scythian language means *άνήρ*, *man*; which seems to be nothing more than the Teutonic *wer*, and Latin *vir*.

It is supposed further that the proper name *Ὀϊλεύς* was originally *Fίλευς*. If so, F was changed into O. Pindar (Olym. 9, 167) has *Ἰλιάδα*, for *Ὀϊλιάδα*, of the son of *Oileus*.

Hesychius and other glossarists represent it by *B* or *I*, probably because in their time *β* was pronounced like *v*, and *γ* had the Romaic sound. Most of the digammated words contained in the following list are to be found in Hesychius.

ΑΑΩ, original theme *ΑΦΑΩ*· *ἀάβακτοι*, *ἀβλαβῆς*, that is, *ἀσφατοι*. Compare *ἀνάτα*, that is, *αφατα* (υυ-), for the common *ατη*, Pind. Pyth. 2, 53; 3, 42. See also below (§ 3. 1, 3).

ἄγρυμι — *ΦΑΓΩ*· *βάγος*, *κλάσμα ἄγρου*, that is, *τὸ ἄγός γαπτός*, *κλάσμα*. See also the following.

ἄγω — *Φαγω*· *βάγος*, *βασιλεύς*, *στρατιώτης*, that is, *ὁ ἄγός*.

Compare Latin *vagus*, *vagor*, *veho*, *vagabundus*, English *wagon*, *wain*, *vagabond*. See also the preceding.

ἄλις — Φαλις· γάλι, ἱκανόν.

ἄναξ — Φαναξ, Dionys. Hal. Rom. Antiq. 1, 20.

ἀνδάνω — ΦΑΔΩ· βάδομαι, ἀγαπῶ· γαδεδᾶν, χαίρειν· γαδεώ, χαρά· γαδεῖν, χαρίσασθαι· γάδεσθαι, ἡδεσθαι· γάσσαν, ἡδονήν, formed from ΦΑΔΩ after the analogy of δόξα (δοξα) from δοκέω (ΔΟΚΩ). Compare γαίω, γαῦρος, γηθίω, Latin *gaudeo*, *gaudium*, English *gay*.

ἀνήρ — Φανήρ, Dionys. Hal. Rom. Antiq. 1, 20.

γαστήρ — ΦΑΣΤΗΡ· γέντερ, κοιλία, the same as the Latin *venter*. Compare German *Wanst*, English *waist*.

δεῖδω — ΦΔΕΙΩ· βδέλλων, τρέμων· ἢ βδέων· βδύλλειν, δεδέναι, τρέμειν· ἢ βδεῖν. It seems then that δεῖδω is connected with βδέω. (Compare Arist. Plut. 693, ὑπὸ τοῦ δέους βδέουσα δριμύτερον γαλῆς?)

ἔαρ, ἥρ — Φεαρ, Φηρ· γέαρ, ἔαρ. Compare Latin *ver*.

ἔαω — Φεαω· ἔβασον, ἔασον, aor. imperat.

ἔδω, *to eat* — Φεδω· γέσμα, γεῦμα, that is, ἔδ-μα, after the analogy of ἄσμα from ἄδω. Compare Saxon *fed-an*, English *feed*, *fed*, *food*, *fodder*.

ἔθω — Φεθω· βεσόν, ἔθος· γηθία, ἥθη, analogous to Φετια from ἔτος, in the Orchomenian inscription.

ΕΙΔΩ or ΙΔΩ — ΦΕΙΔΩ or ΦΙΔΩ· γισάμεναι, εἰδέναι, for ισάμεναι (ισάναι) from ἰσᾶμι· γοῖδημι, ἐπιστάμαι, from οἶδα. Compare Latin *video*, English *wit*, *wot*, *wise*, *wisdom*.

εἴκοσι, Doric εἴκατι — Φεικατι· βεῖκατι, εἴκοσι. The Orchomenian inscription has Φικατι. Compare the Latin *viginti*.

εἴκω, *yield*, *give way* — Φεικω· βεικηλά, νοηλῆ, ἀχρεῖα· γίξαι, χωρῆσαι, that is, εἶξαι. Compare English *weak*, German *schwach*, *weich*.

εἶλω, εἰλέω, ΕΑΤΩ, ἐλίσσω — ΦΕΛΩ· γελίκη, ἐλιξ, connected with ἐλίσσω· γελίξαι, συνειλῆσαι, from ἐλίσσω· γέλουτρον, ἔλουτρον, from ΕΑΤΩ. Compare Latin *volvo* (the original form of ΕΑΤΩ), *volumen*, English *wallow*, *welter*, German *walzen*.

ΕΙΠΩ or ΕΠΩ — ΦΕΙΠΩ or ΦΕΠΩ· γίπον, εἶπον. The Elean inscription has Φεπος for ἔπος. Compare Latin *voco*, *vox* (ὄψ), English *voice*.

ἐκάς — Φεκας· βεῖκας, μακράν· βεκῶς, μακρόθεν.

ἐκών — Φεκων· γεκαθά, ἐκούσα.

ἐλίσσω, see εἶλω.

ἐλκω — **Ε**λκω, **FEΛΩ** · γέλλαι, τίλαι, aorist infinitive. Compare Latin *vello*, *vellico*, English *pull*.

ἐλπω — **Ε**λπω · γέτις, ἐλπίς. The Potidean monument has **HEΛΠΙΑ**, that is ἐλπίδ', for the common ἐλπίδα. Compare the English *help*?

ΕΛΩ, see εἰλω.

ΕΛΩ, to take — **FEΛΩ** · γέντο, for ἔλετο · γέννου, for ἐλοῦ.

ἐννυμι — **FEΩ** · γεῖθρον, ἔνδυμα · γέμματα, ἱμάτια · γεστία, ἔνδυσις · γέστρα, στολή · γῆμα, ἱμάτιον. The Etymologicum Magnum has βέστον or βέττον, ἱμάτιον. Compare Latin *vestis* (ἔσθης), *velum* (?) English *vest*.

ΕΠΩ, see **ΕΙΠΩ**.

ΕΡΓΩ, work — **FEΡΓΩ** · γαβεργός, ἔργον μισθωτός. The Elean inscription has **Φαργον**, that is, ἔργον. Compare English *work* (ἔργα), German *Werk*.

ἔρρω — **Ε**ρρω or **FEΡΩ** · βαρόρει, ἀπολεῖ · βέρορης, δραπέτης · βέρορεύει, δραπετεύει. The Etymologicum Magnum has βέρης, δραπέτης · βερηδεύει, δραπετεύει. See also ἔρρω in the Catalogue.

ἔτος — **Ε**τος · γέτος, ἐνιαυτός · γέτορι, ἔτι. The Elean inscription has **Ε**τεια, the Orchomenian **Ε**τεια, for ἔτεια. Compare Latin *vetus*, *vetustus*.

ΕΩ, to seat — **FEΩ** · γέννον, κάθιζε.

ἦθος, see ἔθω.

ἥλιος — **Φ**ηλιος · βέλα, ἥλιος, καὶ αὐγή · βελλάσεται, ἥλιωθήσεται · γέλαν, αὐγὴν ἥλιου · γελοδυτία, ἥλιοδυσία. Also ἀβέλιον, ἥλιον, that is, ἄελιον. According to Eustathius (ad Odys. 10, 192), the Pamphylians said βαβέλιος for ἥλιος, or rather ἄελιος. The form ἀβέλ-ιος seems to contain the elements of Ἀπέλλων commonly Ἀπόλλων, *Apollo*. For Ἀπέλλων, see Eustath. ad Il. 2, 103.

ἴσος — **Φ**ισος · βίωρ, ἴσως, σχεδόν · γισγόν, ἴσον. The compound **Φ**ισοτελιαν, for ἰσοτέλειαν, is found in an ancient inscription (Rose's Inscript. Græc. tab. 45). The form γισγόν implies that ἴσος was originally **Φ**ισ**Φ**ος.

οἶκος — **Φ**οικος, Dionys. Hal. Rom. Antiq. 1, 20. Compare the Latin *vicus*.

οἶνος — **Φ**οινος · γοῖνος, οἶνος. Compare Latin *vinum*, English *wine*.

οὗ, of him — **Φ**ου · γίο, αὐτοῦ, that is **Ξ**ο · γῶ, εαυτῶ, ἰδίῳ, καὶ σῶ · γίν, σοί, that is, ἐν. — See also Priscian (p. 546, Putsch.), Νέστορα δὲ **Φ**οῦ παιδός.

ρόδον — **Φ**ροδον · βρόδα, ρόδα.

ρόπαλον — **Φ**ροπαλον · βράκαλον. For the commutation of π and κ, see below (§ 7).

§ 2. 1. In many words the digamma was changed into *h* (°). E. g.

Ἑλένη, for **Ἑ**λένη, Dionys. Hal. Rom. Antiq. 1, 20; Priscian. p. 546, Putsch.

ἑσπέρα, ἑσπία, Latin *vespera*, *vesta*.

ἡγίομαι, from ἄγω (**ἄ**γω) · ἵστωρ, from **Ι**ΔΩ (**Ἰ**ΔΩ).

2. In a few instances **ἦ** seems to take the place of *h* (°). Thus *ισχύρ* (originally *ισχύρ*) becomes *βισχύρ* or *γισχύρ*, in Hesychius. Also *γιστίαι*, *ιστουργοί* · *γωσιῶ*; *παύσομαι*, both from *ἵστωμι*, in the same glossary.

§ 3. 1. The digamma **ἦ** has *r* for its corresponding vowel, by which we mean that when **ἦ** (*v*, *w*) is *attenuated*, it becomes *r* (*U*, or *oo*, as in *moon*). E. g.

αὔρω (**ἄ**ρῶ), Latin *augeo*, *vigeo*, *vegeo*.

δew, English *dew*.

δύο, Latin *duo*, *duellum*, English *two*, *twain*, *twin*, *twice*.

ΕΑΤΩ, *volvo*, *volutus*.

λεuός, λeíos, *levis* or *lævis* (*smooth*).

ναῦς, *navis*, *navy* : νεῦρον, *nervus*, *nerve*.

πιφανύσκω, from **ἦ**ΑΩ, originally **ἦ**Α**ἦ**Ω. Compare the Pamphylian φάβος for φάος (Eustath. ad Odys. 10, 192); also the proper name Δημοφά**ἦ**ων for Δημοφάων (Priscian. p. 546).

πνέω, πλεύμων, πνεύμων, Saxon *blowan*, English *blow*.

ρeío, ρeῦμα, *rivus*, *river*.

ἮΤΩ, ἐρῶ, Latin *se-rvo* : λῶ, *so-ivo*.

So *auceps*, from *avis*, *capió*; *monui*, for *monvi* (*monevi*), from *moneo*; *fautor*, from *faueo*.

2. On the other hand, *r* (*U*) may be hardened into its corresponding consonant **ἦ** (*v*, *w*). E. g. *peruke*, *periwig*, *wig*; *lieutenant*, pronounced *lutenant*, *levtenant*, *livtenant*, *liftenant*, &c.

We remark further, that the Romaic diphthongs *av*, *ev*, *ηv*, before a *vowel*, a *liquid* (*λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ρ*), or a *middle mute* (*β*, *γ*, *δ*), are pronounced essentially like *av*, *ev*, *eev*. In all other cases, like *αφ*, *εφ*, *ηφ*. That is, *v* in these diphthongs is a consonant, *v*, or *f*.

3. It is believed by many that the diphthongs *av*, *ev*, *ηv*, arose out of *αἦ*, *εἦ*, *ηἦ*, by the attenuation of **ἦ**. "In a later age," says Thiersch (Greek Gram. § 16), "the original pronunciation of *ev* and *av* returned universally, so that the

sounds *eu* and *au* disappeared from the speech of the modern Greeks." According to this hypothesis, there was a time when *av*, *ev*, *ηv*, were pronounced αF, εF, ηF, respectively; as αFος, δεFω, ηFδον, for αῦος, δέυω, ἡῦδον. Then, as the Greeks became more civilized, and their ears more delicate, the vowel *υ* took the place of its less civilized colleague F. But when the language began to decline, the Greeks *unanimously*, and probably on the same day, adopted the ante-Homeric pronunciation of these diphthongs. This hypothesis is not as satisfactory as it might be; we propose the following.

We have every reason to believe that in many words (not in all) the syllables which are represented by *av*, *ev*, *ηv*, were originally pronounced αF, εF, ηF. Thus, there was a time when ναῦς, παῦρος, αὔατα, Ζεύς, were pronounced ν α Fς, παFρος, αFατα, ΖεFς (compare Latin *divus*). In fact, αὔατα in Pindar is an anapæst (υ υ -), not a creticus (- υ -); which clearly shows that *av* in this word is *not a diphthong* (§ 1). In course of time, the educated in general, and the Athenians in particular, softened αF and εF into *av* and *ev*, and pronounced *av* like *ou* in *out*, and *ev* like *ek-oo* (rapidly); we mean to say, that they spelled as they pronounced. The mass of the people however — the uneducated, of course — who are always averse to changes in language, never troubled themselves about refinements, and continued to pronounce αF, εF, and ηF after the manner of their forefathers, not even excepting *contracted* words, as αῦω from αὔω, εῦ from εὔ, ἔπλεω from ἔπλεο.

4. It may be remarked here that *i* (as in *machine*) when hardened becomes *y* as in *you* (Italian *j*). So that *i* has the same relation to *j*, that *u* (as in *bull*) has to *w* (*v*, F). Perhaps the Greek *i* when followed by a vowel was often hardened; still we cannot suppose that it had the power of an ordinary consonent. E. g.

ἱερύνουσ' pronounced *y*ερύνουσ', Odys. 14, 94.

πόλιος, πολγος, Il. 2, 811.

Ἰστίαϊαν, Ἰστυγαιαν, Il. 2, 537.

ἦια, ἦγα, Odys. 5, 266.

Perhaps the endings -ῶ, -ιοῦμαι, of the future, were in common conversation often pronounced by *synizesis* nearly like -*yo*, -*you-mai*.

§ 4. In a few instances, F was changed into φ. This is denied by Buttmann. E. g.

σφί, σφίν, σφός, σφῶι, for σFε, σFιν, σFος, σFωι.
σφέλας, German *Schwelle* (threshold).
φολκός, Latin *valgus*?

§ 5. 1. We may suppose that words which in the old language—the theoretical parent of Greek, Latin, Gothic, Saxon, German, English, and other kindred languages—began with ΣF (sv, sw), not unfrequently drop one of these consonants. F, when σ is dropped, is often changed into h (°); see above (§ 2). Sometimes both consonants disappear. This hypothesis seems to be necessary because it is easier to believe that Σ or F is in certain instances dropped, than that a labial is changed into Σ, and *vice versâ*. For example, it is more satisfactory to suppose that ΣFEKTPOΣ (German *Schwäher*) became Greek Φεκυρος (now written εκυρός), Latin *socer*, Italian *suocero*, than that the labial F (v, w) was changed into s.

ΣFAΔ gives ΑΔΩ, ἀνδάνω, ἀδύς, βαδύς, Latin *suavis* (and perhaps *suadeo*), English *sweet*.

ΣFAΔ—ἀλλομαι, βαλλῶ, πάλλω, Latin *ballistea*, *salio*, Italian *ballo*, English *ball* (dance).

ΣFAP—σαίρω, σύρω, ἔρω, ἔρῳ, Latin *verro*, *serpo*, *erro*, Romaic *σβαρνῶ* (to drag).

ΣFAT or ΣFAΔ—ΑΔΩ or ΑΔΕΩ (to be sated), Latin *satur*, *satis*, English *sate*, and *wad*? Also ἄλις (Fαλις); for the commutation of δ and λ, compare δάκρυον, *lacryma*; Ὀδυσσεύς, Ὀλυσσεύς (Eustath. p. 289, l. 38, Rom.), *Ulysses*; the augmentative prefixes δα-, λα-; δασύς, λάσιος.

ΣFEΔ—ἔδος, ἔχομαι, ἵω, σατίνη, σέλμα, σφέλας, ἔΩ (to seat), Latin *sedeo*, *sedo*, *sido*, *sedes*, *sedile*, *sella*, *solum* (?), English *seat*, *set*, *sit*, *sell*, *saddle*, *sill*, *settle*, *soil* (?), German *Schwelle*.

ΣFEΘ—ἔθω, ἐθῶ, ἔθος, ἔθνος, Latin *suesco*. Connected with the preceding.

ΣFEIK—εἶκω (to yield, give way), οἶγω, βεικηλά, German *schwach*, *weich*, English *weak*.

ΣFEKTP—εκυρός (Fεκυρός), Latin *socer*, Italian *suacero*, German *Schwäher*.

ΣFEΔ—ἥλιος, ἄλιος, βαβέλιος, ἀβέλιος, Ἀπύλων commonly Ἀπόλλων, βέλα, βελλάσεται, σέλας, σελήνη, γέλα, γελοθυρία, Latin *sol*. See above (§ 1).

ΣFEΔ, different from the preceding—ἔλος (Fελος), πηλός, σέλιον (ἐλεόθρεπτον σελινον, Il. 2, 776), Latin *palus*, English *pool*, *puddle* (?), Romaic βάλιος (*swamp*, *marsh*). For ἔλος, see Dionys. Hal. Rom. Antiq. 1, 29.

ΣΦΕΛΛ or **ΣΦΕΛΚ** — *ἐλκω, γάλλαι*, Latin *vello, vellico, sulcus* (ὄλκος), English *pull*.

ΣΦΕΠ — *ἐπω, ἐπομαι, ἔσπον* (ἰσπov), Latin *sequor*, Italian *seguire*, French *suiivre*, English *seek*.

ΣΦΕΡ — *εἶρω* (to join), *Φεῖρηνα* for *εἰρήνη* (Priscian. p. 546, Putsch.), Latin *sero*.

ΣΦΕΧ — *ΕΧΩ*, *ἔχω, ἔσχω* (ἰσχωv).

ΣΦΙ — *ΙΩ*, *εἶμι, ἵημι* (ἔΩ), *ἰω, ΣΕΤΩ*, Latin *eo, ire, venio, via, sino* (?), English *way, went* (*wend*), *send*; all implying *going, coming*, or their causatives.

ΣΦΤ — *σῦς, ὕς*, Latin *sus*, English *swine, sow*.

ΣΦΤΔ — *ῥῖδωρ, ἰδρώω*, Latin *sudo*, English *water, wet, sweat*; Phrygian *βῖδv* (*water*), Clem. Alex. p. 673.

ΣΦΤΡ — *σφυρόν*, Latin *sura*?

2. "The Epic word *κελαινός*," says Buttmann (Lexil. § 69), "exhibits in sound so evident a connexion with the common word *μίλας, μέλανος, μέλαινα*, that it is impossible to avoid considering it to be a dialectic variety; and the only wonder is how two letters [*μ, κ*] which appear to have so little affinity could change from one to the other. . . . Most cases of this kind may be explained by supposing that in the old language there existed a form containing both letters; and I leave the inquiry still open for particular cases, as to whether the fuller form was the parent of the two others, or whether it was only the form which one took in its transition to the other." We think the former hypothesis is simpler, and therefore more satisfactory than the latter.

The following roots contain both consonants; generally speaking, the modified form is more common than the original.

ΓΝΟ or **ΚΝΟ** gives *ΓΝΩΩ*, *ΓΝΟΕΩ*, *ΚΝΟΕΩ*, *νοῖω, κορνῖω*, *κοῖω*, Latin *nosco*, English *know*, Saxon *cneowan*. — For the omission of *ν* after *κ*, compare *κνάμπω, κάμπω*. — For the commutation of *κ* and *γ* before *ν*, compare *γναφεύς, κναφεύς*; *γνάμπω, κνάμπω*; *Γνωσός, Κνωσός*; *κνέφας, γνόφος*, Romaic *αἰ-γνεφον* (*νέφος*); *Γναῖος, Cneius*; *γάνv*, Latin *genu*, English *knee*; *κύκνος, cyncnus* or *cygnus*.

ΔΦΟ or **ΤΦΟ** — *δύω, δύω, δις, Φικατι* or *βελκατι, εἴκοσι*, Latin *bis* (*duis, vis*), *duellum, bellum* (*duellum, vellum*), *viginti*, English *two, twain, twin, twice, twenty*.

ΦΡΑΓ — *ΦΑΓΩ*, *ΠΑΓΩ*, *ἀγρυμι, ῥήγρυμι*, Latin *frango*, English *wreck, rag, break*, German *brechen*. — Compare German *Rasen, Wasen* (provincial), *Wrasen* (Hessian). Buttmann's Lexilog. § 69. 8.

ΚΦΑΡΠ or **ΚΦΑΗ** — *καρπαλέμως, κόπτω, ἀρπη, ἀρπάζω, ἀφή*,

ἄπτω, βράψαι, Latin *carpo, capio, rapio, rapax*, English *carp, rap (to seize)*, Saxon *hrepian, repian*. This root modified gives μάρπτω, ἔμαρπτον, ἔμαπον.

In Hesychius βράψαι means συλλαβεῖν, ἀναλῶσαι, θηρεῦσαι, σφύξαι, πιεῖν, φαγεῖν, καταφαγεῖν, τῷ στόματι ἐλκύσαι, κρύψαι, ἀφανίσαι, στενάζαι. In the sense of κρύψαι, ἀφανίσαι, it may be connected with the English *wrap*.

K F O P — ὁράω, -κόρος (*overseer*), κορέω (*to see, look after*), οὔρος (*watcher*), -ουρός (*κηπ-ουρός*), -ωρός (*πυλ-ωρός*), Latin *cura*, English *care, guard, re-gard, ward, warn, wary, a-ware, be-ware*; all implying *sight*.

K M E Λ A N — μέλας, μέλανος, μέλαινα, κελαινός, Romaic μελανός.

K Σ A A or **Σ K A A** — κᾶλον, κῆλον, ξύλον.

K Σ T N or **Σ K T N** — ξύν, ξυνός, κοινός, σύν, Latin *cum, con-, communis*, English *common*.

K T A N or **K T E N** — κτείνω, καίνω, θείνω, θνήσκω (**Θ A N Σ**), πατάσσω, Latin *cædo, cudo*, English *cut, batter (?)*, *battle (?)*, Hebrew *καταλ*, Scythian *πατά* (Herod. 4, 110). See also below (§ 7).

Σ K E A — σκεδάννυμι, κεδάννυμι, χέω, χέζω, σκώρ (*σκατός*), Latin *sagitta*, English *shed* (Saxon *sced*), *ewer* (Saxon *huer*), *shoot, shot, scatter (?)*, *spatter (?)*, German *schossen*; all implying *pouring*.

Σ K F O Π — Latin *scopæ*, English *sweep*.

§ 6. In many instances, Σ seems to be changed into λ (°). E. g.

ἄλς, ἄλας, (θάλασσα,) ἄλμη, Latin *sal, salum*, English *salt*.

ἕξ, *sex, six*: ἑπτά, *septem, seven*. The Heracleian tables have

Feξ, Feξηκοντα.

ἥμισυς, ἥμι-, *semis*.

ὁμός, ὁμοίος, *similis, same, similar*: ὕλη, *sylva*.

ὑπέρ, ὑπό, ὑπτιος, *super, sub, supinus*.

ὑπνος, *somnus*.

§ 7. Not unfrequently, the sounds **K** (*k, c, q*) and **Π** are changed into each other.

E Π Π Ω or **E Π Ω** (**F E Π Ω**), Latin *voco, vox* (ὄψ), English *voice*.

ἐνέπω or ἐννέπω, Latin *inquam*.

ἔπω, ἔπομαι, *sequor, seek*. See §§ 2: 5. 1 (Σ F E Π).

ἵππος, *equus*: κέλλω, *pello*.

λείπω, λιμπάνω, *linguo, liqui*.

λύκος, *lupus*: κνώσσω, ὑ-πνώσσω?

ποῖος, ὁποῖος, ποῦ, Ionic κοῖος, ὀκοῖος, κοῦ.

πέμπει, another form of πέντε, Latin *quinque*.
πέπτω (ΠΕΠΩ), *cocus, coquo, coquina*, Italian *cucina*, Eng-
lish *cook, cake, bake, kitchen*.

πίσυρες, τέτορες, τέσσαρες, τέτταρες, Latin *quatuor*.

σηρός, Latin *sepes, sepio* : σκῦλον, *spolium, spoil*.

σφήξ, acc. σφήκα, Latin *vespa* (by metathesis for *svēpa*),
English *wasp*. See also § 4.

§ 8. Not unfrequently the sound *κ* is changed into *h* (‘);
and *vice versâ*. E. g.

ἑκατόν, *centum* : καλάμη, *culmus, halm*.

καρδία, κίαρ, *cor, cordis, heart, core*.

κεύθω (ΚΥΘΩ), *hide*, Saxon *hydan*.

κέρας, *cornu, horn*.

κλίνω, *clino*; Saxon *hlīnian*, hence English *to lean*.

κοῖλος, *hollow* : κολωνός, κολώνη, *columna, collis, hill*.

κύριος, Latin *herus*?

κύων, *canis*, German *hund*, English *hound*.

PRONOUNS.

§ 9. We may now suppose that the old language had but
one pronoun, *ΤΦΩΣ* (τῶς, twos); that this pronoun was
DEMONSTRATIVE in its character; and that it represented all
persons, that is, it stood for *that, this, he, she, it, thou, I*.

1. This pronoun modified gives all the pronominal forms
of which the element is a **LINGUAL** (τ, θ, ϑ, σ, ζ), or a *lingual*
followed by a **labial** (Φ, φ, ν, ω). E. g.

ΤΩΣ, τῆνος, τόσος, αὐτός, τίς, τις, τότε, τὺ, τοί, τούς, τὶδε,

Latin *tum, tam, tot, totus, tantus, talis, tu, tuus* (§ 3),

English *that, this, the, thou, thus, then*.

δεῖνα, δεῦρο, δεῦτε, German *das, dessen, die, du*.

σφέ (§ 4), *σφῶι, σφός, σύ, σός*, Latin *sui* (§ 3), *se, suus* (§ 3),
sic, English *she, so* (Saxon *swa*).

2. By dropping the first letter, we obtain all the pronominal
forms of which the element is a **LABIAL** (Φ, φ, ν, ω, μ).

Observe that **Φ** (ν, ω) may be changed into *h* (‘), and **μ**
softened into *ν*. E. g.

ΦΙ (‘Ι), *Φων* (οῦ), *Φοι* (οἶ), *Φε* (ἐ), *Φος* (ὄς), *φίν* (for *σφίν*),
Latin *vos, vester*, Italian *voi*, English *we*, German *wie*.

ὁ, ἡ, ὅς (relative), ὅσος, ὡς, ἵνα, English *he, her, here*.
 μοῦ (ἐμοῦ), μέ (ἐμέ), μιν (τίν), ἡμεῖς, ὑμεῖς, νῶι, νῶ, Latin *me, nos*, English *me, mine*.

3. Not unfrequently the initial consonants disappear; in which case the origin of the form becomes very obscure. E. g. ἱν (Fιν), ἰδιος, Latin *is, id, ibi*, English *it* (Saxon *hit*), *us, as*

§ 10. 1. The form TFOΣ became KFOΣ (qvos, kwos), which produced all the pronominal forms beginning with a PALATAL (x, q, h). Observe that most of these forms are *interrogative*. (See also § 8.) E. g.

κῆρος or κῆνος (whence ἐκῆνος); ΚΟΣ, κοῦ, κοῖος, κότερον, Latin *quus, quis, qui, quum (cum), quot, quotus, quam*, Saxon *hwæt (what), hwænne (when), hwi (why), hwær (where), hwæther (whether, κότερον)*.

2. Either of the initial consonants may be dropped. Sometimes both disappear. E. g.

how, who (pronounced without the *w*, *hoo*), Saxon *hu (how)*, German *was (what), wann (when)*, Dutch *waar (where)*; Latin *ubi, uter*, for QUUBI (κοῦ), QUUTER (κότερον, hwæther).

3. The modified form ΚΟΣ becomes ΠΟΣ (§ 7), which produces all the Greek *interrogatives* beginning with π. E. g.

ποῦ, ποῖος, πότερος, πόστος, πηλίκος, πῶς, πηλίκᾱ, πῆμος.

4. The pronominal adjective ξερος, Latin *ceterum*, English *other, either*, is, strictly speaking, the *comparative* of the personal pronoun ἔ (I); its primary meaning is *that*, in connexion however with another *that; not that but that, that or that*.

§ 11. 1. We suppose now that TFOΣ was strengthened by the addition of a *palatal* (x, γ, χ); and that thus modified it produced Latin *tunc, hoc, hinc, hic, &c.*, English *such, which, &c.* Also the nominative of the first person singular of the personal pronoun; as, Gothic *ik*, Saxon *ic*, German *ich*, Greek *ἐγώ*, Latin *ego*, Bæotic Greek *ἰώ*, Italian *io*, English *I*.

2. The root thus strengthened gives also the *comparative* ἐκ-άτερος, *one more than that, that and that*, or simply, *both, each* (said of two). Its corresponding *superlative* is ἐκ-αστος, *all that, each* (said of many), *every*.

§ 12. 1. This pronoun (TFOΣ) is also the parent of the numeral ΜΙΟΣ, whence the feminine *μία*. Also of οἶος, *alone*, which modified becomes ΙΟΣ, whence the Epic *ἶα, ἰῶ, &c.* It is moreover the parent of μόνος, *alone*, Romaic *μονός, single*.

ος (root *eu-*), Latin *unus*
connected *oun*, which differs

ἑἰς or *ἑἰς* (ξ 1),
(in *is*) after the analogy of
ος. Its primary meaning

is *δουώ*, Latin *duo*, English
at the dual of *TFOS*; its
or *one and one*. The ordi-
its original form must have
δεἰτερος, *δεύτερος* (ξ 3);
εὐτάτος, *last*.

g the principal modifications
demonstrative *TFOS*.

ος, *τις*, *τις*, *τύ*, *τέ*, *τοί*, *τιν*, *τεός*,
νίκα, *τῆμος*, *τυίδε*, *τόφρα*.
σφῶι, *σφῶ*, *σφῶέ*, *σφός*, *σφέτερος*,

δεύτατος, *δός*, *δεῦρο*, *δεῦτε*.
ἕτερος, *ἐκάτερος*, *ἐκαστος*, *εἷς*, *ὅσος*,
ἡμος, *ἴνα*, *ὥς*.
αἱ, *ἡμεῖς*, *ἄμμες*, *ὑμεῖς*, *ὑμμες*, *νῶι*,

ος, *ἕως* (*ἑἰς*), *ἐγώ*, *ἰώ*, *ἄλλος* (?),

νος, *ἐκεῖ*, *κοῖος*, *κότερον*, *κοῦ*.
λλος, *πότερος*, *πόστος*, *ποσταῖος*, *πη-*
τός (?).

ions are nothing but modified frag-
s,

ος, *-μην*, Latin *-m*, *-mus*, *-mur*, *-mini*,
ος, *εἰ-μῖ*, *su-m*), are connected with *μέ*,
δίδωμι, *δίδομαι*, *δίδομεν*, *διδόμεθα*, *ἐδι-*
cam, *dicimus*, *amamur*, *amamini*. See

ος, *-σαν*, &c., Latin *-s*, *-sti*, English *-s*,
with *σύ*, *σφέ*, *se*, *suus*, &c. ; as *ἐσσί*, *ρῖδω-*
ησθα, *λέγουσι* (for *λέγονσι*), *ἔφασαν*, *μέ-*
in *amas*, *amavisti*, English *has*, *hast*.

ος, *-την*, *-ντι*, *-νται*, *-ντο*, *-ντων*, &c., Latin

-t, -tis, -nt, -ntur, English -th (-9), are connected with ΤΟΣ, *tú, tu*, English *this*, &c.; as *ἰστί, φάθι, δίδοιαι, λέγετε, λέγετον, λέγοντι, λέγονται, ἐλέγοντο, λεγόντων*, Latin *amat, amatis, amant, amantur*, English *asketh*. See above (§ 9. 1).

3. It is easy now to see why *σφῶι* differs so little from *σφωέ*, *ἡμεῖς* from *ὑμεῖς*, *μέ* from *μιν*, *ic* from *hic*, *σε* from *se* and *she*, *σός* from *suus*, *For* (οἱ) from *voí*, *Fs* (ἔ) from *we*, -τον from -την, &c.; further, why *σφίσιν* is used for *ὑμῖν* (Il. 10, 398), *σφείας* for *ὑμᾶς* (Herod. 3, 71), *σφέτερον* for *ὑμέτερον* (Hes. Op. 2), *ἐαυτούς* for *ἡμᾶς αὐτούς* or *ὑμᾶς αὐτούς*, *διώκετον* for *διωκέτην* (Il. 10, 364), &c. &c.

AUGMENT.

§ 14. The following verbs, beginning with a liquid, take *ε* instead of the reduplication; which is nothing more than the syllabic augment *ε* lengthened.

λαγχάνω, εἴληχα, εἴληγμαι.

λαμβάνω, εἴληφα, εἴλημμαι.

λέγω, to collect, εἴλοχα, εἴλεγμαι.

μειρομαι, εἴμαρμαι, εἴμάρμην, both with the rough breathing.

PEΩ, say, εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι, εἴρήσομαι. Also aor. pass. *εἰρήθην, εἰρέθην.*

§ 15. The Epic dialect lengthens *ε* in the reduplication into *αι* in the following verbs.

δεῖδω (ΔΕΙΩ), δεῖδοικα.

δείκνυμι, δεῖδεγμαι, δεῖδεκτο, δεῖδέχεται, δεῖδέχάτο.

δίω, to fear, δεῖδιμεν, δειδυῖα, ἐδεῖδιμεν, &c.

§ 16. The following verbs are not uniform in the augment of the perfect; that is, sometimes they take the usual reduplication of the perfect, and sometimes only *ε*.

Observe that the second consonant is a liquid (*λ, ν, ρ*). Properly speaking, *MNΩ* is the only Greek verb beginning with *μν*.

βλαστάνω, βεβλάστηκα, ἐβλάστηκα.

γλύφω, γέγλυμμαι, ἔγλυμμαι.

καταγλωττίζω, κατεγλώττισμαι, Arist. Eq. 352; Thesm. 131.

κλήζω, κεκλήσμαι, ἐκλήσμαι, ἐκλήσμεν.

μεινῆσκα, μέμνημαι, ἐμεμνήμην, μεμνήσομαι.

μνημονεύω, ἐμνημόνευκα, Plat. Phædo, 119.

τρέφω, συνέτροφα, τέτροφα.

§ 17. The following verbs take the reduplication contrary to the general rule.

πτάομαι, κέκτημαι, ἔκτημαι, κεκτήσομαι, ἐκτήσομαι.
 πετάννυμι, πεπέτασμαι, πέπταμαι.
 πίπτω, πέπτωκα, πεπτεώς, πεπιτηώς, πέπιτηκα.
 πτήσσω, ἔπτηχα, πεπιτηώς.

The perfect πέπταμαι is formed from πεπεταμαι (from πετάω) by *syncore*.

As to πέπτωκα, πεπτεώς, πεπιτηώς, and πέπιτηκα, they are formed from ΠΕΤΩ by *metathesis*; thus, πεπετ-κα, πεπετ-ως become πέπιτηκα, πεπτεώς and πεπιτηώς. πέπιτηκα is further changed into πέπτωκα, not unlike ερρηγα, ἔρρωγα from the theme 'ΡΗΓΩ.

§ 18. The augment of the perfect and pluperfect of ἵστημι (ΣΤΑΣΩ) takes the *rough breathing*. Further, the pluperfect active may lengthen ξ into εἰ.

perf. ἕστηκα, ἕστακα, ἕσταα, ἕσταμαι.
 pluperf. ἕστήκειν or εἰστήκειν, εἰστάειν.

This apparent anomaly is explained as follows; ΣΤΑΣΩ, perf. Σεστηκα (compare κέκτημαι); and by changing the first σ into the rough breathing (§ 6), ἕστηκα.

It must not be supposed that the rough breathing of the perfect is borrowed from the present, after the analogy of other verbs. If this were the case, we should have also aor. ἕστησα, ἕστην, instead of the actual forms ἕστησα, ἕστην.

§ 19. The following lengthen the syllabic augment σ into η, contrary to the general rule.

ἀπολάνω, ἀπέλανον, ἀπήλανον, ἀπέλανσα, ἀπήλανσα.
 βούλομαι, ἐβουλόμεν, ἡβουλόμεν, ἐβουλήθην, ἡβουλήθην.
 δύναμαι, ἐδυνάμεν, ἡδυνάμεν, ἐδυνήθην, ἡδυνήθην.
 μέλλω, ἔμελλον, ἡμέλλον, ἐμέλλησα, ἡμέλλησα.
 παρανομέω, παρηνόμουν now edited παρινόμουν, Dem. 217;
 Thuc. 3, 67.

§ 20. In the Epic dialect, the second aorist active and middle of the following verbs takes the reduplication of the perfect.

Observe that ἐκεκλόμην, ἐπεφρον, ἐπέφραδρον, and ἔτετμον prefix σ to the reduplication; that is, they follow the analogy of the pluperfect.

δάκνω, δίδσκον· ΔΑΣΩ, δίδσκον.
 κάμνω, κέκαμον· κέλομαι, κεκλόμην and ἐκεκλόμην.
 κεύθω, κέκυθον· λαγχάνω, λείλαχον.
 λαμβάνω, λείλαβόμην· λανθάνω, λείλαθον.
 λάσκω, λείλακόμην· μάφτω, μέμαρπον and μέμαπον.
 πάλλω, ἀμπεπαλών (πεπαλών).
 πέθω, πέπιθον· πλήσσω, πεπληγόμην.
 ΤΑΓΩ, τεταγών· ΤΕΜΩ, τέτμον and ἔτετρον.
 τέρπω, τεταρπόμην· τιρώσκω, τέτορον.
 τιτύσκομαι, τέτυκον, τετυκόμην.
 τύπτω, τίτυπον· φείδωμαι, πεφιδόμην.
 ΦΕΝΩ, πέφνον and ἔπεφνον.
 φράζω, πέφραδον and ἐπέφραδον.
 χάζω, κέκαδον, κεκαδόμην· χαίρω, κεχαρόμην.

§ 21. The following Poetic forms take the reduplication contrary to the analogy of verbs beginning with ρ.

ῥαπίζω, ῥεράπισμαι, Anacr. frag. 105.
 ῥίπτω, ῥερίφθαι, Pind. frag. 281.
 ῥυπώω, ῥερυπωμένος, Odys. 6, 59.

§ 22. Some Poetic forms do not double the ρ after the the syllabic augment ε.

ῥάπτω, ἔραπτον, Odys. 16, 379.
 ῥέζω, ἔρεζον, ἔρεξα.
 ῥίπτω, ἔριψα, ἐρίφην.

§ 23. The following Poetic forms double the initial consonant after the syllabic augment ε, after the analogy of verbs beginning with ρ.

Observe that, with the exception of δειδω and ΣΕΤΩ, the root begins with a liquid.

δειδω (ΔΕΙΩ), ἔδδαισα, περιδδαισα, ὑποδδαισα.
 λαγχάνω, ἔλλαχον.
 λαμβάνω, ἔλλαβον, ἔλλαβόμην.
 λίσσομαι, ἔλλισάμην.
 ΜΕΙΠΩ, ἔμμορον, ἔμμορα.
 νίω, το σνιπ, ἔννεον.
 σείω, ἐσσειοντο, ἀνασσειασκε.
 ΣΕΤΩ, ἐσσεύόμην, ἔσσυμαι, ἐσσύμην, ἔσσεια, ἐσσύθη, ἀπέσσευα.

Δειδω, according to Dawes (Miscel. Critic. p. 168), was originally δFειδω, with the digamma after the first δ· hence εδFεισα, περιδFεισα, ὑποδFεισας, and finally, after the

the initial consonant being doubled in order to make the preceding syllable long by position. It is well known, however, that the Greek, as such, does not admit of the combination ΔF (dw). We must therefore assume $F\Delta E I \Omega$ (§ 1).

It is observed further, that $\delta ε ι δ \omega$ and its derivatives, in Homer, make the preceding syllable long by position, as Il. 11, 10; 14, 387; but not always, Odys. 11, 263, $\tau \omega \nu \delta' \alpha \rho \alpha \delta ε ι - \sigma \alpha \nu \tau \omega \nu \epsilon \kappa \chi ε ι ρ \omega \nu \epsilon \pi \iota \alpha \tau' \epsilon \rho ε \tau \mu \acute{\alpha}$.

Further, the adjective $\theta ε ο υ δ \acute{\eta} \varsigma$ (for $\theta ε ο δ ε \acute{\eta} \varsigma$, like $\nu \eta λ \acute{\eta} \varsigma$ for $\nu \eta λ ε \acute{\eta} \varsigma$), compounded of $\theta ε \acute{o} \varsigma$ and $\Delta E I \Omega$, must have been originally $\theta ε ο F \delta \eta \varsigma$. The o was lengthened into ou after the disappearance of F or perhaps the digamma was attenuated into v (§ 3).

As to the perfect $\delta ε ι δ ο ι \kappa \alpha$, $\delta ε ι δ ι \mu \epsilon \nu$, they must have been formed after the disappearance of F .

$\Sigma E T \Omega$ also, according to the same critic (Miscel. Critic. p. 165), was originally $\Sigma F E T \Omega$, with the digamma; hence $\sigma ο F ε \upsilon \alpha$, $\sigma ο F \upsilon \mu \alpha \iota$, &c., and finally $\xi σ σ ε \upsilon \alpha$, $\xi σ σ \upsilon \mu \alpha \iota$, &c. See also § 5.

§ 24. The following verbs lengthen ϵ into $ει$, contrary to the general rule.

$\epsilon \acute{\alpha} \omega$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \alpha \omicron \nu$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \alpha \sigma \alpha$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \alpha \kappa \alpha$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \alpha \theta \eta \nu$.

$\epsilon \theta \acute{\iota} \zeta \omega$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \theta \iota \sigma \alpha$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \theta \iota \kappa \alpha$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \theta \iota \sigma \mu \alpha \iota$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \theta \iota \sigma \theta \eta \nu$.

$\epsilon \lambda \acute{\iota} \sigma \omega$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \lambda \iota \alpha$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \lambda \iota \gamma \mu \alpha \iota$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \lambda \iota \chi \theta \eta \nu$.

$\epsilon \lambda \acute{\kappa} \omega$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \lambda \kappa \acute{\omega} \mu \eta \nu$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \lambda \kappa \acute{\omega} \theta \eta \nu$, Hippocr. It is regular in the Attic dialect.

$\epsilon \lambda \kappa \omega$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \lambda \kappa \acute{\omicron} \mu \eta \nu$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \lambda \alpha$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \lambda \kappa \upsilon \sigma \alpha$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \lambda \kappa \upsilon \kappa \alpha$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \lambda \kappa \upsilon \sigma \mu \alpha \iota$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \lambda \kappa \acute{\upsilon} \sigma \theta \eta \nu$.

$\epsilon \lambda \Omega$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \lambda \omicron \nu$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \lambda \acute{\omicron} \mu \eta \nu$.

$\epsilon \nu \nu \upsilon \mu \iota$ ($E \Omega$), $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \mu \alpha \iota$.

$\epsilon \pi \omega$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \pi \omicron \nu$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \pi \acute{\omicron} \mu \eta \nu$.

$\epsilon \rho γ \acute{\alpha} \zeta \omicron \mu \alpha \iota$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \rho γ \acute{\alpha} \zeta \acute{\omicron} \mu \eta \nu$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \rho γ \alpha \sigma \mu \alpha \iota$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \rho γ \acute{\alpha} \sigma \theta \eta \nu$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \rho γ \alpha \sigma \acute{\alpha} \mu \eta \nu$.

$\epsilon \rho \pi \acute{\upsilon} \zeta \omega$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \rho \pi \upsilon \sigma \alpha$.

$\epsilon \rho \pi \omega$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \rho \pi \omicron \nu$.

$\epsilon \sigma \tau \acute{\iota} \acute{\alpha} \omega$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \sigma \tau \acute{\iota} \alpha \sigma \alpha$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \sigma \tau \acute{\iota} \alpha \kappa \alpha$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \sigma \tau \acute{\iota} \alpha \mu \alpha \iota$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \sigma \tau \acute{\iota} \acute{\alpha} \theta \eta \nu$.

$\epsilon \chi \omega$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \chi \omicron \nu$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \chi \acute{\omicron} \mu \eta \nu$.

$\epsilon \Omega$, $\rho \lambda \alpha \varsigma \epsilon$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \sigma \alpha$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \sigma \acute{\alpha} \mu \eta \nu$.

$\epsilon \eta \mu \iota$ ($E \Omega$), $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \kappa \alpha$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \mu \alpha \iota$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \theta \eta \nu$, $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \mu \eta \nu$. For $\epsilon \eta \kappa \alpha$, $\epsilon \omega \kappa \alpha$, $\epsilon \omega \tau \alpha \iota$ ($\epsilon \omega \tau \alpha \iota$), see § 26.

With respect to $E \Pi \Omega$, $E \rho \omicron \mu \alpha \iota$, $\epsilon \rho \acute{\omicron} \omega$, and $\epsilon \rho \omega \tau \acute{\iota} \acute{\alpha} \omega$, which are often referred to this head, it will be observed that $\epsilon \acute{\iota} \pi \omega$,

ἔπα, and their dependent moods, come from the lengthened form *ΕΙΠΩ*· *εἰρόμην*, from the Ionic *εἶρομαι*· *εἶρυσσα*, *εἶρυνμαι*, *εἶρυσσαι*, *εἶρύσθην*, from *εἶρύω*· and *εἰρώτασθαι*, *εἰρώτησα*, from the Ionic *εἰρώτῃω*. — For the forms *εἶρησα*, *εἶρημαι*, *εἰρήσθην*, and *εἰρέσθην*, see § 14.

ἔαω. The augment of this verb will be easily accounted for, if we suppose that there was a time when its full form was *Ἔαω* or rather *Ἔεἰαω* (§ 1). The first of these forms would give *εἜεασα*, *Ἔεἰαξα*, &c., and by dropping the digamma and contracting the initial syllables, *εἶασα*, *εἶαξα*, &c. It may possibly be connected with *ἔλναι*, to send; see § 5. 1 (*ΣΦ*).

ἔθιζω is a prolongation of *ἔθω*· its original form therefore was *Ἔεθιζω*, hence *εἜεθισα*, *Ἔεθισαξα*, and finally, by dropping *Ἔ* and contracting *εε*, *εἶθισα*, *εἶθισαξα*.

ἔλίσσω is connected with *ἔλλω*· therefore its original form was *Ἔελίσσω*· hence *εἜελισα*, *Ἔελιγμαι*, &c. And finally, by dropping *Ἔ* and contracting *εε*, *εἶλιστα*, *εἶλιγμαι*, &c.

ἔλκω is derived from *ἔλκος*, a derivative of *ἔλκω*· therefore it was *Ἔελκω*· hence *εἜελκωσθην*, *Ἔελκωμην*, and finally *εἶλκωσθην*, *εἶλκωμην*.

ἔλκω was originally *Ἔελκω* (§ 1); hence *εἜελξα*, *Ἔελκυσσα*, &c., and finally, by dropping *Ἔ* and contracting *εε*, *εἶλιστα*, *εἶλυσσα*, &c.

ἔλναι was originally *Ἔελναι* (§ 1); hence *εἜελον*, *Ἔελομην*, and finally *εἶλον*, *εἶλομην*.

ἔγγυμι has *ἔλναι* for its theme, of which the original form was *Ἔελναι* (§ 1); hence *Ἔεγγυμαι*, and finally *εγγυμαι*, *εἶμυι*, with the breathing of the present. For *ἔσσύμην*, see below.

ἔπειναι. We assume *Ἔεπειναι*, hence imperf. *εἜεπον*, *εἶπον*, with the breathing of the present. For the 2 aor. we assume *Σεπειναι*, hence *εἶπον*, syncopated *ἔσπον*, after the analogy of *ΦΕΝΩ*, *πέφνον*· *πέλω*, *ἔπλε*, *ἔπλετο*· *πέτομαι*, *ἐπτόμην*· *ἔγειρω*, *ἠγρόμην*· *κέλομαι*, *ἐκεκλόμην*. We see, then, that the *σ* in *ἔσπον* is not an intercalation; and that *ε-* is the syllabic augment.

We cannot suppose that *ἔσπον* comes from an assumed theme *σπώ*, because a grammatical root without a vowel cannot be satisfactorily proved to exist. And if we write *σπῶ*, we virtually assume *σπέω*, which cannot by any sound grammatical principle give 2 aor. *ἔσπον*. The same remarks apply also to *ἔχω*, *ἔχον*, which see. See also § 5. 1 (*ΣΦΕΠ*).

theme; its original form therefore was *Ἑργαζομαι*, hence *Ἑργαζομεν*, *ἙἙργασμαι*, &c., and finally, by dropping *Ἑ* and contracting *εε*, *ἐργαζόμεν*, *ἐργασμαι*, &c.

Ἑρπύζω is a prolongation of *ἐρπώ*, and follows the same analogy. See *ἐρπώ* below.

Ἑρπώ. We may assume *Ἑερπώ* as the original theme; hence *Ἑερπον*, *ερπον*, *ἐρπον* with the breathing of the present. See above (§ 5. 1, ΣFAP).

Ἑστιάω is probably derived from *ἱστία*, originally *Ἑιστία* (Latin *vesta*); we may therefore assume *Ἑιστίαω*, hence *Ἑιστίασα*, *ἙἙιστιακα*, &c., and finally *ἱστιάσα*, *ἱστιάκα*, &c. as in *ἐργάζομαι*.

Ἑχω was *ἙχΩ*, with the rough breathing. For the imperfect, *Ἑεχω* may be assumed; *Ἑεχον*, *εεχον*, *ἐχον*. For the second aorist, *Ἑεχω*, *Ἑεχον*, syncopated *ἔεχον*. Compare *ἔπα*, *ἔσπον*, and *ἔαχω*. See also § 5. 1 (ΣFEX).

ἙΩ, to place, seat, put, originally *ἙΕΩ* (§ 1); hence *ἙἙσσα*, *εεσα*, *ἐσα*, with the breathing of the present. See also § 5. 1 (ΣFEΔ).

Ἑημι, from *ἙΩ*, originally perhaps *ἙΕΩ*; hence *ἙἙθην*, *ἙἙκα*, &c., and finally *ἔθην*, *ἔκα*, &c., as in the preceding. As to *ἔηκα*, *ἔωκα*, *ἔονται*, they take the syllabic augment in addition to the temporal. See also § 5. 1 (ΣFΛ).

§ 25. The following verbs take the syllabic augment instead of the temporal.

ἄγνυμι, *ἄαα*, *ἄαγα*, *ἄάγην*.

ἄλίσκομαι, *ἄάλωκα*, *ἄάλων*.

ἀνδάνω, *ἰάνδανον*, *ἔαδα* (*ἔαδα*), *ἔαδον* and *εὔαδον*. Also *ἰήνδανον*, syllabic and temporal.

ἄπτω, *ἄαφθῃ*.

ΕΙΛΩ, *ἔεισάμην*, *ἦείθειν* (*ἔ*-lengthened into *ἦ*).

εἴκω, *ἔοικα* (*εἰοικώς*), *ἔέκειν* syllabic and temporal.

εἰλέω, *ἔειλεον*, *ἔόληται*, *ἔόλητο*.

εἴλω, *ἔελοα*, *ἔελμαι*, *ἔάλην*.

εἴμι, *το go*, *ἔεισάμην*.

ΕΙΠΩ, *ἔειπα*, *ἔειπον*.

εἴρω, *το join*, *ἔερω*, *ἔερωμην*.

ἔλπω, *ἔλπομαι*, *ἔολπα*, *ἔώλπειν* syllabic and temporal.

ἐννυμι, *ἔεσμην*, *ἔεσάμην*.

ἐρδω (*ΕΡΓΩ*), *ἔεργα*, *ἔεργαα*, *ἔώργειν* syllabic and temporal.

ἐύρδω, *ἰούρδον*, *ἰεύρησα*, *ἰεύρηκα*.

ᾠθίσω, ἔωσθ, ἔωκα, ἔωσμαι, ἐώσθην.

ᾠνέομαι, ἔωνούμην, ἐώνημαι, ἐωνήσθην, ἐωνησάμην.

ἄγνυμι, theme *ΑΓΩ*, originally *FAΓΩ* (§§ 1 : 5. 2); hence *ε* *Φαξα*, *Φε* *Φαγα*, &c., and finally, after the disappearance of *Φ*, *ἔαξα*, *ἔαγα*, &c.

ἄλλισκομαι, theme *ἈΛΩ*, *ἈΛΙΩ*, connected with *ἔΑΣΩ* (to take); we may therefore assume *FAΛΩ*, *FAΛΙΩ*: hence *ε* *Φαλων*, *Φε* *Φαλωκα*, and finally *ἔαλων*, *ἔαλωκα*, with the breathing of the present. See § 1 (*ΕΑΣΩ*).

ἄνδάνω, theme *ἈΩ*, originally *FAΩ* (§ 1); hence *ε* *Φαδον*, *Φε* *Φαδα*, &c., and finally, *ἔαδον*, *ἔαδα*, &c., with the breathing of the present.

The Epic aorist *εὔαδον* is explained as follows; *FAΩ*, 2 aor. *ε* *FFαδον*, like *ἔλαβον*, *ἔμαθον*, from *λαμβάνω*, *μανθάνω*. By dropping one of the digammas, and changing the other into *υ*, in order to preserve the quantity of the antepenult, *εὔαδον* with the smooth breathing. See § 3. 1. See also *πανάξαις* in the Catalogue.

ἄπτω, original theme perhaps *FAΦΩ* (§ 5. 2, *ΚΦΑΡΩ*); hence *ε* *Φαφθην*, *ἔαφθην*. We cannot refer *ἔαφθην* to *ἔπομαι*, because the change of *ε* into *α* in the aorist passive does not seem to take place when *ε* is not preceded or followed by a liquid.

ΕΙΩ or *ΙΩ*, originally *FEIΩ* or *FIIΩ* (§ 1); hence *ε* *Φεισάμην*, *ἔισάμην*. The Epic *ἡεῖδεν* was *Φε* *Φειδεῖν*, hence *ειδεν*, *ἡεῖδεν* by lengthening the syllabic augment.

Εἶκω was probably *Φε* *ικω*: hence *Φε* *Φοικα*, like *λείοιπα* from *λείπω*, and finally *ἔοικα*. The Epic participle *εἰοικώς* was *Φε* *Φοικως*, like *δειδοικώς* from *δεῖδω*. The pluperfect *ἔφκειν* is formed directly from the perfect *οἶκα*, like *ἔφροχόεον* from *οἶνοχόεω*. Compare *ἔώλπειν*, *ἔώργειν*, from *ἔλπω*, *ἔρδω*.

Εἰλέω is a prolongation of *εἰλω* (*Φε* *ιλω*), and follows the same analogy. The forms *ἔόληται*, *ἔόλητο*, (*Φε* *Φοληται*, *Φε* *Φολητο*,) follow the analogy of *μεμόρηται*, *μεμόρητο*, from *μείρομαι* (*ΜΟΡΩ*).

Εἵλω, theme *FEΛΩ* (§ 1); hence *ε* *Φελσα* (like *πέλλω*, *ἔπελα*), *Φε* *Φελμαι*, *ε* *Φαλην* (like *φθίρω*, *ἔφθάρην*), and finally *ἔελσα*, *ἔελμαι*, *ἔάλην*.

Εἵμι, theme *ΙΩ*, originally perhaps *FIIΩ* or *FEIΩ* (§ 5. 1, *ΣΦΙ*); hence *ε* *Φεισάμην*, *ἔισάμην*. Hence also *ε* *Φιον* or *ε* *Φια*, *η* *Φιον* or *η* *Φια* (like *μέλλω*, *ἤμελλον*), and finally *ἦιον* or *ἦια*. Observe further that in the Epic language the final vowel

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of a preposition may not be dropped before the
ἐπιεισαμένη (*επιφεισαμένη*); another fact in favor
gammated theme.
ΕΠΩ and *ΕΠΩ*, originally *ΦΕΠΩ* and *ΦΕΠΩ*
ence *εφειπον*, *εφειπα*, and finally *ἔειπον*, *ἔειπα*.
Εἶρω, to join, theme *ΦΕΡΩ* (§ 5. 1, *ΣΦΕΡ*); hence
ομαι, *ἔερμαι*.
πω, theme *Φελπω* (§ 1); hence *φελομαι*, and finally *ἔολπα*. The
directly from the perfect *ἔολπα*. Compare *ἔειπον*, *ἔειπα*.
from *ὄραω*. Compare *ὄραω*, *ὄραμαι*, *ὄραμαι*, *ὄραμαι*.
ι, theme *ΦΕΩ* (§ 1). Compare *ἔειπον*, *ἔειπα*.

EΠΩ and *EΠΩ*, originally *FΕΠΩ* and *FΕΠΩ*; hence *εFειπον*, *εFειπα*, and finally *ξειπον*, *ξειπα*.
Eἶρω, to join, theme *FEPΩ* (§ 5. 1, Σ*FEP*); hence
ερμαι, *ερμαι*. Compare *εἰς* from *δράω*.
ελπω, theme *Fελπω* (§ 1); hence *Fελπομαι*, and finally *ἐλπια*.
ελπιζω, directly from the perfect (*ελπίσκειν*). The
from *δράω*. Compare *εἰς* from *δράω*.
υμι, theme *FΕΩ* (§ 1). Compare *εἰς* from *δράω*.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

§ 26. The following take the syllabic augment in addition to the temporal.
ἀνοιγω (οἶγω), ἀνέωξα, ἀνέωγμα, ἀνεώχθην
ἐβω, ἐβωθα commonly εἴωθα, εἴωθει (or εἴωθε)
ἱημι (ΕΩ), ἔηκα, ἔωκα, ἔωται (or ἔωτα)

§ 26. The following take the syllabic augment in addition to the temporal.
 ἀνοίγω (οἶγω), ἀνέωξα, ἀνέωγα, ἀνέωγμα, ἀνέωχθην, ἀνέωχα.
 ἔθω, ἔωθα commonly εἰώθα, εἰώθα commonly εἰώθειν.
 ἱημι (ΕΩ), ἔηκα, ἔωκα, ἔωται (or ἔορται, § 25). See also
 § 24.
 οἰκέω, οἰκέων or οἴκεον, Hippocr.
 οἰνοχόω, οἰνοχόεω or οἰνοχόεον, Il. 1, 598; 4, 2.
 ὄραω, ὀράων, ὀράωκα, ὀράωται also ὀόρακα, ὀόραται.
 Ἀνοίγω. The simple verb οἶγω, to yield, give way, make way, is commonly εἰώξα, εἰώχα, &c. See also
 εἰώξα, εἰώχα, &c. See also
 introduced as

the following take the syllabic augment in addition to the temporal. *ἄνοιω* (*οἶω*), *ἀνέωξα*, *ἀνέωχα*, *ἀνέωγγμαι*, *ἀνέωχθην*, *ἀνέωχα*. *ἔθω*, *ἔωθα* commonly *εἰώθα*, *ἔωθια* commonly *εἰώθειν*. *ἔημι* (*ΕΝ*), *ἔηκα*, *ἔωκα*, *ἔωται* (or *ἔορτα*, § 25). See also § 24. *οἶκω*, *ἐώκεον* or *ῥέκεον*, Hippocr. *οἶνοχοέω*, *ἔωνοχοέον* or *ῥνοχοέον*, Π. 1, 598; 4, 3. *ὄραω*, *ἐώραον*, *ἐώρακα* also *ἐόρακα*, *ἐώραμαι*. *ἄνολω*. The simple verb *οἶω* seems to *εἶω*, to yield, give way, make room. *ἄνολω* (§ 1); hence room *ἄνολω* (*οἶω*), *ἔωκα*, &c. The *ἔω* introduced after the *οἶ*. *ἔθω*, them- *ἔωθα*. *εἰώ*.

commonly εἶωθα, ἀνέωχα, ἀνέωγμα, ἀνέωχθην, ἀνέωχα.
 § 24. οἶκεν, ἐώκειον or ὄκειον, Hippocr. εἶωθα, ἐώκα, ἐώτα (or ἔοτα, § 25). See also
 οἶνοχοεῖω, ἐπνοχοέον or ἄνοχοέον, Il. 1, 598; 4, 3.
 ὄρω, ἐώραον, ἐώρακα also ἐώρακα, ἐώραμαι.
 Anolyw. The simple verb οἶγω seems to
 εἶω, to yield, give way, hence room
 some φοίγω (§ 1); finally ἐώσα, ἐώκα, &c. The
 introduced after the di- The
 "Εθω, them-
 εἶωθα.

(or εἶματα, § 25). See also

... also
 ... 3.
 ... seems to be connected with
 ... We may therefore as-
 ... hence the temporal augment was probably
 ... F_εF_οιχ_α, &c., and
 ... F_εF_οθ_α,
 ... by lengthening ε, εῖωθα,
 ... (whence ἥθως), the perfect
 ... from ΠΗΩ (ῥήνυμε).

Οἰκίω is derived from *οἶκος*, originally *Φοικος* (§ 1); hence *Φοικίω*, *εΦοικισον*, *ἐφίκισον*.

Οἰνοχοίω is derived from *οἰνοχόος* (*οἶνος*, *χίω*). But *οἶνος* was originally *Φοινός* (§ 1); hence *Φοινοχοίω*, *εΦοινοχοισον*, *ἐφωνοχέισον*.

ὄραω, theme perhaps *Φοραω* (§ 5, 2, *KFOP*); hence *εΦοραον*, *εΦορακα*, &c., and finally *ἰώραν*, *ἰώρακα*, *ἰώρακα*, &c. with the breathing of the present.

§ 27. The verb *ἰορτάζω* is the Ionic *ὀρτάζω* with the prefix *ι-*, and follows the analogy of *ὄραω*. It is not absurd therefore to assume *Φορταζω*.

§ 28. Only three verbs beginning with *ει* take the syllabic augment.

ΕΙΛΩ, *ἤδειν*, *ἤδη*, *ἤδεα*.
εἰπάω, *ἤκαζον*, *ἤκασα*, *ἤκασμαι*.
εἰμι, *ἦεν*, *ἦα* (*ἦια*).

§ 29. Some verbs may dispense with the augment even in the Attic dialect.

ἀηθίσσω, *ἀήθισσον*, *ἀήθισα*.

ἄημι, *ἄην*.

ἄϊω, *ἄϊον*.

ἀναινω, *ἀδάνθην*, but *ηῦηνα*.

οἰκονοστρόφω, *οἰκονοστρόφειν*, also *ψακονοστρόφειν*, *Æsch. Pers.* 767.

οἰμώζω, *οἰμωγμαι*, but *ᾤμωξα*.

οἰνόομαι, *οἰνώμαι*, also *ᾤνωμαι*, *Soph. Trach.* 268; *Plat. Leg.* 6, 18.

οἰστρέω, *οἶστρον*, *Eurip. Bac.* 32; Compare *Soph. Trach.* 653.

οἶχομαι, *οἶχων*.

οἶωνίζομαι, *οἶωνίζομαι*, *οἶωνισάμην*, *Xen. Hel.* 1, 4, 12; *Dem.* 794.

§ 30. The following verbs take the Attic reduplication. The pluperfect lengthens the first syllable in *ἤκηκόειν*, *ἤρῃρειν*, *ἤληλάμην*, *ἤρῃρῃσάμην*, *ᾤδῶδειν*, *ᾤλώλειν*, *ᾤρώρειν*, and *ᾤρωρύγμην*.

Observe that the Epic forms *ἀπάχημαι*, *ἀσυχμέτος*, *ἀλάλημαι*, *ἀλαλύκτιμαι*, *ἄρᾳρνῦα*, *ἐφείριπτο*, also the later *ἔμμεκταιν*, do not lengthen the second syllable.

Observe further, that the Epic *ἤρῃρῃσάμην* and *εἰλήλουθα*, lengthen the first syllable.

LASTLY, the penult of ἀλείφω, εἰσείπω, εἰσείπω, is shortened in the perfect and pluperfect. As to ἀγείρω, ἀγηγέρμεν, it follows the common rule, that the penult of liquid verbs is shortened in the perfect passive.

ἀγείρω, pluperf. ἀγηγέρμεν.

ἄγω, ἄγῃοχα, αἰγῃοχα, αἰαγοχῆα.

αἰσέω, ἀραιόρηκα, ἀραιόρημαι, with the smooth breathing.

ἀπαχίζω, ἀπάχημαι, ἀπήχημαι.

ἀπούω, ἀπήκουα, ἀπηκόειν and ἡκηκόειν.

ΑΚΩ, ἀπαχέμενος.

ἀλάομαι, ἀλάλημαι.

ἀλείφω, ἀλήλιφα, ἀλήλιμμαι.

ἄλω, ἀλήλεκα, ἀλήλεσμαι and ἀλήλεμαι.

ἀλυκτάζω, ἀλαλύκτεται.

ΑΝΕΘΩ, ἀνήνοθα.

ἄραρισκω, ἄραρα and ἄρηρα (ἄρᾱρυτα), ἀρήρεται, pluperf.

ἀρήρειν and ἡρήρειν.

ἄρώω, ἀρήρομαι.

ἐγείρω, ἐγρήγορα, ἐγήγεμαι.

ἔδω, see ἐσθίω.

ἐλαύνω, ἐλήλακα, ἐλήλαμαι and ἐλήλασμαι, ἐληλάμην and ἡληλάμην.

ἐλέγχω, ἐλήλεγμαι.

ἐλίσσω, ἐλήλιγμαι with the smooth breathing.

ἐμείω, ἐμήμεκα, ἐμήμεσμαι, ἐμεμέκειν.

ΕΝΕΘΩ, ἐνήνοθα.

ἐρείδω, ἐρήρεσμαι and ἡρήρεσμαι, pluperf. ἡρηρείσμεν.

ἐρείκω, ἐρήρικμαι.

ἐρείπω, ἐρήριπα, pluperf. ἐρέριπτο.

ἐρίζω, ἐρήρισμαι.

ἐρχομαι, ἐήλυθα, ἐήλουθα, εἰλήλουθα.

ἐσθίω, ἔδω, ἐδήδοκα, ἔδηδα, ἐδήδεσμαι, ἐδήδομαι.

ἔχω, συνοχωπῶς (ὄχωπῶς).

ἡμύω, ὑπεμνήμυκα (ἐμνήμυκα).

ΟΔΤΩ, ὀδώδυσμαι.

ὄζω, ὄδωδα, pluperf. ὀδώδειν and ὠδώδειν.

ὀλλύμι, ὀλώλεκα, ὀλωλα, pluperf. ὀλώλειν and ὠλώλειν.

ὀμνύμι, ὀμώμοκα, ὀμώμοσμαι and ὀμώμομαι.

ὀράω, ὀπωπα, pluperf. ὀπώπειν.

ὀρέγω, ὀρώρεγμαι, pluperf. ὀρωρέγμεν.

ὀρνύμι, ὀρώρα, ὀρώρεται, pluperf. ὀρώρειν and ὠρώρειν.

ὀρύσσω, ὀρώρυχα, ὀρώρυγμαι, pluperf. ὀρωρύγμεν and ὠρωρύγμεν.

ὕφαινω, ὑφύφασμαι.

φείρω, ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι.

ἄγω. The forms *αγηγοχα* and *αγαγοχα* imply a reduplicated theme *ΑΓΑΓΩ*. The second *γ* was omitted in order to avoid a succession of similar sounds. The derivatives *ἀγωγός* and *ἀγωγή* (like *ἀνωπή* from *ΑΚΩ*) lengthen the radical vowel into *ω*.

αἶρω. Observe that the reduplication *shortens* the diphthong *αι-* into *ᾶ-*; *ᾶρ-αίρηκα*, *ᾶρ-αίρημαι*, not *αἶρ-αίρηκα*. The change of the rough breathing into the smooth is an Ionic peculiarity. Compare *ἡμύω*.

ἔγχεϊρω. The reduplication of the form *ἐγρήγορα* consists of the *whole root* *εγερ*, syncopated *εγρ*. Compare the second aorist middle *ἦγρ-όμην*, *ἐγρ-έσθαι*. Others suppose that the first *ρ* is an intercalation, and that the regular form would be *εγ-ήγορα*.

ἔχω. The simple perfect would be *οχα*, by changing *ε* into *ο*, as in *ἔστροφα* from *στρέφω* with the augment *ωχα* with the Attic reduplication *οχωχα* and by changing the second *χ* into *κ*, *ὄχωκα*, *ὄχωκός*. Compare the derivatives *ὄχη*, *ὀκωχή*. He who first changed *-χα* into *-κα* probably followed the analogy of verbs in *-όω*.

The participle *ὄχωκός* is sometimes derived from the imaginary *ΟΧΩΩ*. But the analogy of *ὀκωχή* is in favor of an Attic reduplication. See also *εἴχομαι*, in the Catalogue.

ἤμύω. According to Buttmann's theory, when a verb began with a long vowel, the reduplication *shortened* it. The perfect of this verb would be *ἐμήμεκα* the metre required the first *μ* to be doubled; but instead of this, *μν* was adopted, as in *ἀπάλαμνος* from *παλάμη*, *ῥώνυμνος* from *ῥώνυμος*. This rule applies also to *ᾠραίρηκα*, *ᾠραίρημαι*, from *αἶρίω*. See also *οἴχομαι*, in the Catalogue.

§ 31. 1. The second aorist of the following verbs takes the Attic reduplication. Observe, however, that the indicative takes the temporal augment at the beginning.

ἄγω, ἦγαγον, ἀγάγω ἦγαγόμην, ἀγάγωμαι.

ἀκαχίζω, ἦκαχον, ἀκάχω ἦκαχόμην.

αἰέξω (ΑΔΕΚΩ), ἦλαλκον, αἰάλλω, syncopated for ἡλαλεσκον, αλαλεσκω, like ἦλθον, ἔλθω, for ἦλυθον, ἐλυθω, from ΕΑΤ-ΘΩ.

ἀπαφίσκω, ἦπαφον ἦπαφόμην.

ᾠραρίσκω, ἦραρον ἦραρόμην.

ἐνίπτω, ἐνένιπον, ἐνένιπτον, ἐνένισπον.

ὄρνυμι, ὤρορον.

2. The second acrist of *ἐνίπτω* and *ἐρύκω* takes a kind of reduplication of the end of the root.

ἐνίπτω, ἐνίπαπον· ἐρύκω, ἐρύκαπον.

§ 32. The following take the augment *before* the preposition, contrary to the general rule.

Observe that the forms *ἡμπεσχόμεν, ἡμπειχόμεν, ἡμπεσβήτεον, ἡμπεσβήτησα, ἡμπεγνόουν, ἡμπεγνόησα*, and *μεμέθισα*, take the augment *before and after* at the same time.

ἄμπέχω, ἡμπειχόμεν, ἡμπισχον, ἡμπισχόμεν and *ἡμπεσχόμεν*.

ἄμφιάζω, ἡμφίασα, ἡμφίακα.

ἄμφιγνοίω, ἡμφιγνόουν and *ἡμπεγνόουν, ἡμπεγνόησα.*

ἄμφιέννυμι, ἡμφιέννυν, ἡμφίεσα, ἡμφίεσμαι, ἡμφιεσάμην.

ἄμφισβητέω, ἡμφισβήτουν and *ἡμπεσβήτεον, ἡμπεσβήτησα* and *ἡμπεσβήτησα, ἡμφισβήτηκα, ἡμφισβήτηθην.*

ἀναλίσκω (καταναλίσκω), κατηνάλωσα, κατηνάλωμαι.

ἀνοίγω, ἡνοιγον, ἡνοίξα, ἡνοίχθην, ἡνολγην.

ἀντιβολέω, ἡντιβόλουν, ἡντιβόλησα.

ἄφεύω, ἡφευμαι.

ἄφίημι, ἡφίην, ἡφίουν.

ἔγγυάω, ἡγγύαον, ἡγγυαόμην, ἡγγύησα, ἡγγυήκειν, ἡγγύημαι, ἡγγυήθην, ἡγγυησάμην.

ἐμπολάω, ἡμπόλησα, ἡμπόληκα, ἡμπόλημαι.

ἐναντιόομαι, ἡναντιώμαι, ἡναντιώθην, Thuc. 2, 40; Xen.

Mem. 4, 4, 2.

ἐπίσταμαι, ἡπιστάμην, ἡπιστήθην.

καθίζομαι, ἐκαθεζόμην, ἐκαθίσθην.

καθεύδω, ἐκάθειυδον.

κάθημαι, ἐκαθήμην.

καθίζω, ἐκάθισα (ἐκάθισα), ἐκαθισάμην.

μεθίημι, μεμέθεικα, μεμετιμένος.

§ 33. The following take the augment *before and after* the preposition at the same time.

Observe that the imperfect of *παροινέω* has two forms, *ἐπαρύνειον*, and *ἐπαροίνεον*.

ἄμφιγνοίω, ἡμπεγνόεον, ἡμπεγνόησα.

ἀνέχω, ἡνειχόμεν, ἡνεσχόμεν.

ἀνωρδύω, ἡνωρδύμην, ἡνώρδωσα, ἡνώρδωμαι.

ἀσκιέω, δεδιώκημαι later, Athen. 8, 26.

ἐνωχλέω, ἡνώχλειον, ἡνώχλησα, ἡνώχλημαι, ἡνωχλήθην.

παροινέω, ἐπαρύνειον and *ἐπαροίνεον, ἐπαρύνησα, πεπαρύνηκα, πεπαρύνημαι, ἐπαρυνήθην.*

§ 34. The augment is put after the simple verb has no existence. E.

ἀπολάνω, ἀπέλانون, ἀπέλανσα.

ἐγκωμιάζω, ἐνεκωμίασα, ἐγκεκωμίακα, ἐγμιον (ἐν, κῶμος).

ἐγχειρίω, ἐνεχείρησα, from ἐν and χεῖρ, ἐκκλησιάζω, ἐξεκκλησίαζον, ἐξεκκλησίασα, ἐκκαλέω).

ἐνθυμέομαι, ἐντεθύμημαι, ἐνεθυμήθην, ἐπιτηδεύω, ἐπετήδευον, from ἐπίτηδες or ἐκατηγορέω, κατηγόρεον, κατηγόρηκα, from ρεύω).

παρηγορέω, παρηγόρησα, Eurip. Hec. 288

προφασίζομαι, προφασισάμην for προεφασις (πρό, φημί).

προφητεύω, προεφήτευσα, from προφήτης (π συνεργέω, συνήργεον, from συνεργός (σύν, ΕΙ

§ 35. The verbs διαιτάω and διαῖκοι rived from the simple δλαιτα and διάκονος, augmented, as if they were compounded οκονσω.

διαιτάω, ἐδιήτησα, δεδιήτημαι, διητώμην, διητι

§§ 32 : 33.

διαῖκονέω, διηκόνεον, δεδιηκόνηκα, δεδιηκόνημαι,

The persons who first introduced these verbs their origin. But it is not absurd to suppose them being misled by the sound of the first syllable, so that the first component part was the preposition παρε the absurd plural *Mussulmen* for *Mussulman sulman*; as if this Arabic word were compounded and the English *man*!

§ 36. The following take the augment after the prepositional part, although that part is not a preposition.

ἀντευποιέω, ἀντευπεποίηκα, from ἀντί, εὖ, ποιέω.

ἀριστοποιέομαι, ἡριστοπεποίημαι (ἄριστον, ποιέω), after.

ἵπποτροφέω, ἵπποτετρόφηκα and ἵπποτρόφηκα, καθίκα, (ἵπποτρόφος, ἵππος, τρέφω), Lycurg. 233; ἱσομελοποιέω, μεμελοπεποιημένος (μελοποιός, μέλος, ποιέω, 10, 79.

πάσχω, συνευπεπονθώς, from σύν, εὖ, πάσχω.

.. The present of some verbs beginning with a followed by a vowel or liquid, prefixes that consonant with ι. This is essentially the same as the augment of the perfect.

βιβάω, βιβημι, from the simple βάω.

ο — BOPΩ, BPOΩ.

— ΓΕΝΩ. Formed as follows; ΓΕΝΩ, γιγνω, syned γιγνώ, hence γίγνομαι. The Latin retains also the active form, *gigno*.

ω — ΓΝΩΩ.

ο — ΔΑΣΩ, to teach.

— δέω, to bind.

δίδωμι — ΔΟΩ.

κω — ΔΡΑΩ, to run away.

κω — καλῶ, κέκληκα, κέκλημαι.

ι — χράω, κέχρηκα, to borrow.

μαι — λάω λῶ, to wish.

σκω — ΜΝΑΩ, μέμνημαι.

ο — μένω. The steps are μένω, μιμνω, μίμνω by syncope.

λημι — ΠΛΑΩ, πέπληκα. μ is an intercalation. Compare πίμπρημι.

ιρημι — ΗΡΑΩ. See πίμπρημι.

ισκω — πίνω, ΠΙΩ.

λω — ΠΛΑΩ, πίμπρημι.

ιράσκω — περάω. The steps are περάω, πιπεραω, by syncope or rather metathesis πιπράσκω, after the analogy of the perfect πέπρᾱκα, πέπρᾱμαι.*

πτω — ΠΕΤΩ, πέπτωκα. The steps are ΠΕΤΩ, πιπιτω, πίπτω, by syncope.

ιφάυσκω — ΦΑΩ, originally ΦΑΦΩ (§ 3. 1).

θέω, τίθημι — θίω, τέθεικα, τέθειμαι.

ίκτω — ΤΕΚΩ. The steps are ΤΕΚΩ, τιτεκω, τιτ-κω, τίκτω, by syncope and metathesis: the combination τκ is inadmissible in Greek.

τιταίνω — τείνω, ΤΑΝΩ, τέτακα.

τιτράω — ΤΡΑΩ.

τιτρώσκω — ΤΟΡΩ, ΤΡΟΩ.

τιτύσκομαι — τεύχω, ΤΥΧΩ, ΤΥΚΩ.

2. In a few instances the present takes the reduplication of the perfect.

Verbs, which are formed directly from the perfect, of course retain the augment of that tense; as γεγάκω, γεγώνω, γεγωνίσκω, πεφύκω, ἐσθήκω.

δεδίσκομαι — δῖω, δεδία, *to show*.
 δεδίττομαι — δῖω, δεδία, *to fear*.
 δεδίσκομαι — δῖω, Epic δεδία, *to fear*.
 δεδίσκομαι — δεικνυμι, Epic δειδεγμαι.
 τετραίνω — τιτράω, τέτρημαι.
 τετρεμαίνω — τρέμω.

§ 38. When the root begins with a vowel, or with two consonants, the second of which is not a liquid, the reduplication is formed by simply prefixing *i* or *i*.

ἰάχω — ΑΧΩ. Originally FAXΩ, hence F*i*Fαχω, like β*i*β*á*ω from β*á*ω, and finally ἰάχω. Compare β*á*ζω (βαχ-, βαχ-), ἀβακίω, Βάκχος, Ἰακχος, ἀντίαχος (α*F*ιαχος).

ἰέω, ἰημι — ΕΩ. We may assume FEΩ, hence F*i*FEΩ, ἰέω, ἰημι, like θ*ί*ω, τιθ*ί*ω, τίθ*η*μι. See §§ 2: 5. 1 (Σ*F*Ι).

ἵπταμαι — ΠΤΑΩ, ΠΕΤΩ. The regular form would be Π*i*πταμαι, analogous to the perfect π*ί*πταμαι from the same theme. Compare ἔψω (ἐπσω), π*ί*πτω.

ἰστιάω, ἰστιημι — ΣΤΑΩ. The regular form would be Σ*i*σταω (compare Latin *sisto* from *sto*). For the commutation of *s* and *h*, see § 6.

ἰσχω — ἔχω. Formed from ΣΕΧΩ (§ 5. 1, Σ*F*ΕΧ) as follows; ΣΕΧΩ, Σ*i*Σεχω, Σ*i*σχω, like μένω, μιμ*ε*νω, μίμ*η*νω. By changing Σ into *h* (´), ἰσχω (§ 6). But this verb, like the original ΕΧΩ, changes the rough breathing into the smooth on account of the aspirate *χ* in the next syllable; therefore ἰσχω becomes ἰσχω.

§ 39. The reduplication of the present of the following verbs is irregular.

δαρδάπτω — δ*ά*πτω, *to tear in pieces*. The liquid *ρ* seems to be an intercalation; compare ἀκροάζομαι from ἀκούω· ἄγρυνπος from ἀ- and ὕπνος.

καχλάζω, καγχλάζω — ΧΛΑΔΩ, κέχλαδα.

κοχύω — χέω, κέχυκα.

λαλαγέω — λέγω, λάσκω, λέλακα.

μαιμάω — ΜΑΩ, μέμαα.

παιφάσσω — ΦΑΩ.

παφλάζω — ΦΛΑΖΩ, ἔφλαδον.

ποιπνύω — πνέω (ΠΝΥΩ).

ποιφύσσω — φυσάω.

§ 40. Sometimes the present takes the Attic reduplication, but without the temporal augment of the second syllable.

Observe that ἀτιτάλλω, ὀνίνημι, ὀπιπτεύω change the second vowel into ι.

ἀκαχίζω — ΑΧΩ, ἤκαχον, ἀκάχημαι.

ἀπαφίσκω — ΑΦΩ, ἤπαφον, ἀπάφω.

ἀραρίσκω — ΑΡΩ, ἤραρον, ἀράρω.

ἀτιτάλλω — ατάλλω, to cherish, foster.

ἐλελίζω — ἐλίσσω, ἐλήλιγμαι.

ὀνίνημι — ΟΝΩ.

ὀπιπτεύω — ΟΠΩ, ὀπιτήρ, -όπτης (παν-όπτης).

§ 41. The present in a few instances prefixes ι to the root, which prefix has the appearance of the augment ε-.

εἶδομαι — εἶδομαι (FEIΔΩ). Compare εἵκοσι, εἴκοσι, Fικατι, βείκατι, (§ 1.)

ἐέλδομαι — ἔλδομαι (Fελδομαι, βούλομαι, volo, velle, will).

ἐέλπομαι — ἔλπομαι (Fελπομαι). See § 1.

ἐέργω, to keep off — ἔργω (Fεργω?).

ἐθίλω — θίλω.

ἐορτάζω — ὀρτάζω (Fορτάζω?).

ἐρύω — ῥύομαι (PTΩ).

§ 42. 1. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the augment, when the root began with one consonant or two consonants, was formed by prefixing the initial consonant or consonants together with the following vowel. The following seem to be some of the relics of the original reduplication.

curro, cucuri : disco, didici.

mordeo, momordi : posco, poposci.

pungo, pupugi : spondeo, sporpondi.

tondeo, totondi : tundo, tutudi.

ΦΛΑΖΩ, παφλάζω : ΧΛΑΖΩ, καχλάζω.

To these we may add δαρδάπτω, κοχύνω, μαιμάω, παιφάσσω, ποιπνύνω. See § 39.

2. The next step was to substitute the vowel ε in the place of the radical vowel in the reduplication. This is the origin of the usual Greek reduplication. The Latin also makes use of this kind of augment. E. g.

cado, cecidi : cædo, cecidi.

cano, cecini : do, dedi.

fallo, fefelli : parco, peperci.

pario, peperci : pedo, pepedi.

pello, pepuli : pendeo, pendendi.

pendo, pependi : sto, steti.

tango, tetigi : tendo, tetendi.

3. The usual augment (ἐ-) of the imperfect and aorist was probably formed from the reduplication by simply dropping the initial consonant; thus *πέκαμον, τέτυπον* became, in the progress of the language, *ἔκαμον, ἔτυπον*.

§ 43. 1. When the verb began with a vowel, the augment was perhaps formed by prefixing that vowel together with the consonant following. This is evidently the Attic reduplication of such forms as *ἀπαχμένος, ἀπάχημαι, ἀλάλημαι, ἐρέριπτο, ἐμεμέκειν, ἀγαγεῖν, ἐνένιπον*.

2. It seems, then, that the usual temporal augment was formed by omitting the consonant in the Attic reduplication, and contracting the initial syllables; thus *ἦγον* originated in *ᾗγον, ααγον*.

§ 44. It is fashionable to assert that verbs beginning with a vowel originally took the syllabic augment ἐ-, and to confirm this assumption by referring to such forms as *ἔαξα, ἔαδα, ἔάλην*. But as such forms come from digammated verbs, this hypothesis cannot be said to be satisfactory; its defenders must produce more decisive instances than these; for example, *εἰσααμην, εἰκαμην, εὐγιανα*, from *ἰάομαι, ἰκνέομαι, ὑγιαίνω*. As to *εἶδον*, it is clear that it comes either from *ΕΙΔΩ (FEIΔΩ)*, or from *ΙΔΩ (FIΔΩ)*; if from the former, no change takes place; and if from the latter, its original form was *εῖδον*, hence *εἶδον*, by contraction.

TENSES.

§ 45. The following *pure verbs* retain the short vowel of the present through all the derived tenses.

ἄγμαι, ἀγάσομαι, ἡγάσθην, ἡγασάμην.

αἰδέομαι, αἰδέσομαι, ᾗδεσμαι, ᾗδέσθην, ᾗδεσάμην.

ἄκέομαι, ἀκέσομαι, ἡκεσάμην, ἔξακέσας.

ἄκηδέω, ἀκήδεσα.

ἄλέομαι, ἡλέαμην.

ἄλέω, ἡλεσα, ἀλήλεκα, ἀλήλεσμαι, ἀλήλεμαι, ἡλέσθην.

ἄλθομαι, ἀλθέσθην.

ἄμφιέννυμι, ἀμφιέσω, ἡμφίεσα, ἡμφίεσμαι.

ἀντιάω, ἀντιάσω, ᾗντίασα.

ἀνύω, ἀνύσω, ᾗνυσα, ᾗνυκα, ᾗνυσμαι, ᾗνύσθην.

ἄραρίσκω, ἀρήρεμαι.

ἄρέσκω, ἀρέσω, ᾗρεσα, ᾗρέσθην.

ἄρκειω, ἄρκισσω, ἤρκεισα.

ἄρῶω, ἄρῶσω, ἤρῳσα, ἀρήρομαι, ἤρόσθην.

ἄρῦω, ἤρῳσα, ἤρῦσθην, ἤρυσθην.

ἄφῶω, ἤφῳσα.

ἄχθομαι, ἀχθίσομαι, ἤχθισθην.

βδίσω, ἔβδισα.

γελάω, γελάσω, γελάσομαι, ἐγέλασα, ἐγελάσθην.

δαιόμαι, δάσομαι, διέδασμαι, ἐδασάμην.

εἰμί, ἔσομαι.

ἐλαύνω, ἐλάσω, ἤλασα, ἐλήλακα, ἐλήλαμαι, ἐλήλασμαι, ἐληλάμην,
ἤληλάμην, ἤλάσθην and ἤλάσθην.

ΕΛΤΩ, ἐλύσθην.

ἐννυμι, ἔσω, ἔσα, ἔσμαι, ἔσμην, ἐσάμην, ἐσάμην.

ἐραμαι, ἤρᾱσάμην.

ἐράω, ἤράσθην, ἐρασθήσομαι.

ἐρύω, ἐρύσω (ἐρύω), ἔρῳσα, ἐρύσομαι (ἐρύομαι).

ἐσθίω, ἐδήδοκα, ἐδήδεσμαι and ἐδήδομαι, ἠδέσθην.

ζίω, ζίσσω, ἔξεσα, ἔξεσμαι, ἔξισθην.

θλάω, θλάσω, ἔθλασα, τέθλασμαι (τέθλαγμαι).

ἱλάσκομαι, ἱλάσομαι, ἱλάσθην, ἱλασάμην.

καλίω, καλίσω, ἐκάλεσα, ἐκαλίσθην.

κεράννυμι, κεράσω, ἐκέρασα, κεικέρασμαι, ἐκεράσθην.

κλάω, το break, ἔκλασα, κέκλασμαι, ἐκλάσθην.

κοτέω, κοτέσομαι, ἐκότεσα.

κρεμάννυμι, κρεμάσω, ἐκρέμασα, ἐκρεμάσθην.

λοίω, ἐλόεσα, λοέσομαι, ἐλοεσάμην.

μαίομαι, μάσομαι, ἐμασάμην.

μεθύσκω, ἐμέθυσσα, μεμέθυσμαι, ἐμεθύσθην.

ναίω, νάσομαι, ἔνασα, νένασμαι, ἐνάσθην.

ναικέω, ναικίσσω, ἐναικισα.

ξίω, ἔξεσα, ἔξεσμαι.

ὄλλνυμι, ὀλίσω, ὤλεσα, ὀλώλεκα.

ὄμνυμι, ὁμόσω, ὤμοσα, ὁμώμοκα, ὁμώμομαι and ὁμώμοσμαι,
ὠμόσθην and ὠμόσθην.

ὄνομαι, ὀνόσομαι, ὠνοσάμην, ὠνόσθην.

ὄρνυμι, ὀρώρεμαι.

πατέομαι, πάσομαι, πέπασμαι, ἐπασάμην.

πιτάννυμι, πιτάσω, ἐπέτασα, πεπέτασμαι and πέπταμαι, ἐπετά-
σθην.

πιπράσκω, πιράσω (ᾶ), ἐπέρασα.

πτύω, πτύσω, πτύσομαι, ἔπτυσσα, ἐπτύνην.

σκεδάννυμι, σκεδάσω, ἐσκεδάσα, ἐσκεδάσμαι, ἐσκεδάσθην.

σπάω, σπάσω, ἔσπασα, ἔσπακα, ἔσπασμαι, ἐσπάσθην.

στορίννυμι, στορίσω, ἐστόρισα, ἐστορίσθην.

ΤΑΛΑΩ, ἐτάλασα.

τανύω, τανύσω, τάνυσα, τετάνυσμαι, τετανύσμεν, τανύσθην, τετανύσομαι.

τελέω, τελέσω, τέλεσα, τετέλεκα, τετέλεσμαι, τετέλεσθην.

τρώω, τρώεσθαι.

φθίω, φθίσω, ἔφθισα, ἔφθιμαι, ἐφθίμεν, ἐφθίσθην.

χαλάω, χαλάσω, ἐχάλασα (ἐχάλαξα), κεχάλακα, κεχάλασμαι, ἐχάλασθην.

χέω, κέχυκα, κέχυμαι, ἐχύθην.

§ 46. The quantity of the penult of the following pure verbs is variable in the derived tenses.

ΑΑΩ, ἄασα, ἄασθην, ἄασάμεν.

αἰνέω, αἰνέσω and αἰνήσω, αἰνέσομαι, ἤνισα and ἤνησα, ἤνεκα, ἤνιμαι, ἤνισθην.

αἰρέω, αἰρήσω, η throughout except ἡρίσθην.

ἀκαχίζω, ἀκαχίσω, η throughout except ἀκηχέσθαι, ἀκηχέμενος.

ἄϋω, ἄϋσω (ῥ), ἡϋσα (ῥ), but ἄϋσον (ῥ).

βαίνω, βήσω, βήσομαι, ἔβησα, βέβηκα, βέβαμαι and βέβασμαι, ἐβάσθην.

γαμέω, γαμήσω, η throughout except γαμεθεῖσα and γαμέσομαι.

δεύω, το bind, δήσω, ἔδησα, δέδεκα, δέδεμαι and δέδεσμαι, ἐδέσθην, δεδήσομαι.

δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόσθην.

δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι, η throughout except ἐδυνάσθην.

δύω, δύσω (ῥ), ἔδῃσα, δέδῃκα, δέδῃμαι, ἐδύσθην (ῥ).

εἰρύνω, εἰρύνω (ῥ), εἰρῦσα, εἰρῦμαι and εἰρυσμαι, εἰρύσθην.

ἔλκω, ἐλκύνω, ῥ throughout except εἰλκυσσα (?).

ἐμέω, ἐμέσω, ἐμέσομαι, ε throughout except ἤμῃσα.

εὐνάω, εὐνήσω, η throughout except εὐνίσθην.

εὐρίσκω, εὐρήσω, η throughout except εὐρίσθην.

εὐτυχέω, εὐτυχίσω, η throughout except the later εὐτύχισα for the classical εὐτύχησα, Anthol. Epigr. 9, 40.

ἔχω, σχήσω, η throughout except ἐσχέσθην.

κῆδω, κηδήσω, κεκαδήσομαι, κήδεσαι.

κορέννυμι, κορέσω, ἐκόρεσα, κεκόρημαι and κεκόρεσμαι, ἐκορέσθην.

λύω, λύσω (ῥ), ἔλῃσα, λέλῃκα, λέλῃμαι, ἐλύσθην (ῥ), λελύσομαι (ῥ).

μάχομαι, μαχέσομαι and μαχήσομαι, μεμάχημαι and μεμάχασμαι, ἐμαχεσάμεν.

νέμω, νεμήσω, η throughout except ἐνεμέσθην.

ὄζω, ὀζήσω and ὀζίσω, ὠζησα and ὠζεσα.

πῆμπρημι, πρήσω, η throughout except ἐπρησε.

πινύσκω, πέπνυμαι, πέπνυσο, ἐπέπνυμεν (ῥ).

πίνω, πέπνωκα, πέπομαι, ἐπόσθην.

ποθίω, ποθήσω, ποθείσομαι, ἐπόθησα and ἐπόθησα, πεπόθηκα.
πονέω, πονήσω, η throughout except πονέσω, ἐπόνεσα.

ῥΕΩ, *to say*, εἶρηκα, η throughout except ἐῤῥέθη and εἰρέθη.
ῥύομαι, ῥύσάμην and ῥύσάμην.

σβέννυμι, σβέσω, σβήσομαι, ἔσβισα, ἔσβηκα, ἔσβισμαι.

στερέω, στερήσω, η throughout except ἐστέρεσα.

τίθημι, θήσω, ἔθηκα, τέθεικα, τέθειμαι, ἐτέθη.

ΦΕΝΩ, πέφᾶμαι, πεφήσομαι.

φημί, φήσω, ἔφησα, πέφᾶμαι.

φθάνω, φθάσω (ᾶ), ἔφθασα and ἔφθαξα, ἔφθᾶκα, φθήσομαι.

φθονέω, φθονήσω, regular except the rare ἐφθόνεσα for ἐφθό-
νησα, Anthol. 5, 304.

φορέω, φορήσω, regular except ἐφόρεσα.

FUTURE AND AORIST ACTIVE AND MIDDLE.

§ 47. The following *liquid verbs* have -σω, -σομαι, in the future, and -σα in the aorist.

αἰέλω, αἰέρῶ, ἤερσα.

ἀποεῤῥῶ, ἐῤῥῶ, ἀπόερσα (ἔρσα).

ἀραρίσκω (ΑΡΩ), ἤρσα.

εἴλω (ΕΛΩ), ἔλσα.

θέρομαι, θέρσομαι.

κείρω (ΚΕΡΩ), κέρσω, ἔκερσα.

κέλλω (ΚΕΛΩ), κέλσω, ἔκελσα.

κύρω, κύρσω, ἔκυρσα.

ὄρνυμι (ΟΡΩ), ὄρσω, ὠρσα.

τείρω (ΤΕΡΩ), τέρσω.

φθείρω (ΦΘΕΡΩ), φθέρσω.

φύρω, ἔφνρσα.

As to ἀμέρσαι and κίνσαι which are sometimes referred to this head, the former comes from ἀμέρδω, and the latter from ΚΕΝΤΩ.

§ 48. 1. Futures in άσω (ᾶ), and έσω, from verbs in άω or άζω, and έω, may drop σ and be contracted like verbs in άω and έω. The Ionic dialect often uses the uncontracted future, but only in verbs in έω. We select the following.

ἀμφιέννυμι — ἀμφιέσω, (ἀμφιέω) ἀμφιῶ.

ᾶω, *to sale* — ᾶσω, ᾶσομαι, 3 sing. (ᾶσεται, ᾶται, ᾶται) pro-
tracted ᾶται.

βιβάζω — βιβάσω, (βιβάω) βιβῶ, Plat. Phædr. 7.

γαμέω — (γαμέσω), γαμέω, γαμῶ. The future middle γα-
μέσσομαι implies γαμέσω.

δικαίζω — δικάσω (δικάω), δικῶ, infin. δικᾶν, Herod. 1, 97.

ἐλαύνω — ἐλάσω, (ἐλάω) ἐλαῶ.

ἐμίσω — ἐμίσω, ἐμίσομαι, (ἐμίομαι) ἐμοῦμαι.

ἐξετάζω — ἐξετάσω, (ἐξετάω) ἐξετῶ, Dem. 229 ; Isocr. 195.

περάννυμι — περάσω, (περάω) περῶ.

κολάζω — κολάσομαι, (κολάομαι) κολῶμαι, Arist. Vesp. 244.

κρεμάννυμι — κρεμάσω, (κρεμάω, κρεμῶ) protracted κρεμόω.

μάχομαι — μαχίσσομαι, μαχίομαι, μαχοῦμαι.

ὀλλυμι — ὀλίσω, ὀλέω, ὀλῶ.

πελάζω — πελάσω, (πελάω) πελῶ, ᾤς, Æsch. Prom. 282 ; Eurip.

Orest. 1684 ; Soph. Elec. 497.

πετάννυμι — πετάσω, (πετάω) πετῶ.

πιπράσκω — (περάσω, περάω, infin. περάειν, περᾶν) protracted
infin. περάαν.

τελείω — τελέσω, τελέω, τελῶ.

χέω — χέω, χεῖς, χεῖ.

2. In a few instances the contracted present is used as future, even when the regular future lengthens the radical vowel. E. g.

δράω, to do — δράσω (ᾱ), δρῶ.

ἐρημώω — ἐρημώσετε, ἐρημοῦτε, Thuc. 3, 58 ; See also Thuc.
2, 8 ; 4, 85 ; 6, 23.

3. Futures in *ιω* (ι) from verbs in *ίζω* often drop the *σ* and are inflected like contract verbs in *έω*, that is, *ιω*, *ισομαι* become *ιῶ*, *ιοῦμαι*, respectively. (See also § 3. 4.) E. g.

ἀγλαίζω — ἀγλαῖσω, ἀγλαῖῶ, ἀγλαῖοῦμαι, Arist. Eccl. 575 ;
Il. 10, 331.

ἀνδραποδίζω — (ἀνδραποδίσω) ἀνδραποδιῶ, ἀνδραποδιοῦμαι,
Xen. Hel. 2, 2, 20.

βαδίζω — βαδίσω (βαδίσομαι) βαδιοῦμαι.

κομίζω — κομίσομαι, κομιοῦμαι, Ionic κομιεῦμαι (by resolution
and contraction, κομιοῦμαι, κομίομαι), Herod. 8, 62.

οἰκίζω — (οἰκίσω) οἰκιῶ, οἰκιοῦμαι.

οἰκτιζω — (οἰκτίσω) οἰκτιῶ, Æsch. Prom. 68.

ὀμαλίζω — (ὀμαλίσομαι) ὀμαλιοῦμαι.

ὀρίζω — ὀρίσομαι, ὀριοῦμαι, Ionic ὀριεῦμαι, Hippocr. de Art.

§ 4. Compare κομίζω.

πυτιζω — (πυτίσω) πυτιῶ, Athen. 7, 42.

τειχίζω — (τειχίσω) τειχιῶ, τειchioῦμαι, Dem. 69 ; Xen. Cyr.
6, 1, 19.

ὑβριζω — ὑβρίσω, ὑβριῶ, ὑβριοῦμαι.

ὑστερίζω — (ὑστερίσω) ὑστεριῶ, Dem. 49.

φρονιζω — (φρονίσω) φροντιῶ, φροντιοῦμαι, Xen. Mem. 2,
1, 24 ; Eurip. Taur. 343.

ὠστιζομαι — (ὠστισομαι) ὠστιοῦμαι, Arist. Ach. 24.

case the future does not differ from the present. E. g.

ἐρύω — ἐρύσω, ἐρύω.

τανύω — τανύσω, τανύω.

It will be seen that the combination *νω* was not contracted; and that *synizesis* in this instance would be very difficult, on the supposition that *ν* had the sound of French *u*.

§ 49. 1. The verbs *ἔσθιω* or *ἔδω*, *πίνω* and *φαίνω*, form the first future middle without the usual characteristic *σ*.

ἔσθιω or *ἔδω* — *ἔδομαι* · also *ἔδοῦμαι*, after the analogy of liquid verbs.

πίνω — *πίομαι* · also *πιοῦμαι*, after the analogy of *ἔδοῦμαι*.

φαίνω — *φάγομαι* · also *φαγοῦμαι*, after the analogy of *ἔδοῦμαι*.

It is evident that the future middle of *ἔδω*, if formed according to the usual analogy (*ἔδ-σομαι*, *ἔσομαι*), would be confounded with *ἔσομαι* from *εἰμι*. It is not absurd, then, to suppose that the maker of the word, perceiving this confusion, tacitly dropped the *σ*, and formed at once *ἔδομαι*. And as *πίνω* belongs to the same general idea as *ἔδω*, it is fair to suppose that it followed the analogy of its sister-form. Compare the Latin *edo*, which in some of its parts (as *est* for *edit*) agrees with *sum*.

2. The later future *δράμομαι* from *δράμω*, *ἔδραμον*, was evidently formed after the analogy of *φαίνω*, *ἔφαγον*, *φάγομαι*.

§ 50. The following mute verbs form their future middle after the analogy of liquid verbs.

καθίζωμαι, *καθιέδομαι*.

μαρθάνω, *μαρθεῖμαι* Doric for *μαρθοῦμαι* (*μαρθέομαι*).

τίκτω, *τεκούμαι*.

As to *πείσομαι*, from *πίπτω*, sometimes referred to this head, it may be considered as a Doric future, like *κλάνσομαι* for *κλάνσομαι*. The Ionic form *πείσομαι* is a resolution of *πείσομαι*. It is not necessary to assume a theme *ΠΕΣΩ*.

§ 51. The future middle of many verbs is equivalent to the future active.

ἄγνοίω, *ἄγνοήσω*, *ἄγνοήσομαι*.

ἄδω, *ἄσσω*, *ἄσομαι*, *ἄσειμαι*.

αἶδω, *αἶλσω*, *αἶσομαι*.

αἰνέω, αἰνέσω, αἰνήσω, αἰνήσομαι.

ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι.

ἀλαλάζω, ἀλαλάξομαι.

ἀλύσκω, ἀλύξω, ἀλύξομαι.

ἄμαρτάνω, ἄμαρτήσω, ἄμαρτήσομαι.

ἀντικάζω, ἀντικάζομαι.

ἀπαντάω, ἀπαντήσω doubtful, ἀπαντήσομαι, Eurip. Sup. 772;
Dem. 230.

ἀπεικάζω, ἀπεικάζομαι.

ἀπολαύω, ἀπολαύσω, ἀπολαύσομαι.

ἀποπατιέω, ἀποπατήσω, ἀποπατήσομαι, Arist. Plut. 1184.

ἄρπάζω, ἄρπάσσω, ἄρπάξω, ἄρπάσομαι.

βαδίζω, βαδιοῦμαι, later βαδίσω, Arist. Plut. 90; Lucian.
Demosth. Enc. 1.

βαίνω, βήσομαι, βᾶσεῦμαι, βήσω causative.

βιβρώσκω, βρώσομαι.

βιόω, βιώσω, βιώσομαι.

βλέπω, βλέψω, βλέψομαι, Herod. 2, 111; Eurip. Aul. 1192.

βλώσκω, μολοῦμαι.

βοάω, βοήσω, βοάσω, βοήσομαι, βοάσομαι, βώσομαι.

βρνάζω, βρνάζομαι.

γελάω, γελάσω, γελάσομαι.

γηράσκω, γηράσσω, γηράσομαι.

γιγνώσκω, γνώσομαι.

γοάω, γοήσομαι.

γρύζω, γρύξω, γρύξομαι.

δάκνω, δήξομαι.

δαίδω, δείσομαι.

διδράσκω, δράσομαι.

διδρῆσκω, δρῆσομαι.

διώκω, διώξω, διώξομαι.

ἐγκωμιάζω, ἐγκωμιάσσω, ἐγκωμιάσομαι.

εἰμί, ἔσομαι.

εἶμι, εἴσομαι.

ἐμέω, ἐμέσω, ἐμέσομαι, ἐμοῦμαι.

ἐπιορκέω, ἐπιορκήσω, ἐπιορκήσομαι, Arist. Lys. 914; Dem.
1269.

ἐσθίω, ἔδομαι, ἐδοῦμαι, φάγομαι.

ἐστήκω, ἐστήξω, ἐστήξομαι.

ἐψω, ἐψήσω, ἐψήσομαι.

ζάω, ζήσω, ζήσομαι.

θανυμάζω, θανυμάσσω, θανυμάσομαι, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 12; Eurip.
Alc. 157.

θεραπεύω, θεραπεύσω, θεραπεύσομαι, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 12;
Hom. Hym. 1, 390.

θιγγάνω, θίξομαι.

θνήσκω, θανούμαι, τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι.

θρώσκω, θορέομαι, θοροῦμαι.

ινέω, ινήσομαι, Hippocr. de Morb. Mulier. § 81.

καίω, καύσω, καύσομαι.

κάμνω, καμίομαι, καμοῦμαι.

κελαδέω, κελαδήσω, κελαδήσομαι, Pind. 2, 3 ; 10, 96.

κελαρύζω, κελαρύσομαι, in Hesychius.

κερδαίνω, κερδανέω, κερδανῶ, κερδήσω, κερδήσομαι.

κιχάνω, κιχήσομαι.

κλαίω, κλαύσω, κλαιήσω, κλαήσω, κλαύσομαι, κλαυσσοῦμαι.

κλέπτω, κλέψω, κλέψομαι.

κοτέω, κοτέσσομαι.

κυνέω, κυνήσω, κυήσομαι.

κυνέω, κυνήσομαι.

κύνπτω, κύψω, κύψομαι.

κωκύνω, κωκύνω (ῥ), κωκύνσομαι, Esch. Agam. 1313 ; Arist.

Lys. 1222.

λαγχάνω, λήξομαι, λάξομαι.

λαικάζω, λαικάσω, λαικάσομαι, Arist. Eq. 167 ; Athen. 15, 40.

λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, λαποῦμαι, λαψομαι.

λάπτω, λάψω, λάψομαι, Il. 16, 161 ; Arist. Pac. 885.

λάσκω, λακήσομαι.

λιχμάω, λιχμήσομαι, Il. 21, 123.

μανθάνω, μαθήσομαι, μαθεῖνμαι.

ναίω, νάσσομαι.

ναυστολέω, ναυστολήσω, ναυστολήσομαι, Eurip. Sup. 474 ;

Troad. 1048.

νεύω, νούω, νεύσω, νεύσομαι, Odys. 16, 283 ; Il. 1, 524.

νέω, νωίω, νευσοῦμαι.

οἶδα, εἶσομαι.

οἰκίζω, οἰκιῶ, οἰκισῶμαι, Thuc. 1, 100 ; Eurip. Heracl. 46.

οἰμώζω, οἰμώξω, οἰμώξομαι.

ὀλολύζω, ὀλολύξομαι, Soph. Elec. 691.

ὄμνυμι, ὁμόςσω, ὁμοῦμαι.

ὀνομάζω, ὀνομάσω, ὀνυμάξομαι.

ὄραω, ὄψομαι.

ὀτοτύζω, ὀτοτύξομαι, Arist. Lys. 520.

οὐρέω, οὐρήσω, οὐρήσομαι.

παίζω, παίξω, παίξομαι, παιξοῦμαι.

πάσχω, πείσομαι.

πηδάω, πηδήσω later, πηδήσομαι, Anthol. Planud. 54 ; Plat.

Lys. 29.

πίνω, πίομαι, πιοῦμαι.

πίπτω, πεσοῦμαι, πεσίομαι.

πλέω, πλεύσω, πλεύσομαι, πλευσοῦμαι.

πλώω, πλώσομαι.

πνέω, πνεύσω, πνεύσομαι, πνευσοῦμαι.

ποθίω, ποθήσω, ποθήσομαι.

πονέω, πονήσω, πονέσω, πονήσομαι.

πτύω, πτύσω, πτύσομαι.

ρέω, ρεύσω, ρεύσομαι.

ροφέω, ροφήσω, ροφήσομαι, Arist. Ach. 278; Vesp. 814.

σιγάω, σιγήσω, σιγήσομαι, Arist. Ran. 252; Anthol. 9, 27;
Soph. Col. 113.

σιωπάω, σιωπήσω, σιωπήσομαι.

σκοπέω, σκέπομαι.

σκώνπτω, σκώψω, σκώψομαι, Arist. Nub. 296; Ach. 854.

σπεύδω, σπεύσω, σπεύσομαι, Eurip. Hip. 183; Il. 15, 402.

σπουδάζω, σπουδάσω, σπουδάσομαι, Dem. 583; Plat. En-
thyph. 3.

στροβέω, στροβήσομαι, Arist. Ran. 817.

συρρίζω, συρρίσω, συριῶ, συρίζομαι.

ΤΑΛΑΛΩ, τλήσομαι.

τήκω, τήξω, τήξομαι.

τίκτω, τέξω, τέξομαι, τικοῦμαι.

τρέχω, τρέξομαι, δραμέομαι, δραμοῦμαι, δραμῶ, δράμομαι.

τρώγω, τρώξομαι.

τυγχάνω, τεύξομαι.

τωθάζω, τωθάσομαι, Plat. Hip. Maj. 22.

ύβριζω, ύβρίσω, ύβριῶ, ύβριοῦμαι, Arist. Thesm. 719; Dem.
585; Arist. Eccl. 666.

ύστερέω, ύστερήσομαι, Eurip. Aul. 1203.

ύπείκω, ύπείξω, ύπείξομαι.

φεύγω, φεύξομαι, φευξοῦμαι.

φθάνω, φθάσω, φθήσομαι.

φιτύω, φιτύσω, φιτύσομαι, Eurip. Alc. 294; Mosch. 2, 156.

φλίβω, φλίβομαι.

φροντίζω, φροντιῶ, φροντιοῦμαι (?), Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 24;
Eurip. Taur. 343.

φυτεύω, φυτεύσω, φυτεύσομαι, Xen. Econ. 19, 13; Pind.
Pyth. 4, 26.

φύω, φύσω, έκφύσομαι.

χαίνω, χανοῦμαι.

χανδάνω, χείσομαι.

χέζω, χέσομαι, χεσοῦμαι.

χορεύω, χορεύσω, χορεύσομαι.

χροίζω, χροίζομαι.

χωρέω, χωρήσω, χωρήσομαι, Herod. 5, 89; Thuc. 2, 20. In
the sense to contain, it has χωρήσομαι, Arist. Nub. 1238.

§ 52. Not unfrequently the future middle has a *passive* signification; "but this usage never became so fixed in particular verbs as that exhibited in the preceding section."

ἀγωνίζομαι, ἀγωνιῶμαι (?).

ἀδικέω, ἀδικήσομαι, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 18.

αἰέω, αἰετήσομαι.

αἶρω, ἀφαιρήσομαι.

ἀμβλύνω, ἀμβλυνοῦμαι.

ἀμφισβητέω, ἀμφισβητήσομαι.

ἀνδραποδίζω, ἀνδραποδιῶμαι transitive or passive, Herod. 1, 66; 6, 17.

ἀγνώω, ἀγνύσομαι.

ἀπατάω, ἀπατήσομαι, Plat. Phædr. 98.

ἀπιστιέω, ἀπιστήσομαι, Plat. Rep. 5, 2.

ἀριθμέω, ἀριθμήσομαι, Eurip. Bac. 1318.

ἄρχω, to rule, ἄρξομαι.

βλάπτω, βλάψομαι.

βρέχω, βρέξομαι, καταβρέξομαι.

δηλώω, δηλώσομαι, Soph. Col. 581.

δίδωμι, ἐκδώσομαι.

δονέω, δονήσομαι, Hom. Hym. 1, 270.

εἰώω, εἴασομαι.

εἴρω, εἴρξομαι.

ἐνεδρεύω, ἐνεδρεύσομαι, Xen. Hel. 7, 2, 18.

ἔργω, ἔρξομαι.

εὐλογέω, εὐλογήσομαι, Isoc. 190.

ἐχθαίρω, ἐχθαροῦμαι.

ζημιόω, ζημιώσομαι, Herod. 7, 39.

θεραπεύω, θεραπεύσομαι.

θύω, to sacrifice, θύσομαι.

ινέω, ινήσομαι, Hippocr. de Loc. in Homin. § 38. But actively, Hippocr. de Morb. Mulier. § 81.

ισχναίνω, ισχνανοῦμαι.

καλέω, καλοῦμαι.

καταφρονέω, καταφρονήσομαι, Plat. Hip. Maj. 2.

κηρύσσω, κηρύξομαι, Eurip. Phœn. 1631.

κινέω, κινήσομαι.

κλονέω, κλονήσομαι, Hippocr.

κραίνω, κρανέομαι.

κρατέω, κρατήσομαι, Thuc. 4, 9.

κτείνω, κτανέομαι.

κωλύω, κωλύσομαι (?), Thuc. 1, 142.

λανθάνω, λήσομαι.

λέγω, to say, λέξομαι.

λύω, καταλύσομαι (?).

μαρτυρέω, μαρτυρήσομαι (?), Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 10.

μαστιγώνω, μαστιγώσομαι, Plat. Rep. 2, 5.

μεθίημι, μεθήσομαι.

μεταμέλομαι, μεταμελήσομαι.

μισέω, μισήσομαι, Eurip. Troad. 659; Ion, 596. 611.

μνημονεύω, μνημονεύσομαι, Eurip. Heracl. 334.

νομίζω, νομιούμαι, Hippocr.

ξηραίνω, ξηρανούμαι.

ὀδαῖω, ὀδαξήσομαι.

οἰκέω, οἰκήσομαι, Thuc. 8, 67; Dem. 1341.

ὀμαλίζω, ὀμαλιούμαι, Xen. Oecon. 18, 5.

ὀμολογέω, ὀμολογήσομαι, Plat. Theæt. 73.

ὀνειδίζω, ὀνειδιούμαι. Soph. Tyr. 1500.

παιδεύω, παιδεύσομαι, Plat. Crito, 15.

παρηγορέω, παρηγορήσομαι, Hippocr.

πέφθω, πέρσομαι.

περιέπω, περιέψομαι.

πληρώω, πληρώσομαι, Dem. 219.

ποιέω, ποιήσομαι.

πολεμέω, πολεμήσομαι, Thuc. 1, 68; 8, 43; 7, 14.

πολιορκέω, πολιορκήσομαι, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 15.

προαγορεύω, προαγορεύσομαι, Xen. Mag. Eq. 2, 7.

πωλέω, *sell*, πωλήσομαι, Athen. 14, 46.

φαίω, φαίσομαι (?).

σπαράσσω, σπαράξομαι, transitive or passive, Eurip. Andr. 1209; Aul. 1459.

στερέω, στερήσομαι.

στρεβλόω, στρεβλώσομαι, Plat. Rep. 2, 5.

στυγέω, στυγήσομαι.

ταράσσω, ταραάξομαι, Thuc. 7, 36. 57.

τάσσω, ἐπιτάξομαι.

τεύχω, τεύξομαι.

τηρέω, τηρήσομαι, Thuc. 4, 30.

τιμάω, τιμήσομαι generally as passive, Thuc. 2, 87.

τινάσσω, διατινάξομαι, Eurip. Bac. 588.

τιτρώσκω, τρώσομαι.

τύπτω, τυπτήσομαι.

ὔω, ὕσομαι, Herod. 2, 14.

φθονέω, φθονήσομαι, Dem. 1160.

φιλέω, φιλήσομαι.

φρουρέω, φρουρήσομαι (⁴), Eurip. Ion, 603.

§ 53. The following *mute* and *pure verbs* do not take *σ* in the first aorist active and middle.

ἀλείομαι or ἀλεύομαι, ἡλεῖσθην, ἡλευάμην.

δατέομαι, δατέασθαι.

καίω, ἔκαα, ἔκηα, ἔκεια, ἐκηάμην, κειάμενος.

ΣΕΤΩ, ἔσσευα, σεῦα.

φέρω (ΕΝΕΙΚΩ), ἤνικα, ἡνικάμην.

χέω, ἔχεα, ἔχευα, ἐχεάμην, ἐχενάμην. It is easy to see why ἔχεσα was avoided; (compare χέζω, ἔχεσα.)

§ 54. 1. The first aorist in a few instances takes the endings of the second aorist, -ον, -όμην.

ἄγω, ἤξα — (ἤξον), imperat. 2 plur. ἄξετε.

αἰίδω, (ἡισάμην) — (ἡισόμην), aor. mid. imperat. αἰίσο.

βαίνω, ἐβησάμην — ἐβησόμην, βήσο.

δύω, ἔδυσάμην — ἔδυσόμην, δύσο.

ἴκω, (ἵξα) — ἵξον, ἵξες.

πίπτω, ἔπεσα — ἔπεσον, πέσοιμι, πεσεῖν, πεσών.

φέρω, (ῥσα) — aor. imperat. οἶσε, οἰσέτω, οἶσθε, infin. οἰσέμεναι, οἰσέμεν, οἶσειν.

χέζω, ἔχεσα — ἔχεσον, χεσεῖν.

See also the imperatives λείσο and ὀρσο or ὀρσεν, from ΑΕΧΩ, ὀρνυμι, (§ 71.)

2. On the other hand, the second aorist sometimes takes the endings of the first aorist, -α, -άμην.

αἰρέω, εἰλόμην — εἰλάμην.

ΕΙΠΩ, εἶπον — εἶπα, εἶπαιμι, εἶπον or εἶπόν, εἶπα, εἶπας.

εὐρίσκω, εὐρόμην — εὐράμην.

ὀσφραίνομαι, ὠσφρόμην — ὠσφράμην.

φέρειω, ἤνεγκον — ἤνεγκα, ἐνέγκαιμι, ἡνεγκάμην.

§ 55. The aorist active has two endings; namely, σα (sometimes σον, § 54. 1), and ον (sometimes α, §§ 53 : 54. 2). In the middle, the former becomes σάμην (sometimes σόμην), and the latter όμην (sometimes άμην).

§ 56. 1. With respect to the first aorist of *liquid verbs*, we may suppose that originally it was formed by annexing σα to the simple root of the verb (§ 47). In process of time the σ was dropped and the penult was lengthened. E. g.

σφάλλω (ἔσφαλα), ἔσφηλα.

στέλλω (ἔστειλα), ἔστειλα.

τίλλω (ἔτιλα), ἔτιλα.

νέμω (ἔνεμσα), ἔνειμα.

μένω (ἔμενσα), ἔμεινα.

κείρω, ἔκερσα, ἔκειρα.

2. This being admitted, it will not be difficult to perceive that the diphthong *αι* in the penult of the actual present must first be shortened into *α* and then lengthened anew into *η* or *ᾱ*.
E. g.

γεραίρω, *ἐγέρᾱρα*, Pind. Olym. 5, 10.

καθαίρω, *ἐκάθηρα* or *ἐκάθᾱρα*, *καθάρω*, &c.

μιαίνω, *ἐμίηνα* or *ἐμιᾶνα*, *μῆνω*, &c.

φαίνω, *ἔφηνα*, *φῆνω*, &c.

φλεγμαίνω, *ἐφλέγμηνα*, Hippocr. de Aer. § 22.

3. Observe further, that the radical vowel (*α*) of *αἶρω* and *ἄλλομαι* becomes *η* only in the indicative in consequence of the temporal augment. In the other moods it becomes *ᾱ*.
Thus,

αἶρω, *ἦρα*, *ἄρω* (*ᾱ*), *ἄραιμι*, *ἄρον*, *ἄρας*, &c.

ἄλλομαι, *ἤλᾱμην*, *ἄλωμαι* (*ᾱ*), &c.

PERFECT ACTIVE AND PASSIVE AND AORIST PASSIVE.

§ 57. In a few instances the last vowel (usually *ε*) of the root becomes *ο* or *ω* in the *first perfect*.

ἄγω, *ἄγηχα*, *αγηγοχα*, *αγαγοχεια*.

ἄειρω (*ΑΕΡΩ*), pluperf. pass. 3 sing. *ἄωρτο* (for *ἦερτο*).

δεῖδω (*ΔΕΙΩ*), *δεδοικα* analogous to *λείλοιπα* from *λείπω*.

ἰσθίω (*ἴδω*), *ἰδήδοκα*, *ἰδήδομαι*, implying *ΕΙΔΕΩ* formed from the simple theme *ἴδω*.

ἔχω, perf. part. *συνοχωκώς* (for *συνοκακώς*).

ἴημι (*ΕΩ*), *ἔωκα*, *ἔωνται*, *ἀνέωνται* or *ἀνέονται*, analogous to *ἔωθα* from *ἔθω*, and *ἔωλπα*, *ἑώλπειν*, from *ἔλπω*.

κλέπτω, *κέκλοφα*, analogous to *πέπονθα* from *ΠΕΝΘΩ*.

λαγχάνω (*ΛΕΓΧΩ*), *λέλογχα*.

λέγω, to *collect*, *εἵλοχα*.

μείρομαι (*ΜΕΡΩ*), perf. pass. part. *μεμορμένος*.

ξυννεφέω, *ξυννένοφα*.

πάσχω, *πέποσχα*, analogous to *αγηγοχα* from *ἄγω*.

πέμπω, *πέπομφα*, Thuc. 7, 12.

πλέκω, *πέπλοχα*, Hippocr.

στρέφω, *ἔστροφα*.

τρέπω, *τέτροφα* and *ἔτροφα*.

φίρω (*ΕΝΕΚΩ*), *ἐνήροχα*.

§ 58. The *perfect passive subjunctive* of a few verbs in *ᾱω* and *ῆω* is formed after the analogy of verbs in *μι* (*ἵστημι*, *ἰστώμαι*, *ἀφίστηται* · *δύναμαι*, *δύνωμαι*).

πτάομαι, κέκτημαι — κεκτώμαι, κεκτῇ, κεκτῆται, plur. κεκτώμεθα, κεκτῆσθε, κεκτῶνται · οἱ κέκτωμαι, κέκτη, κέκτηται, plur. κεκτώμεθα, κέκτησθε, κέκτωνται.

μιμνήσκω, μέμνημαι — μεμνώμαι, μεμνῇ, μεμνῆται, plur. μεμνώμεθα, μεμνῆσθε, μεμνῶνται · οἱ μέμνωμαι, μέμνη, μέμνηται, plur. μεμνώμεθα, μέμνησθε, μέμνωνται.

ὀρνυμι, ὀρώρεμαι — perf. mid. subj. 3 sing. ὀρώρεται.

τέμνω, τέτμημαι — ἐκτέμνησθον.

§ 59. 1. The *perfect passive optative* of a few verbs in *άω* follows the analogy of verbs in *μι* (ἴστημι, ἰσταιμην · δύναμαι, δυναιμην), but almost always changes *αι* into *η*.

βάλλω, βέβλημαι — βεβλήμην, 2 plur. βεβλήσθε, διαβεβλήσθε. Compare βλήω, and ἐμπλήμην from πίμπλημι.

καλέω, κέκλημαι — κεκλήμην, κεκλήω, κεκλήτο, plur. κεκλήμεθα, κεκλήσθε, κεκλήντο.

πτάομαι, κέκτημαι — κεκτῆμην, κεκτῆω, κεκτῆτο, plur. κεκτῆμεθα, κεκτῆσθε, κεκτῆντο.

λύω, λέλυμαι — λελύμην, 3 sing. λελύτο, like δαινύτο from δαίνυμι. The *ι* is rejected, because the diphthong *υι* cannot stand before a consonant (Eustath. ad. Il. 13, 379).

μιμνήσκω, μέμνημαι — μεμνήμην, μεμνήω, μεμνήτο, plur. μεμνήμεθα, μεμνήσθε, μεμνήντο, also μεμναίατο (Ionic for μέμναιτο like δύναιτο).

2. Two verbs, πτάομαι and μιμνήσκω, form the perfect passive optative also after the analogy of contract verbs in *άω* (τιμάω, τιμαοίμην τιμώμην).

πτάομαι, κέκτημαι — κεκτώμην, κεκτώω, κεκτώτο, plur. κεκτώμεθα, κεκτώσθε, κεκτώντο.

μιμνήσκω, μέμνημαι — μεμνώμην, μεμνώω, μεμνώτο (resolved μεμνέωτο), plur. μεμνώμεθα, μεμνώσθε, μεμνώντο.

3. Further, for μεμνήω or μεμνώω, we find μέμνοιο, a genuine form, because contrary to analogy. Compare κρεμοίμην, κρέμοισθε, from κρέμαμαι · also μέμνιο, μεμνόμενος.

4. The subjunctive of κάθμαι (from the theme ἔλ) is κάθωμαι, κάθη, κάθηται · καθώμεθα, κάθησθε, καθῶνται, with the accent as far back as possible. The optative, καθοίμην, κάθοιο, κάθοιτο, &c. follows the analogy of verbs in *ω* (τυπτοίμην, -οιο) ; compare μέμνοιο (§ 59. 3).

§ 60. In a few instances, the *perfect passive infinitive* and *participle* take the accent of the corresponding forms of the present, that is, on the antepenult.

ἀκαχίζω, ἀκάχημαι — ἀκάχησθαι, ἀκαχήμενος or ἀκηχήμενος, like
τίθισθαι, τιθήμενος and τιθέμενος.

ἀλάομαι, ἀλάλημαι — ἀλάλησθαι, ἀλαλήμενος.

ἀλιτράινω — ἀλιτήμενος.

ἐλαύνω, ἐλήλαμαι — ἐηλάμενος.

ἔλν, κἀθημαι — ἤμενος, καθήμενος, the infinitive always κα-
θῆσθαι properispomenon.

μιμνήσκω, μέμνημαι — μεμνόμενος with the ending of the
present.

ΣΕΤΩ — ἐσσόμενος.

Observe that the perfect of these verbs has the force of the
present.

§ 61. Not unfrequently the *perfect* and *aorist passive* of
pure verbs insert σ before μαι, θην.

ΑΑΩ, ἀάσθην.

ἄγαμαι, ἡγάσθην.

αἰδέομαι, ἠδέσθην.

ἀκούω, ἤκουσμαι, ἡκούσθην.

ἀλέω, ἀλήλεσμαι, ἡλέσθην.

ἄλθομαι, ἀλθισθῆναι.

ἀμφιέννυμι, ἡμφίεσμαι.

ἀνύω, ἤνυσμαι, ἡνύσθην.

ἄρῃσκω, ἡρέσθην.

ἄρύω, ἡρύσθην.

ἄχθομαι, ἡχθίσθην.

βαίνω, βέβασμαι.

βοάω, ἐβώσθην.

βυίω, βέβυσμαι.

γελάω, ἐγελάσθην.

γιγνώσκω, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην.

δαίνυμι, ἐδαίσθην.

δαλομαι, δέδασμαι.

δέω, to bind, δέδεσμαι.

δράω, δέδρασμαι, ἐδράσθην.

δύναμαι, ἐδυνάσθην.

εἰρύω, εἴρυσμαι, εἰρύσθην.

ἐλαύνω, ἐλήλασμαι, ἡλάσθην.

ΕΛΤΩ, ἐλύσθην.

ἐννυμι, ἔσμαι, ἐέσμην.

ἐσθίω, ἐδήδεσμαι, ἡδέσθην.

ζέω, ἔζεσμαι, ἐζέσθην.

ζώννυμι, ἔζωσμαι.

θλάω, τέθλασμαι.

θραύω, τίθραυμαι and τίθραυσμαι, ἐθραύσθην, Plat. Leg.
6, 5; Xen. Ages. 2, 14; Soph. Antig. 476.

ἰλάσκομαι, ἰλάσθην.

καλέω, ἐκαλέσθην.

κελεύω, κεκέλευσμαι, ἐκελεύσθην, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 14; Thuc. 1, 139.

κεράννυμι, κεκέρασμαι, ἐκεράσθην.

κλαίω, ἐκλαύσθην.

κλάω, break, κέκλασμαι, ἐκλάσθην.

κλείω, to shut, κέκλεισμαι, ἐκλείσθην.

κλήϊω, κεκλήϊσμαι, ἐκλήϊσθην.

κναιώ, κένναισμαι, ἐκναιόσθην, Arist. Nub. 120; Pac. 251; Hippocr.

κνάω, κέκνησμαι, ἐκνήσθην.

κολούω, ἐκολούσθην and ἐκολούθην, Thuc. 7, 66.

κορέννυμι, κεκόρεσμαι, ἐκορέσθην.

κρεμάννυμι, ἐκρεμάσθην.

κρούω, κέκρουμαι or κέκρουσμαι, ἐκρούσθην, Arist. Ach. 459; Xen. Hel. 7, 4, 26; Thuc. 4, 7.

κυλίω, κεκύλισμαι, ἐκυλίσθην.

λεύω, to stone, ἐλεύσθην, Soph. Col. 435.

μάχομαι, μεμάχεσμαι.

μεθύω, μεμέθυσμαι, ἐμεθύσθην.

μιμνήσκω, ἐμνήσθην.

ναίω, νένασμαι, ἐνάσθην.

νέω, to heap, νένησμαι.

νέω, to spin, νέντησμαι.

ξέω, ἔξεσμαι.

ξύω, ἔξυσμαι, ἐξύσθην.

οἶομαι, ὥλοσθην.

ὄμνυμι, ὀμώμοσμαι, ὠμόςσθην.

ὄνομαι, ὠνόσθην.

παίω, πέπαισμαι, ἐπαίόσθην.

παλαίω, πεπαλίσμαι, ἐπαλαίοσθην.

παιέομαι, πεπάσμην.

παύω, ἐπαύσθην.

πετιάννυμι, πεπέτασμαι, ἐπετάσθην.

πίμπλημι, πέπλησμαι, ἐπλήσθην.

πίμπρημι, πέπρησμαι, ἐπρήσθην.

πιπίσκω, ἐπίσθην.

πλέω, πέπλευσμαι, ἐπλεύσθην.

πνέω, ἐπνεύσθην.

πρίω, πέπρισμαι, ἐπρίσθην.

ῥαίω, ἐῤῥαίοσθην, Æsch. Prom. 189.

ῥώννυμι, ἐῤῥώσθην.

σάω, σῖψτ, σέσησμαι.

σβέννυμι, ἔσβεσμαι.

σείω, σέσεισμαι, ἐσειόσθην.

σκεδάννυμι, ἐσκέδασμαι, ἐσκεδάσθην.

σπάω, ἔσπασμαι, ἐσπάσθην.

στορέννυμι, ἐστορέσθην.

τανύω, τετάνυσμαι, ἐτανύσθην.

τελέω, τετέλεσμαι, ἐτετέλεσθην.

τίνω, τέτισμαι, ἐτίσθην.

ῥω, ῥσμαι, ῥσθην, Xen. Ven. 9, 5; Herod. 3, 10.

φέρω, (ῶσθην) οἶσθήσομαι.

φλάω, πέφλασμαι, ἐφλάσθην.

φλύω, scorcē, πέφλευσμαι, περιπέφλευσμαι.

φρέω, ἐφρήσθην, in Suidas (voc. ἐκφρησθέντων).

χαλάω, κέχαλασμαι, ἐχαλάσθην.

χόω and χώννυμι, κέχωσμαι, ἐχώσθην.

χράσμαι, ἐχρήσθην.

χράω, κέχρησμαι, ἐχρήσθην.

χρίω, κέχριμαι and κέχρισμαι, ἐχρίσθην, Herod. 4, 189; Xen.

Cyr. 7, 5, 22; Æsch. Prom. 675.

χώννυμι, see χόω.

ψαύω, ἔψαυσμαι, Hippocr.; ἐψαύσθην later.

THIRD FUTURE PASSIVE.

§ 62. The number of verbs, of which the third future passive is used, seems to be small.

It is observed that *liquid verbs* and verbs beginning with a vowel have no third future passive; except φύρω, πεφύρσομαι.

It is hardly necessary to remark, that, with respect to signification, the third future passive is equivalent to the perfect passive participle and the future of εἰμί. Thus, γεγράφομαι is γεγραμμένος ἔσομαι.

βάλλω, βέβλησαι — βεβλήσομαι.

βιβρώσκω, βέβρωσαι — βεβρώσομαι.

βλάπτω, βέβλασαι — βεβλάψομαι.

γράφω, γέγραπαι — γεγράψομαι, Soph. Tyr. 411.

δαμάω, δέδμησαι — δεδμήσομαι.

δέχομαι, δέδεξαι — δεδέξομαι.

δέω, δέδειςαι — δεδήσομαι equivalent to δεδήσομαι.

δηλώω, δεδήλωσαι — δεδηλώσομαι, Hippocr.

θάπτω, τέθαπαι — τεθάψομαι.

καλέω, κέκλησαι — κεκλήσομαι.

κλαίω, κέκλαυσαι — κεκλαύσομαι.

κλείω, κέκλεισαι — κεκλείσομαι.

κόπτω, κέκοπαι — κεκόψομαι.

κρύπτω, κέκρυψαι — κεκρύψομαι.

κτάομαι, κέκτησθαι — κεκτήσομαι, ἐκτήσομαι, as the future to κέκτῃμαι.

λανθάνω, λέλησθαι — λελήσομαι as middle.

λέγω, λέλειπαι — λελέξομαι, Thuc. 3, 53.

λείπω, λέλπειναι — λελείψομαι as the future to λέλπειμαι.

λύω, λέλυσαι — λελύσομαι.

μίγνυμι, μέμιξαι — μεμίξομαι.

μιμνήσκω, μέμνησαι — μεμνήσομαι as future to μέμνημαι.

παύω, πέπαυσαι — πεπαύσομαι as middle.

πίμπρημι, πέπρησαι — πεπρήσομαι.

πιπράσκω, πέπραῖσαι — πεπράσομαι equivalent to the rare προθήσομαι.

πλήσσω, πέπληξαι — πεπλήξομαι.

ποιέω, πεποίησαι — πεποιήσομαι equivalent to ποιηθήσομαι.

πράσσω, πέπραξαι — πεπράξομαι.

ῥέω, εἶρησαι — εἰρήσεται.

σιγάω, σειίγησαι — σειιγήσομαι, Plat. Epist. 3, 311, 17.

σκοπέω, ἔσκεναι — ἐσκέψομαι, as future passive.

τανύω, τετάνυσαι — τετανύσομαι.

τάσσω, τέταξαι — τετάξομαι.

τέμνω, τέμησαι — τετιμήσομαι.

τεύχω, τέτυξαι — τετεύξομαι.

τιμάω, τετίμησαι — τετιμήσομαι, Lysias, 885.

τρέπω, τέτραπαι — τετράψομαι.

φάω, το shine, (πέφησαι) — πεφήσομαι as future middle.

Φάω, το kill, πέφασαι — πεφήσομαι.

φιλέω, πεφίλησαι — πεφιλήσομαι.

φύρω, πέφυρσαι — πεφύρσομαι.

χολόω, κεχόλωσαι — κεχολώσομαι as future middle.

χράομαι, κέχρησαι — κεκρήσομαι.

63. In a few instances, the third future occurs also in the active. But, with the exception of ἰστιάξω and τεθνήξω, it takes the ending of the future middle, after the analogy of active verbs of which the future assumes the ending of the middle (§ 51).

θνήσκω, τέθνηκα — τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι.

ἵστημι, ἔστηκα — ἰστιάξω, ἰστιάξομαι.

κῆδω, κέκηδα — (κεκαδῆσω), κεκῆδήσομαι. Here the radical vowel was shortened because κекηθησομαι could not be used in a dactylic verse.

κλάζω, κέκλαγγα — (κεκλάγξω), κεκλάγξομαι.

κράζω, κέκραγα — (κεκράξω), κεκράξομαι.

χαίρω, κεχαρηώς — κεχαρήσω, κεχαρήσομαι.

As the perfect of these verbs has the force of the present, it is evident that the third future is their natural future; just as *μεμνήσομαι* is the natural future of *μémνημαι*.

SECOND AORIST AND SECOND PERFECT.

§ 64. The following list contains nearly all those verbs of which the second aorist and second perfect are used.

Observe that the *radical vowel* of *ἀγείρω*, *ἄλεξω*, *ἐγείρω*, *ΕΛΕΓΘΩ*, *ἔπω*, *ἔχω*, *κελوماί*, *πέτομαι*, *ΤΕΜΩ*, *ΦΕΝΩ*, is *dropped* in the forms *ἀγρόμενος*, *ἄλαλκον*, *ἦλθον*, *ἔσπον* and *ἐσπόμην*, *ἔσχον* and *ἐσχόμην*, *κεκλόμην* and *ἐκεκλόμην*, *ἐπτόμην*, *τέτμον* and *ἔτετμον*, *πέφνον* and *ἔπεφνον*.

Observe, also, that *metathesis* takes place in *ἡμβροτον* from *ἀμαρτάνω* · *ἔδρακον*, *ἔδράκην*, from *δέρομαι* · *ἔδραπον* from *δρέπω* · *ἔπραθον*, *ἐπραθόμην*, from *πέρθω* · and *τραπέλομεν* from *τέρπω*.

ἄγγέλλω, *ἡγγεῖλον* · *ἡγγέλην* · *ἡγγελόμην*.

ἀγείρω, *ἡγερόμην*, part. syncopated *ἀγρόμενος*.

ἄγνυμι, *ἔαγην* rarely *ἄγην* · *ἔαγα*, Ionic *ἔηγα*, as intransitive or passive.

ἄγω, *ἡγαγον* · *ἡγαγόμην*.

αἰρέω (*ΕΛΩ*), *εἶλον* · *εἰλόμην*, *εἰλάμην* (§ 54. 2).

αἶρω, 2 aor. subj. *ἐξάρῃ* (*ἄρῃ*), rather doubtful : *ἡρόμην*.

αἰσθάνομαι, *ᾗσθόμην*.

ἀκαχίζω, *ἡκαχον* · *ἡκαχόμην*.

ἀκούω, *ἀκήκοα*.

ἀλδαίνω, *ἦλδανον*.

ἄλειφω, *ἦλῖφην*.

ἄλέξω (*ΑΛΕΚΩ*), *ἦλαλκον*, rarely *ἦλκαθον*.

ἀλιτράινω, *ἦλιτον* · *ἦλιτόμην*.

ἀλλάσσω, *ἡλλάγην*.

ἄλλομαι, *ἦλόμην*.

ἀλύσκω, *ἀλύσκανον*.

ἄλφάνω, *ἦλφον*.

ἀμαρτάνω, *ἡμαρτον*, Epic *ἡμβροτον*.

ἀμπέχω, *ἡμπισχον* · *ἡμπισχόμην*, *ἡμπεσχόμην*.

ἀμπλακίσκω, *ἡμπλακον*, *ἡμβλακον*.

ἀμύνω, *ἡμύνασθον* · *ἡμυναθόμην*.

ἀνδάνω, *ἔαδον*, *ἄδον*, Epic *εὐαδον* · *ἔαδα*, Doric *ἔαδα*.

ΑΝΕΘΩ, *ἀκήνοθα* as present.

ἀνολίγω, *ἡνολίγην* · *ἀνέωγα* as present neuter.

ἀνώγω, *ἄνωγα* as present.

ἀπαφίσκω, ἤπαφον · ἤπαφόμην.

ἀπειχθάνομαι, ἀπηχθόμην.

ἀραρίσκω, ἤραρον · ἤραρόμην · ἄραρα, Ionic ἄρηρα, Epic. part.

ἀρᾶρνῦα, as present neuter.

ἀριστιάω, ἤρίσταα.

ἀρπάζω, ἤρπάγην.

ΑΤΡΩ, see ἐπαυρίσκω, ἐπαυρίσκομαι.

βαίνω, βέβαα.

βάλλω, ἔβαλον · ἐβαλόμην.

βάπτω, ἐβάφην.

ΒΑΡΕΩ, 2 perf. part. βεβαρηώς as passive.

βιβρώσκω, 2 perf. part. βεβρώς.

βλάπτω, ἐβλάβην.

βλασιάνω, ἔβλαστον.

βλώσκω (ΜΟΛΩ), ἔμολον.

βούλομαι, Epic προβέβουλα as present.

ΒΡΑΧΩ, ἔβραχον.

βρέχω, ἐβράχην.

• βρίζω, βέβριθα as present.

ΒΡΟΧΩ, ἐβρόχην.

γεγωνίσκω, γέγωνα as present.

γηθίω, γέγηθα, Doric γέγαθα, as present.

γίγνομαι, ἔγενόμην · γέγονα, Poetic γέγαα.

γλύφω, ἐγλύφην.

γράφω, ἐγράφη, Thuc. 1, 133. The 1 aor. pass. ἐγράφθην does not occur, at least in good Greek.

δαίω, το burn, ἔδαόμην · δεῖθα as present neuter.

δάκνω, ἔδακον (δέκακον).

δαμάω, ἐδάμην.

δαρθάνω, ἔδαρθον, Epic ἔδραθον · ἐδάρθην, ἔδράθην, as active.

ΔΑΩ, το teach, ἔδαον (δέδαον) · ἐδάην, δέδαα.

δειπνέω, δεδείπναα.

δέρομαι, ἔδρακον · ἐδράκην · δέδορκα as present.

δέρω, ἐδάρην.

ΔΙΚΩ, ἔδικον.

διώκω, ἐδιώκαθον.

δουπέω, ἔδουπον · δέδουπα.

δρέπω, ἔδραπων.

δύω, ἐδύνην.

ἐγείρω, ἠγρόμην syncopated : ἐγρήγορα as present neuter.

ἐίργω, ἐίργαθον.

ἔω, εἴωθα, Ionic ἔωθα, as present.

ΕΙΩΩ (ΙΑΩ), εἶδον (ἔδον), εἶδα (§ 54. 2) : εἰδόμην, ἰδόμην · οἶδα as present : 2 pluperf. ἥδειν as imperfect.

εἶκω, *to appear, seem*, εἶκα (εἶκα), Ionic οἶκα, as present :

2 pluperf. ἐώκειν as imperfect.

εἴκω, *to yield*, εἴκαθον.

εἴλω, ἐάλην, ἄλην.

ΕΙΠΩ, εἶπον, εἶπα (§ 54. 2), Epic εἶπον, ἔσπον.

εἶργω, εἶργαθον · εἶργαθόμην.

ἔλπω, ἔολπα as present middle : 2 pluperf. ἐώλπειν as imperfect middle.

ἐναίρω, ἤναρον.

ΕΝΕΘΩ, ἐνήνοθα as present.

ἐνέπω or ἐννέπω, ἔνισπον.

ἐνίπτω and ἐνίσσω, *to chide*, ἐνένγπον, ἡνίπαπον, ἐνένιπτον, or ἐνένισπον.

ἐπαυρίσκω, ἐπαυρίσκομαι, ἐπαῦρον · ἐπηυρόμην.

ἔπω, ἔπομαι, ἔσπον · ἐσπόμην.

ΕΠΩ, see ΕΙΠΩ.

ἔργω (εἶργω), ἔργαθον · ἐργαθόμην.

ἔρδω or ἔρδω (ΕΡΓΩ), *to do*, ἔοργα · 2 pluperf. ἐώργειν.

ἐρείκω, ἤρικον commonly intransitive.

ἐρείπω, ἤριπον intransitive : ἡρίπην · ἐρήριπα as neuter.

ΕΡΟΜΑΙ, *to ask*, ἡρόμην.

ἐρυγγάνω, ἤρυγον.

ἐρύκω, ἤρυκακον.

ἔρχομαι (ΕΛΤΩΩ, ΕΛΘΩ), ἤλυθον, ἤλθον · ἐλήλυθα, Epic εἰλήλουθα, ἐληλουθώς, rarely ἤλυθα.

ἐσθίω and ἔδω (ΦΑΓΩ), ἔφαγον · ἔδηδα.

εὐρίσκω, εὕρον · εὐρόμην, εὐράμην (§ 54. 2).

ἔχω, ἔσχον, ἔσχεθον · ἐσχόμην.

ζεύγνυμι, ἐζύγην.

θάλλω, ἔθαλον · τέθηλα (τεθᾶλυθα), Doric τέθαλα, as present.

θάπτω, ἐτάφην.

ΘΑΦΩ, ἔταφον · τέθηπα as present.

θείνω, ἔθεινον.

θίρομαι, ἐθίρην.

θιγγάνω, ἔθιγον.

θλίβω, ἐθλίβην, ἐκθλιβῶ, Hippocr. de Loc. in Homin. § 15.

θνήσκω, ἔθανον · τέθναα.

θρύπτω, ἐθρύφην.

θρώσκω, ἔθωρον.

ἰκνέομαι, ἰκόμην.

ἴστημι, ἴσταα as present intransitive.

καίνω, ἔκανον.

καίω, ἐκάην.

κάμνω, ἔκαμον (κέκαμον) · ἐκαμόμην · 2 perf. part. κεκμηώς.

ΚΑΦΕΩ, 2 perf. part. κεκαφηώς as present.

κείρω, ἐκάρην.

κείλομαι, κεκλόμην, ἐκεκλόμην.

κεύθω, ἐκυσθον (κέκυσθον) · κέκευσθα as present.

κῆδω, κέκηδα as present middle.

κίχάνω, ἔκιχον.

κίω, ἐκίασαν.

κλάζω, ἐκλαγον · κέκλαγον, κέκλαγα, as present.

κλέπτω, ἐκλαπον · ἐκλάπην.

κλίνω, ἐκλίνην.

κόπτω, ἐκόπην · κέκοπα.

κορέννυμι, 2 perf. part. κεκορηώς as middle.

κοτίω, 2 perf. part. κεκοτηώς.

κράζω, ἐκραγον · κέκραγα as present.

ΚΡΙΖΩ, ἐκρικον · κέκριγα as present.

κρυπτω, ἐκρυβον · ἐκρύβην, εἶσα (ἐκρύφαρ) κρυφείς.

κτείνω, ἐκτανον · ἐκτονα.

κτυπέω, ἔκτυπον.

λαγχάνω, ἔλαχον (λέλαχον).

λαμβάνω, ἔλαβαν · ἐλαβόμην (λελαβόμην).

λάμπω, λέλαμπα, Eurip. Andr. 1025.

λανθάνω, ἔλασθον (λέλασθον) · ἐλαθόμην (λελαθόμην) · λεληθα (Doric λέλαθα as middle).

λάσκω, ἔλασκον · ἐλασκόμην (λελασκόμην) · λέλασκα, Epic λέληκα (λελάκυντα), as present.

λέγω, to collect, ἐλέγην.

λείπω, ἔλιπον · ἐλειπόμην · λείλοιπα.

λείχω, 2 perf. part. λειλιχμώς.

λείπω, ἐλαπην, Arist. frag. 211. The 1 aor. pass. is not found.

λίσσομαι, ἐλιτόμην.

μαίνω, ἐμάνην · μέμνηα as present middle.

μανθάνω, ἔμαθον.

μάρπτω, ἔμαπον (μέμαπον, μέμαρπον) · μέμαρπα.

μάσσω (ΜΑΓΩ), ἐμάγην, Plat. Theæt. 118.

ΜΑΩ and ΜΕΝΩ, μέμαα, μέμονα, as present.

ΜΕΙΡΩ, ἔμμορον · ἔμμορα as middle.

μέλω, μέμηλα as present.

μένω, μέμονα.

μηκάομαι, ἔμακον · μέμηκα as present.

μίγνυμι, ἐμίγην.

μυκάομαι, ἔμυκον · μέμυκα as present.

νεφίω, ξυννεφίω, ξυννέομαι.

οἶγω, οἶγην, ἔωγα, see the compound ἀνρίγω.

ὀλισθαίνω, ὥλισθον.

ὀλλνυμι, ὠλόμην, ὠλόμην.

ὀράω (ΟΠΩ), ὀπωπα.

- ὄρνυμι, ὠρορον · ὠρόμην · ὠώρα as present middle.
 ὀρύσσω, ὠρυγην.
 ὀσφραίνομαι, ὀσφρόμην, ὀσφράμην (§ 54. 2).
 ὀφείλω, ὠφελον.
 ὀφλισκάνω, ὠφλον.
 πάλω, 2 aor. part. πεπαλὼν, ἀμπεπαλὼν · ἐπάλην.
 πάσχω, ἔπαθον · πέπονθα, Epic πίπηθα (πεπᾶθυῖα), rare and
 Doric πέποσχα.
 πείθω, ἐπιθον (πέπιθον) · ἐπιθόμην (πεπιθόμην) · πίπειθα
 as present middle.
 πείρω, ἐπάρην.
 πέρδομαι, ἔπαρδον · πέπορδα as present.
 πέρθω, ἔπραθον · ἐπραθόμην.
 πέτομαι, ἐπτόμην.
 πήγνυμι, ἐπάγην · πίπηγα, Doric πένδγα, as present middle.
 πίνω, ἔπιον.
 πίπτω, ἔπετον, ἔπεσον (§ 54. 1) · 2 perf. part. πεπτηώς, πε-
 πτεώς, πεπτώς.
 πλέκω, ἐπλάκην, Eurip. Hip. 1226. The 1 aor. pass. ἐπλέ-
 χθην is also used as middle, Odys. 23, 8; Æsch. Eum.
 259.
 πλήθω, πέπληθα.
 πλήσσω, πέπληγον · ἐπλήγην, ἐπλάγην · πεπληγόμεν · πέπληγα.
 πνίγω, ἐπνίγην.
 ΠΟΡΩ, ἔπορον (πεπαρεῖν).
 πράσσω, ἐπρᾶγα, Ionic πέπρηγα, intransitive.
 πτάρνυμαι, ἔπταρον · ἐπτάρην.
 πτήσσω, ἔπτακον · 2 perf. part. πεπτηώς.
 πτύρομαι, ἐπτύρην, Hippocr.
 πτύσσω (ΠΤΤΙΩ), ἐπτύγην, Hippocr.
 πτύω, ἐπτύην.
 πυνθάνομαι, ἐπυθόμην.
 ράπτω (ΡΑΦΩ), ἐρράφην, Eurip. Bac. 243.
 ρέω, ἐρρύην.
 ρήγνυμι, ἐρράγην · ἔρρωγα as present passive.
 ριγέω, ἔρρίγα as present.
 ρίπτω, ἐρρίφην.
 σαίρω, σέσηρα as present neuter.
 ΣΕΤΩ, 2 aor. pass. sing. ἀπέσσουα (ἔσσουα).
 σήπω, ἐσάπην · σέσηπα as passive or middle.
 σκάπτω (ΣΚΑΦΩ), ἐσκάφην, Eurip. Hec. 22. The 1 aor.
 pass. is not found.
 ΣΚΕΛΛΩ, 2 perf. part. ἐσκληώς as middle.
 σμύχω, ἐσμύγην doubtful, Lucian. Dial. Mort. 6, 3.
 σπείρω, ἐσπάρην.

στείχω, ἔστιχον.

στέλλω, ἐστάλην.

στέργω, ἔστοργα, Herod. 7, 104.

στερέω, ἐστέρην.

στρέφω, ἐστράφην.

στιγέω, ἔστιγον.

σύρω, ἐσύρην.

σφάζω οἱ σφάτιω, ἐσφάγην.

σφάλλω, ἐσφάλην.

ΤΑΓΩ, 2 aor. part. τεταγών.

ΤΑΛΛΩ, τίτλαα, τετληώς.

τάσσω, ἐτάγην.

τέμνω, ἔτεμον, ἔταμον · ἐτεμόμην, ἐταμόμην. 2 perf. part. τε-
μηώς as passive.

ΤΕΜΩ, τέτμον, ἔταμον.

τέρπω, ἐτάρπην (τραπείομεν) · ἐταρπόμην (τεταρπόμην).

τέρσομαι, ἐτέρσην.

τήκω, ἐτάκην · τέτηκα as middle.

ΤΙΕΩ, 2 perf. part. τετιηώς.

τίκτω, ἔτεκον · ἐτεκόμην · τέτοκα.

τιτρώσκω, τέτορον.

τιτύσκομαι, τέτυκον · τετυκόμην.

τιμήγω, ἔτιμαγον · ἐτιμάγην, ἐτιμήγην.

τορέω, ἔτορον.

τρέπω, ἔτραπον · ἐτράπην · ἐτραπόμην.

τρέφω, ἔτραφον · ἐτράφην.

τρέχω (ΔΡΑΜΩ, ΔΡΕΜΩ), ἔδραμον · δίδρομα.

τρίβω, ἐτρίβην (ῖ), Arist. Pac. 71.

τριζώ, τέτριχα as present.

τρώγω, ἔτραγον.

τυγχάνω, ἔτυχον.

τύπτω, ἔτυπον (τέτυπον) · ἐτύπην.

φαίνω, ἔφανον · ἐφάνην · ἐφανόμην doubtful: πέφηνα as mid-
dle.

φείδομαι, πεφιδόμην.

ΦΕΝΩ, πέφνον, ἔπεφνον.

φέρβω, πέφορβα.

φέρω (ΕΝΕΓΚΩ), ἤνεγκον, ἤνεγκα (§ 54. 2).

φεύγω, ἔφευγον · πέφευγα, πεφυζότες.

φθείρω, ἐφθάρην · ἔφθορα.

φθίνω, ἔφθισον rather doubtful.

ΦΛΑΖΩ, ἔφλαδον.

φλίγω, ἐφλίγην, Anthol. 12, 178. The 1 aor. pass. ἐφλέχθην
is rare.

φλίβω, ἐφλίβην (ῖ), Hippocr.

φράζω, πείφραδον, ἐπείφραδον.

φράσσω, ἐφράγγην.

φρίσσω, πείφρικα.

φρύγω, ἐφρύγγην.

φύρω, ἐφύρην.

φύω, ἐφύην · πείφω as present middle.

χάζω, κέκαδον · κεκαδόμην.

χαίρω and χάσκω, ἔχανον · κέχηνα as present.

χαίρω, ἐχάρην · κεχαρόμην · 2 perf. part. κεχαρηώς as present.

χανδαίνω, ἔχадον · κέχανδα as present.

χεζω, ἔχισον (§ 54. 1) · κέχοδα.

ΧΛΑΖΩ, κέχλαδα.

ΧΡΑΙΣΜΩ, ἔχραισμον.

ψύχω, ἐψύγγην, ἐψύχην, Arist. Nub. 151; Æsch. frag. 95.

The 1 aor. pass. ἐψύχθην is rare.

§ 65. 1. Strictly speaking, the following preterites in -αθον, -εθον, -αθόμην, with respect to form, follow the analogy of the *imperfect*. In the dependent moods, they follow the analogy of the *present*. It is observed, however, that the present indicative of forms in -άθω is not used.

ἀλέξω, ἤλκαθον, ἀλκάθειν.

ἀμύνω, ἡμύναθον, ἀμύναθε, ἀμυνάθειν · ἡμυνάθουσαν, ἀμυνάθοιμην, ἀμυνάθου.

διώκω, ἐδιώκαθον, διωκάθω, διωκάθειν.

εἶργω, εἶργαθον.

εἶργω, εἶργαθον, εἰργάθω, εἰργάθων · εἰργαθόμην, εἰργάθου.

ἔργω, ἔργαθον · ἐργαθόμην, ἐργάθου.

ἔχω, ἔσχεθον, σχέθω, σχέθοιμι, σχέθω, σχέθων, σχέθων.

κίω, ἐκίαθον.

Sometimes these forms have the force of the imperfect in the indicative, and that of the present in the dependent moods. E. g. Plat. Gorg. 85, ἐδιώκαθες, for ἐδίωκες. Æsch. Eum. 566, κατεργάθου may be a present imperative. Arist. Nub. 1223, ἀμυνάθειτε, present imperative; the passage ἀμυνάθετε μοι τυπτομένω πάση τέχνῃ may be compared with παραβοηθεῖθ' ὡς ὑπ' ἀνδρῶν τυπτομαι ξυνωμοτῶν, (Arist. Eq. 257.)

2. With respect to the *accent* of the *infinitive* and *participle* of these forms, tradition places the *acute* on the *penult*; as ἀμυνάθειν, σχέθειν, σχέθων. Some modern critics, however, most whimsically accent them as if they were real second aorists; as ἀμυνάθειν, σχέθειν, σχέθων. But even if they were real aorists as to form, the traditional accentuation ought to be retained; just as it is retained in πέφρων, οἶσιν, κίων, ἰών, ἔων, ἐχρῆν, and many others, although analogy requires πεφρών,

οἰσεῖν, κίων, ἴων, ἔων, ἔχρην, &c. It is not safe to tamper with Greek accentuation.

As to the Homeric *σχεθεῖν*, it no more presupposes *σχεθεῖν*, than the Ionic forms *ἀγεόμενος*, *βαλλεόμενος*, *δυνέουσι*, *εἶχε*, *ᾤφλει* do *ἀγῶ*, *βαλλῶ*, *δυνῶ*, *έχῶ*, *ὀφλῶ*.

§ 66. The second perfect of *δαίω*, *μαίνω*, *σαίρω*, *φαίνω*, and *χαίνω*, is written also *δέδηα*, *μέμνηα*, *σέσηρα*, *πέφηνα*, and *πέχηνα*, with *iota subscript*. Analogy seems to require the omission of the *iota subscript*, but it cannot be shown that the ancient Greeks did not pronounce it.

§ 67. It will be observed that when the root ends in a consonant, that consonant undergoes no change whatever in the second perfect. This being understood, it will be easy to perceive that the perfect of verbs in *φω* and *χω* may be referred to this head. E. g.

βρυχάομαι, *βέβρυχα* as present.

γράφω, *γέγραφα*, Thuc. 5, 26.

ἔχω, perf. part. *συν-οχωκώς* as present.

θράσσω, *τέτρηχα* as present.

λαγχάνω, *λέλογχα*.

ξυννεφέω, *ξυννένοφα*.

πάσχω, *πέποσχα*.

σκάπτω (*ΣΚΑΦΩ*), *ἔσκαφα*, Isoc. 298.

στρέφω, *ἔστροφα*.

τεύχω, *τέτευχα*.

τρέφω, *τέτροφα*.

§ 68. 1. The second perfect of a few verbs in *άω* is syncopated, after the analogy of verbs in *μι* (as *ἵστημι*), in all the moods except the participle. The second pluperfect of course follows the analogy of its second perfect.

The verbs to which this remark applies are *βαίνω*, *γίγνομαι*, *θνήσκω*, *ἵστημι*, *ΜΑΩ*, and *ΤΑΛΑΩ*.

Βαίνω (*ΒΑΩ*).

2 Perf. Ind. S. *βέβαα* not used.

D. *βέβατον*.

P. *βέβαμεν*, *βέβατε*, *βεβᾶσι*, and regular *βεβάασι*, Soph. Trach. 345; Il. 2, 134.

Subj. S. *βεβῶ*, *-ῆς*, *-ῆ*, Plat. Phædr. 72.

D. *βεβῆτον*.

P. *βεβῶμεν*, *-ῆτε*, *-ῶσι*, Plat. Phædr. p. 252 (Steph.).

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- Opt.* βεβλήν not found.
Imp. βίβαθι not found.
Inf. βεβάναι (ᾱ), Eurip. Heracl. 610; Epic βεβήμεν, Il. 17, 359.
Part. βεβώς, -νῖα, -ῶτος, Epic, Il. 5, 199; 24, 81; contracted βεβώς, -ῶσα, -ῶτος, Eurip. Sup. 850; Elec. 453; Soph. Phil. 280.
 2 Plup. S. ἐβεβήμεν not used.
 D. ἐβίβατον, -άτην.
 P. ἐβίβαμεν, -ατε, -ασαν, Il. 2. 720.

Γίγνομαι (ΓΑΩ).

- 2 Perf. *Ind.* S. γίγαα not used.
 P. γεγάατε (for γεγάατε), Hom. Batr. 142; γεγάασι, Il. 4, 41.
Inf. γεγάμεν, Epic, Pind. Olym. 9, 64.
Part. γεγάώς, -νῖα, -ῶτος, Il. 3, 199; contracted γεγάώς, -ῶσα, -ῶτος, Soph. Tyr. 1168; Arist. Lys. 641.
 2 Plup. S. ἐγεγάειν not used.
 D. γεγάτην (ᾱ), Odys. 10, 138.

The penult of γεγάατε was perhaps lengthened after the analogy of γεγάασι (γεγα-α-νσι). The supposition that it is protracted from γεγάτε (contracted from γεγάατε) does not seem to be very satisfactory.

Θνήσκω (ΘΝΑΩ).

- 2 Perf. *Ind.* S. τέθναα not used.
 D. τέθνατον, Xen. Anab. 4, 1, 4.
 P. τέθναμεν, -ατε, -ᾱσι, Plat. Gorg. 104; Xen. Anab. 4, 2, 17.
Subj. τεθνώ not found.
Opt. S. τεθναίην, -αίης, -αίη, Il. 18, 98; 6, 164; Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 3.
 D. τεθαίητον, -αίητην.
 P. τεθναίημεν, -αίητε, -αίησαν.
Imp. S. τέθναθι, -άτω, Il. 22, 365; Dem. 122.
 D. τέθνατον, -άτων.
 P. τέθνατε, -άτωσαν.
Inf. τεθνάσαι (ᾱ), Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 16; also τεθνάσθαι (contracted from τεθναίησαι), Æsch. Agam. 539; Theog. 181; Epic

τεθνάμεναι and τεθνάμεν, Il. 24, 225; 15, 497.

Part. τεθνηώς, -ός, -ώτος, Xen. Hel. 6, 4, 15; Herod. 1, 112; also Epic τεθνηώς or τεθνηώς, τεθνηυῖα, -ώτος or -ότος, Il. 17, 161; Odys. 10, 494; 11, 44; Doric τεθνῶς, -ότος, Pind. Nem. 10, 139.

2 Plup. S. ἐτεθνάειν not used.
D. ἐτεθνατον, -άτην
P. ἐτεθναμεν, -ατε, -ασαν, Xen. Hel. 4, 5, 10.

Ἰστημι (ΣΤΑΝ).

2 Perf. Ind. S. ἴσταα not used.
D. ἴστατον, Il. 23, 284.
P. ἴσταμεν, -ατε, -ᾶσι, Thuc. 6, 18; Dem. 99; Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 17; Ionic 2 plur. ἴστιάτε (for ἴστιάτε), Herod. 5, 49; Epic 2 plur. ἴσθητε for ἴστιάτε, Il. 4, 243; 246; Ionic 3 plur. ἴστιάσσι (for ἴστιάσσι), Herod. 1, 200.

Subj. S. ἴστω, -ῆς, -ῆ, Eurip. Bac. 319.
D. ἴσθητον
P. ἴστώμεν, -ῆτε, -ῶσι

Opt. S. ἴσταιην, -αίης, -αίη, Odys. 23, 101; 169.
D. ἴσταιητον, -αίήτην
P. ἴσταιημεν, -αίητε, -αίησαν

Imp. S. ἴσταθι, -άτω, Odys. 22, 489.
D. ἴστατον, -άτων, Il. 23, 443.
P. ἴστατε, -άτωσαν, Il. 20, 354.

Inf. ἴσταναι (ᾶ), Eurip. Rhes. 92; Epic ἴσάμεναι and ἴσάμεν, Il. 10, 480; 4, 342.

Part. ἴσταώς, -ότος, Epic, Il. 19, 79; also ἴσθηώς, -υῖα; -ώτος, Epic, Hes. Theog. 519; Ionic ἴστωώς, -ῶσα, -ώτος, Herod. 2, 38; contracted ἴσώς, -ῶσα, -ώς, -ώτος, Soph. Aj. 87; Tyr. 565.

2 Plup. S. ἴσάειν not used.
D. ἴστατον, -έτην, Plat. Epist. 7, 349.
P. ἴσταμεν, -ατε, -ασαν, Il. 5, 781.

ΜΑΝ.

2 Perf. Ind. S. μέμαα not used.
D. μέματον, Il. 8, 413.
P. μέμαμεν, -ατε, μεμάσσι, Il. 9, 641; 7, 160; 10, 208.

Imp. S. 3 pers. μεμάτω, Il. 4, 304.

Part. μεμαῶς, -ῦα, -ῶτος, Epic, Il. 4, 40; 440; S, 118; also μεμαῶς, -ότος, Il. 2, 818; Hom. Hym. 2, 204.

2 Plup. S. ἐμεμάειν not used.

P. 3 pers. μέμασαν, Il. 2, 863; 7, 3.

ΤΑΛΑΩ (ΤΑΛΩ).

2 Perf. *Ind.* S. τέτλαα not used.

D. τέτλατον

P. τέτλαμεν, -ατε, -ᾶσι, Odys. 20, 311.

Subj. τετλώ not found.

Opt. S. τετλαίην, -αίης, -αίη, Il. 9, 373.

D. τετλαίητον, -αίήτην

P. τετλαίημεν, -αίητε, -αίησαν

Imp. S. τέτλαθι, -άτω, Il. 1, 586; Odys. 16, 275.

D. τέτλατον, -άτων

P. τέτλατε, -άτωσαν

Inf. τετλάναι, Epic τετλάμεναι and τετλάμεν, Odys. 13, 307; 6, 190.

Part. τετληώς, -ῦα, -ότος, Epic, Odys. 20, 23; 4, 447.

2 Plup. S. ἐτετλάειν not used.

D. ἐτετλάτον, -άτην

P. ἐτετλαμεν, -ατε, -ασαν, Apol. Rhod. 1, 807.

2. The verbs ἀριστάω and δειπνέω, in some of the parts of the second perfect, follow the analogy of ἔσταα from ἵστημι.

ἀριστάω, 2 perf. *ind.* 1 plur. ἠρίσταμεν like ἔσταμεν, Arist. frag. 428: *inf.* ἠριστάναι like ἑστάναι, Athen. 10, 20.

δειπνέω (ΔΕΙΠΝΑΩ), 2 perf. *ind.* 1 plur. δεδείπναμεν, Athen. 10, 20: *inf.* δεδειπνάναι, Athen. 10, 20.

3. The second perfect of δίω, *to fear*, may be syncopated after the analogy of εἶμι, *to go*, in all the moods, except the participle.

2 Perf. *Ind.* S. δέδια, -ας, -ε, Epic δειδια

D. δεδιατον

P. δεδιαμεν, -ατε, ᾶσι: also 1 plur. δέδιμεν, Epic δειδιμεν, Thuc. 3, 53; Il. 7, 196; 2 plur. δέδιτε, Thuc. 4, 126.

Subj. δεδίω, -ης, -η, regular, Xen. Rep. Ath. 1, 11; Isocr. 73. 96. 401.

Opt. S. 1 pers. δαδίστην (like *ιστήν* from *ισμι*), Plat. Phædr. 66.

Imp. S. 2 pers. δίδιθι, Epic δέιδιθι, Arist. Vesp. 873; Il. 5, 827.

P. 2 pers. Epic δέιδιτε, Il. 20, 366.

Inf. δειδέναι, Epic δειδμεν, Odys. 9, 274.

Part. δειδώς, fem. Epic δειδυῖα, Apol. Rhod. 3, 753.

2 Plup. P. 1 pers. Epic εδείδμεν, Il. 6, 99; 3 pers. εδέδισαν, Epic εδείδωσαν, Plat. Leg. 3, 6; Il. 5, 521.

§ 69. A few mute and liquid verbs drop the connecting vowel in some of the parts of the second perfect and pluperfect.

ἀνώγω, ἄνωγα — 2 perf. ind. 1 plur. ἄνωγμεν for ἀνώγαμεν · imperat. ἄνωχθι, ἀνώχθω, ἄνωχθα. The forms ἀνώχθω and ἄνωχθε are explained as follows; full forms ἀνωγετω, ἀνωγετε · syncopated ἀνωγ-τω, ἀνωγ-τε · the combinations γτω, γτε naturally suggested the passive endings χθω and χθε (λέλεχθω, λέλεχθε); hence the actual forms ἀνώχθω, ἄνωχθε.

Compare ἐγρήγορθε, πίποσθε, προφύλαχθε.
ἐγείρω, ἐγρήγορα — imperat. 2 plur. ἐγρήγορθε · infin. ἐγρήγορθαι written also ἐγρηγόρθαι. These forms are explained as follows; full form ἐγρηγορετε · syncopated ἐγρηγορ-τε · the combination ρτε suggested the passive ending ρθε (ἔφθαρθε); which again suggested ρθαι · hence the actual forms ἐγρήγορθε, ἐγρηγόρθαι. Further, ἐγρήγορθαι, with the accent on the antepenult, follows the analogy of ἀπάχθαι and ἀλάληθαι. The other form, ἐγρηγόρθαι, with the accent on the penult is more analogical. Compare ἄνωγα and πίπονθα.
εἴκω, εἰκοα — ind. 1 plur. εἴοιμεν Poetic for εἰκαμεν · 2 dual εἴκτον Epic for εἰκατον · 2 plup. 3 dual εἴκτην Epic for εἰκείτην.

ἐρχομαι, ἐλήλυθα Epic εἰλήλουθα — 1 plur. ἐλήλουθμεν for εἰληλούθαμεν.

κράζω, κέρραγα — imperat. 2 sing. κέρραχθι · the 2 plur. κερράγετε is not syncopated, Arist. Vesp. 415.

πάσχω, πίπονθα — 2 plur. πίποσθε Epic for πεπόνθατε. The steps are πεπόνθατε, πίπονθ-τε, πέπονθ-τε, πίποσθε · the combination -σθε suggested the passive termination -σθε (πέπεισθε). Compare ἄνωγα, ἐγρήγορα.

πίθω, πέποιθα — 2 plup. 1 plur. ἐπέπιθμεν Epic for ἐπεποίθμεν.

§ 70. *Οἶδα*, the second perfect of *ΕΙΔΩ*, drops the connecting vowel in the dual and plural of the indicative, and in the imperative. In the subjunctive and optative it follows the analogy of *εἶθιμι* (*τιθίω*, *τιθείην*), that is, it presupposes *ΕΙΔΕΩ*. The pluperfect of course follows the analogy of the perfect.

2 Perf. *Ind.* S. *οἶδα*, *οἶσθα*, *οἶδεν*, Soph. Tyr. 569, 570.

D. *ἴστον*, Arist. Plut. 100.

P. *ἴμεν*, Epic and Ionic *ἴδμεν*, Il. 1, 124.

ἴστε, Xen. Anab. 1, 5, 16.

ἴσασι, Arist. Nub. 1186.

The regular forms *οἶδας*, *οἶδαμεν*, *οἶδατε*, *οἶδασι* are not much used by the early authors; they belong chiefly to the later Greek; Odys. 1, 337; Herod. 2, 17; Xen. CEcon. 20, 14.

Subj. S. *εἶδῶ*, Epic *εἶδέω*, Soph. Phil. 238; Odys. 16, 236.

εἶδῃς, Il. 1, 185.

εἶδῃ, Il. 8, 406.

D. *εἶδῃτον*

P. *εἶδῶμεν*, Epic *εἶδομεν*, Il. 1, 363.

εἶδῃτε, *εἶδῶσι*. Xen. Anab. 1, 3, 15.

Opt. S. *εἶδειην*, Soph. Elec. 660.

εἶδειης, Odys. 5, 206.

εἶδειη, Xen. CEcon. 18, 4.

D. *εἶδειητον*, *εἶδειήτην*

P. *εἶδειμεν*, *εἶδειητε*

εἶδειησαν or *εἶδειεν*, Herod. 3, 61; Xen. Anab. 4, 1, 23.

Imp. S. *ἴσθι*, Xen. Anab. 2, 1, 13.

ἴτω, Bæotic *ἴττω*, Soph. Antig. 184; Arist. Ach. 911.

D. *ἴστον*, *ἴστων*, Eurip. Hel. 1684.

P. *ἴστε*, *ἴτωσαν*.

Inf. *εἶδῖναι*, Epic *ιδέμεν*, or *ιδμεναι*, *ιδμεν*, Eurip. Hec. 218; Pind. Nem. 7, 36; Il. 13, 273; 11, 719.

Part. *εἶδώς*, *εἶδνῖα*, *εἶδός*, *-ότος*, Soph. Aj. 13. Fem. part. Epic *ιδνῖα*, Il. 1, 608; 18, 380. 482.

2 Plup. S. *ἥδυν* or *ἥδη*, Epic and Ionic *ἥθεια*, Eurip. Troad. 650; Soph. Antig. 18; Herod. 2, 150.

ἦδαις or ἦδης, ἦδυσθα or ἦδησθα, Soph. Antig. 447; Trach. 968; Eurip. Cycl. 108; Elec. 926.

ἦδει or ἦδη, ἦδειν or ἦδην, Epic and Ionic ἦδσε or εἶδσε, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 10; Soph. Tyr. 1525; Eurip. Ion, 1187; Arist. Ach. 35; Il. 18, 404; Herod. 8, 113.

D. ἦδμετον or ἦστον, ἦδείτην or ἦστην.

P. ἦδμεν or ἦσμεν, Eurip. Heracl. 658.

ἦδειτε or ἦστε, Ionic ἦδείατε, Soph. frag. 317; Herod. 9, 58.

ἦδεισαν or ἦσαν, Epic ἴσαν, Æsch. Prom. 451; Eurip. Cycl. 231; Odys. 4, 772.

For ἦδειν, ἦδεις, ἦδει, the Epic Poets have ἦειδεν, ἦειδεις or ἦειδης, ἦειδει or ἦειδη, Il. 22, 280; Odys. 9, 206. — For 3 sing. ἦειδει, Herodotus has ἦειδε, with the ending of the aorist (εἶδε), 1, 45; a genuine reading, because contrary to all analogy.

1. The forms ἴδμεν, ἰδέμεν, ἴδμεναι, show that ἴσμεν, ἴστον, ἴστε, ἴσθι, ἴστων, and ἴτωσαν come from *ΙΔΩ* (ἰδ-μεν, ἰδ-τον, ἰδ-τε, ἰδ-θι, ἰδ-των, ἰδ-τωσαν). — The forms of the pluperfect ἦσμεν, ἦστε, ἦσαν come from *ΕΙΔΩ* (ἦδ-μεν, ἦδ-τε, ἦδ-σαν); the Epic ἴσαν comes from *ΙΔΩ* (ἰδ-σαν).

2. The 3 plur. ἴασσι evidently annexes the ending of the perfect (-σαι) to the root followed by the characteristic of the first aorist (ἰδ-σ-ασσι), like εἴλασι (εἰλ-σ-ασσι) from εἴλω.

3. The forms ἴσμεν, ἴστον, ἴστε, ἴσθαι, ἴσθι, ἴστων, and ἴτωσαν are often referred to the Doric ἴσᾱμι. But the omission of the radical vowel α (ἴσ-μεν for ἴσ-α-μεν); the Ionic forms ἴδμεν, ἴδμεναι; the accent of ἴσασσι (not ἴσᾱσι, like ἰσᾱσι), and the forms ἦσμεν, ἦστε, ἦσαν are facts against this hypothesis. It may be said that they are exceptions; but we should remember that the probability of a hypothesis diminishes as the number of exceptions increases.

4. Eustathius (ad Odys. 15, 20) says that οἷσθα was also used for οἶσθα. Mœris (p. 283) has “οἷσθα χωρὶς τοῦ ἑ Αττικῶς” implying that the other Greeks said also οἶσθας with ς. (Compare the curious Homeric pronoun τοῖσδεσσι for τοισίδε, Il. 10, 462.)

5. The prefix ἦ of the Epic pluperfect ἦειδεν seems to be the syllabic augment ἦ- lengthened (§ 25); compare ἦμελλον for ἔμελλον from μέλλω.

Others suppose that it was formed from *ῥέειν* by protraction, like *δραίειμι, ῥβραίειμι*, for *δραῖμι, ῥβραῖμι*, from *δράω, ῥβάω*.

§ 71. In a few instances, the *second aorist middle* of mute and liquid verbs drops the connecting vowel in the Epic language, after the analogy of the pluperfect and perfect passive, or of verbs in *μι*.

αἰρέω, εἰλόμην — 2 aor. mid. 3 sing. *γέετο* for *ἔλειτο*, not to be confounded with *γέετο* for *ἔγεετο*.

ἄλλομαι, ἡλόμην — 2 sing. *ἄλοο*, 3 sing. *ἄλοο* part. *ἄλμενος, ἐπάλμενος*.

ἀνδάνω, (ἀδόμην) — part. *ἄσμενος* as an adjective; compare *ἄλμενος, ἄρμενος, δέγμενος, ἔκμενος, ῥεμενος*.

ἀραρίσκω, ΑΡΑ — part. *ἄρμενος* as an adjective.

γίγνομαι, ἔγενόμην — 3 sing. *γέετο* or *ἔγεετο*. Not to be confounded with *γέετο* from *αἰρέω*.

δέχομαι — 2 aor. mid. 3 sing. *ἔδεετο* or *δέετο* · imperat. 2 sing. *δέεο*, 2 plur. *δέεσθε* · infin. *δέεσθαι* · part. *δέγμενος*.

The *present* and *imperfect* also are in some of their parts syncopated: 3 plur. *δέχεται (δεχται)* Ionic form for *δέχονται* · part. *δέγμενος* for *δεχόμενος*. Imperf. *ἐδέεμην* for *ἐδεχόμενην*, was expecting.

ἐλελλίζω — imperf. or 2 aor. mid. 3 sing. *ἐλέλιετο*.

εὖχομαι — 2 aor. 3 sing. *εὐέετο*.

ἐκνέομαι, ἐκνόμην — 2 aor. 3 sing. *ἔεετο* for *ἔκεετο* · part. *ἔκμενος* adjectively, with the smooth breathing.

λέγω, to collect — 2 aor. 1 sing. *ἔλέεμην*, 3 sing. *λέετο*, not to be confounded with the corresponding forms of *ΛΕΞΩ*.

λείπω, ἐλειπόμην — imperf. pass. 3 sing. *ἔλειετο* as aorist, later Epic, after the analogy of such forms as *ἄλοο, δέετο*.

ΛΕΞΩ — 2 aor. 3 sing. *ἔεετο* or *λέετο* · imperat. 2 sing. *λέεο* and *λέξεο* · infin. *λέεσθαι, καταλέεσθαι*. Not to be confounded with *λέγω, to collect*. — For the imperative *λέεο*, see *δρυνμι*.

The syncopated participle *λέγμενος* belongs to the *present*, inasmuch as it denotes continued action, Compare *δέγμενος* from *δέχομαι*.

μῖγνυμι — 2 aor. 3 sing. *ῥμικετο* or *μικετο*.

δρυνμι, ὠρόμην — 2 aor. 3 sing. *ὠετο* · imperat. *δρσο*, or *δρσεο* contracted *δρσεν* · infin. *δρσθαι* · part. *δρμενος*.

The form *δρσεο* follows the analogy of *βήσεο* and *δύσεο*, from *βαίνω, δύω* · that is, it implies an indicative *ωρσομένη*.

The same remark applies also to *λέεο* from *ΛΕΞΩ*.

πάλλω — 2 aor. 3 sing. *πάετο*, after the analogy of *ἄλοο* from *ἄλλομαι*.

πέρθω — 2 aor. infin. πέρθαι as passive.

πήγνυμι — 2 aor. 3 sing. ἔπηκτο.

VERBS IN *μι*.

§ 72. Verbs in *μι* (real or imaginary) which have a second aorist active and middle.

ἀλλασκομαι — (ΑΑΣΜΙ) ἰάλων or ἦλων, like ἔγνων, from γιγνώσκω · subj. ἰάλω, like γινῶ, *Æsch.* Sept. 257 : opt. ἀλοίην, like γνοίην, *Xen. Cyr.* 8, 1, 2 : infin. ἀλῶναι, *Soph. Phil.* 1440 : part. ἰάλους, ἰάουσα, ἰάλον, -όντος, *Xen. Mem.* 3, 12, 2.

ἀμβλίσκω — (ΑΜΒΑΣΜΙ) ἡμβλων, like ἔγνων.

ἀρπάζω — (ΑΡΠΗΜΙ) 2 aor. mid. part. ἀρπάμενος, like πτάμενος from ἵπταμαι.

βαίνω — βίβημι, ἔβην like ἔστην · subj. βῶ, like στῶ, *Eurip. Hec.* 1057 : opt. βαίην, like σταίην, *Eurip. Taur.* 1055 : imperat. βῆθι, βήτω, like στῆθι, *Eurip. Rhés.* 1 : infin. βῆναι, *Eurip. Sup.* 729 : part. βάς, βάσα, βάν, -άντος, *Eurip. Med.* 180.

βάλλω — (ΒΑΗΜΙ) ἔβλην, ξυνέβλην, ξυμβλήτην · infin. Epic ξυμβλήμεναι for ξυμβλήναι, *Il.* 21, 578 : 2 aor. mid. ἐβλήμην, ἔβλητο or βλήτο, ἔβληντο · subj. 3 sing. Epic βλήται (for βλήται, βλήται), ξυμβλήται or ξύμβληται, *Odys.* 17, 472 ; 7, 204 : opt. βλήμην, or βλείμην (like θείμην), ᾗο or εἴο, *Il.* 13, 288 : infin. βλήσθαι, *Il.* 4, 115 : part. βλήμενος, *Il.* 4, 211 ; *Odys.* 11, 126.

βιβρώσκω — (ΒΡΩΜΙ) ἔβρων, like ἔγνων.

βιόω — (ΒΙΩΜΙ) ἐβίων, like ἔγνων · subj. βιῶ, like γινῶ, *Plat. Rep.* 9, 5 : opt. βιώην, ἧς, ἧ, ἡμεν, ἧτε, ἦσαν, *Arist. Ran.* 177 : imperat. (βιώθι) βιῶτω, like γινῶθι, *Il.* 8, 429 : infin. βιώναι, *Xen. Mem.* 4, 8, 2 : part. βιούς only in the nom. sing. mascul., *Thuc.* 2, 53.

γηράσκω — (ΓΗΡΗΜΙ) ἐγήραν, like ἔδραν, *Il.* 17, 197 ; *Herod.* 6, 72 : infin. γηράναι, *Soph. Col.* 870 : part. γηράς, γηράντεσσι, *Hes. Op.* 186.

γιγνώσκω — (ΓΙΝΩΜΙ) ἔγνων, ὡς, ὦ, ὠτον, ὠτήν, ὠμεν, ὠτε, ὠσαν · subj. γινῶ, γινῶς, γινῶ, γινῶτον, γινῶμεν, γινῶτε, γινῶσι, *Soph. Elec.* 43 : opt. γνοίην, ἧς, ἧ, ἦτον, ἦτην, ἡμεν, ἧτε, ἦσαν, *Xen. Hel.* 6, 3, 13 : imperat. γινῶθι, ὠτω, ὠτον, ὠτων, ὠτε, ὠτωσαν, *Soph. Col.* 1025 : infin. γινῶναι, *Thuc.* 4, 60 : part. γινούς, γινούσα, γινόν, -όντος, *Xen. Hel.* 4, 1, 34 : 2 aor. mid. opt. γνοίτο, ξυγγνοίτο, *Æsch. Sup.* 216, the only instance.

διδράσκω — (ΔΡΗΜΙ) ἔδραν Ionic ἔδρην, ᾤς, ᾤ, ᾤτον, ᾤτην, ᾤμεν, ᾤτε, ᾤσαν · subj. δρῶ, ᾤς, ᾤ, ᾤμεν, ᾤτε, ᾤσι, *Xen. Mem.* 2,

10, 1 : opt. *δραίνην*, like *σταίνην*, Xen. Anab. 2, 5, 7 : infin. *δραῖναι*, Thuc. 4, 46 : part. *δράς*, *δραῖσα*, *δράν*, -άντος, Herod. 9, 118.

δίδωμι — *ἔδων*, ως, ω, *οτον*, *ότην*, *ομεν*, *οτε*, *οσαν* · subj. *δῶ*, *δῶς*, *δῶν*, *δῶτον*, *δῶμεν*, *δῶτε*, *δῶσι* · opt. *δοίην*, *ης*, *η*, *ητον*, *ήτην*, *ημεν*, *ητε*, *ησαν* · imperat. *δός*, *δότην*, *δότην*, *δότην*, *δότε*, *δότεσαν* · infin. *δοῦναι* · part. *δούς*, *δοῖσα*, *δόν*, -όντος · 2 aor. *ἐδόμην*, *δῶμαι*, *δοίμην*, *δόσθαι*, *δόμενος*.

δύνω — (*ΔΥΜΙ*) *ἔδυν*, *υς*, *υ*, *ύτον*, *ύτην* (*υ*), *θυμεν*, *υτε*, *υσαν* · subj. *δύνω*, *ης*, *η*, *ωμεν*, *ητε*, *ωσι*, Il. 7, 186 ; Herod. 4, 13, 2 : opt. *δύην* (*υ*), *ης*, *η*, *ημεν*, *ητε*, *ησαν*, Il. 16, 99 ; imperat. *δύθι*, *δύτω*, *δύτον*, *δύτων*, *δύτε*, *δύτωσαν*, Il. 16, 64 : infin. *δύναι*, Eurip. Sup. 469 : part. *δύς*, *δύσα*, *δύν*, -ύντος, Plat. Phædo, 142.

ἔχω — (*ΣΧΗΜΙ*) 2 aor. imperat. 2 sing. *σχές*, like *θές*, *ἔς*, *δός*, Soph. Elec. 1013.

ἔημι — *ἦν*, *ῆς*, *ῆ*, *εἶτον*, *εἶτην*, *εἶμεν*, *εἶτε*, *εἶσαν*, or without the augment *ἔτον*, *ἔτην*, *ἔμεν*, *ἔτε*, *ἔσαν* · subj. *ῶ*, *ῆς*, *ῆ*, *ῶμεν*, *ῆτε*, *ῶσι* : opt. *εἶην*, *ης*, *η*, *ητον*, *ήτην*, *ημεν*, *ητε*, *ησαν* · imperat. *ἔς*, *ἔτω*, *ἔτον*, *ἔτων*, *ἔτε*, *ἔτωσαν* · part. *εἷς*, *εἶσα*, *ἔν*, *ἔντος* · 2 aor. mid. *εἶμην* or *ἔμην* · subj. *ῶμαι* · opt. *εἶμην* · imperat. (*ἔσο*, *ἔο*) *οὔ*, Soph. Tyr. 1521 : inf. *ἔσθαι* : part. *ἔμενος*.

ἐπιταμαι — (*ΠΙΤΗΜΙ*) *ἐπιτην*, like *ἔστην* · opt. *πιταίνην*, like *σταίνην*, Anthol. 5, 152 : infin. *πιτῆναι*, Anthol. 5, 212 : part. *πιτάς*, *πιτᾶσα*, *πιάν*, -άντος, Æsch. Sup. 782 : 2 aor. mid. *ἐπτάμην*, *ασο*, *ατο*, *ασθον*, *ἀσθην*, *ἀμεθα*, *ασθε*, *αντο* · subj. *πιτῶμαι*, *ῆ*, *ῆται*, *ῆσθον*, *ῶμεθα*, *ῆσθε*, *ῶνται*, Il. 15, 170 ; Arist. Lys. 774 : infin. *πιτάσθαι*, Eurip. Med. 1 : *πιτάμενος*, Arist. Lys. 106.

ἵστημι — *ἵστην*, *ης*, *η*, *ητον*, *ήτην*, *ημεν*, *ητε*, *ησαν* · subj. *στῶ*, *σῆς*, *σῆ*, *σῆτον*, *σῶμεν*, *σῆτε*, *σῶσι* · opt. *σταίνην*, *ης*, *η*, *ητον*, *ήτην*, *ημεν*, *ητε*, *ησαν* · imperat. *σῆθι*, *ήτω*, *ῆτον*, *ήτων*, *ῆτε*, *ήτωσαν* · infin. *στήναι* · part. *στάς*, *στᾶσα*, *στάν*, -άντος.

κίχew — (*ΚΙΧΗΜΙ*) *ἐκίχην*, *ης*, *η*, *ητον*, *ήτην*, *ημεν*, *ητε*, *ησαν* · subj. Epic (*κίχew*) *κίχew*, *ης*, *η*, &c. for *κίχῶ*, Il. 1, 26 ; 21, 128 : opt. *κίχην*, *ης*, *η*, Il. 2, 188 : infin. *κίχηναι*, Epic *κίχήμεναι*, Odys. 16, 357 ; Il. 15, 274 : part. *κίχης*, Il. 16, 342 : 2 aor. or pres. mid. *κίχήμενος*, Il. 5, 187.

κλάω, break — (*ΚΛΗΜΙ*) 2 aor. part. *κλάς*, *ἀποκλάς*, like *στάς*.

κλύω — (*ΚΛΥΜΙ*) 2 aor. imperat. *κλύθι* and *κίκλυθι*, *κλύτε* and *κίκλυτε* · 2 aor. mid. part. *κλύμενος* as an adjective.

κτείνω — (*ΚΤΗΜΙ*) *ἔκταν*, *ᾶς*, *ᾶ*, *ᾶτον*, *ᾶτην* (*ᾶ*), *ᾶμεν*, *ᾶτε*, *ᾶσαν* · subj. *κτῶ*, like *στῶ*, Odys. 22, 216 : infin. Epic *κτάμεναι* or *κτάμεν*, for *κτάναι*, Il. 5, 301, 675 : part. *κτάς*, like *στάς*, Eurip. Alc. 3 : 2 aor. mid. *ἐκτάμην*, *ᾶσο*, *ᾶτο*, &c. like *ἐπτά-*

- μην· infin. πιάσθαι, Il. 15, 558: part. πιάμενος, Æsch. Pers. 923.
- κτιζω, — (ΚΤΙΜΙ) 2 aor. mid. part. κτίμενος as an adjective.
- λύω — (ΛΤΜΙ) 2 aor. imperat. λύθι, like κλύθι from κλύω· 2 aor. mid. Epic, λύμην (ύ), λύτο, λύντο, Il. 21, 80; 21, 114. 425; 24, 1; 7, 16; 15, 435.
- ὀνίνημι — (ΟΝΗΜΙ) 2 aor. infin. ὀνῆναι, like στήναι· 2 aor. mid. ὠνάμην, like ἐπτάμην· opt. ὀναίμην, αιο, αιτο, like ἰσταίμην, Arist. Theom. 469: infin. ὀνασθαι, Eurip. Hip. 517: also ὠνήμην or ὀνήμην, like ἐβλήμην· imperat. ὀνησο, Odys. 19, 68: infin. ὀνήσθαι, like βλήσθαι, Hippocr.: part. ὀνήμενος, like βλήμενος, Odys. 2, 33.
- οὔτάω — (ΟΥΤΗΜΙ) 2 aor. 3 sing. οὔτᾱ, like ἔκτᾱ· infin. Epic οὔτάμεναι or οὔτάμεν, like πτάμεναι or πτάμεν, Il. 21, 68; 5, 132: 2 aor. mid. part. οὔταμενος as passive, Il. 11, 658; Hes. Scut. 363.
- πιλάω — (ΠΛΗΜΙ) 2 aor. mid. ἐπλήμην with η throughout; not to be confounded with ἐπλήμην from πίμπλημι.
- πίμπλημι — 2 aor. mid. ἐπλήμην· opt. πλήμην, ἐμπλήμην, Arist. Ach. 236; Lys. 235: imperat. πλήσο, ἐμπλήσο, Arist. Vesp. 603: part. πλήμενος, ἐμπλήμενος, Arist. Eq. 935.
- πίνω — (ΠΙΜΙ) 2 aor. imperat. πῖθι.
- πλώω — (ΠΛΩΜΙ) ἔπλων, like ἔγνων· part. πλώς, Il. 6, 291.
- ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ — 2 aor. mid. ἐπριάμην, inflected like ἐπτάμην from ἵπταμαι· subj. πρίωμαι, like δύνωμαι, Arist. Ach. 812: opt. πριαίμην, like δυναίμην, Arist. Pac. 1223: imperat. πρίασο and πρίω, like ἵστασο, ἵστω, Arist. Ach. 870. 34: infin. πρίασθαι, part. πριάμενος, Xen. Hel. 3, 2, 31. 32.
- πτήσω — (ΠΤΗΜΙ) ἔπτην, like ἔστην.
- σβέννυμι — (ΣΒΗΜΙ) ἔαβην, like ἔστην· infin. σβῆναι, Herod. 4, 5. part. σβείς, like θείς, Hippocr.
- ΣΕΤΩ — (ΣΤΜΙ) 2 aor. mid. ἐσσύμην, Il. 16, 585.
- σεύλλομαι — (ΣΚΛΗΜΙ) ἔσκλην, like ἔστην· opt. σκλαίην, like σταιίην· infin. σκλήναι, like στήναι, Arist. Vesp. 160.
- συναντιάω — (ΑΝΤΗΜΙ) 2 aor. 3 dual συναντήτην, like ἐστήτην.
- ΤΑΛΑΩ — (ΤΛΗΜΙ) ἔτλην, like ἔστην· subj. τλώ, like στώ, Soph. Aj. 1333: opt. τλαίην, like σταιίην, Arist. Nub. 119: imperat. τλήθι, like στήθι, Eurip. Hec. 1251: infin. τλήναι, Eurip. Orest. 1527: part. τλάς, τλάσσα, -άντος, Eurip. Herc. 1183. 1250.
- τίθημι — ἔθην, ἦς, η, ετον, ἔτην, εμεν, ετε, εσαν· subj. θῶ, θῆς, θῆ, θῆτον, θῶμεν, θῆτε, θῶσι· opt. θείην, ἦς, η, ητον, ἦτην, ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν· imperat. θές, θέτω, θέτον, θέτω, θέτε, θέτωσαν· infin. θείναι· part. θείς· 2 aor. mid. ἐθέμην, θῶμαι, θέιμην, (θείσο) θέο θοῦ, θέσθαι, θέμενος.

φθάνω — (**ΦΘΗΜΙ**) ἔφθην, like ἔστην · subj. φθῶ, like σιῶ, Odys. 16, 383 : opt. φθαιήν, like σταιήν : infin. φθῆναι · part. φθάς, like στάς · 2 aor. mid. part. φθάμενος, Il. 5, 119.

φθίω — (**ΦΘΙΜΙ**) 2 aor. mid. ἐφθίμην · subj. φθίωμαι Epic φθίωμαι, φθίεται, Il. 14, 87 ; 20, 173 : opt. φθίμην (ι), φθίτο, analogous to δύν, φύην, Odys. 10, 51 ; 11, 330 : imperat. φθίσθω, Il. 8, 429 : infin. φθίσθαι, Il. 9, 246 ; 13, 667 : part. φθίμενος, Il. 8, 359.

φύω — (**ΦΥΜΙ**) ἔφυν, like ἔδυν · subj. φύω, like δύν, Xen. Hier. 7, 3 : opt. φύην (υ), like δύνην, Theoc. 15, 94 : infin. φύναι, Xen. Econ. 19, 8 : part. φύς, like δύς, Soph. Col. 1113.

χέω — (**ΧΥΜΙ**) 2 or. mid. ἐχύμην (υ), like ἐλύμην, Odys. 19, 470 ; 10, 415 ; Il. 23, 385 ; 4, 526.

§ 73. The optative *χρεῖη* of the impersonal *χρή* is analogous to *θείη* from *τίθημι* (*τιθέω*) ; that is, it presupposes *XPHMI*, formed from *XPEΩ*, Ionic for *χράω*.

§ 74. Observe further, that the *second aorist middle optative* retains the radical vowel of the indicative. E. g.

ὀρίνημι, ὠνάμην — ὀναίμην, ὄναιο.

τίθημι, ἐθέμην — θείμην, θείω.

δίδωμι, ἐδόμην — δοίμην, δοῖω.

In a few instances, however, *αι* is changed into *η*. Thus *βάλλω* has *βλήμην*, and *πέμπλημι* *πλήμην*, for *βλαιμην*, *πλαιμην*. Compare perf. pass. opt. *βεβλήμην*, *κεκλήμην*, *μεμνήμην*.

As to the form *βλείμην* from *βάλλω*, it follows the analogy of *χρεῖη* (§ 73), that is, it presupposes *BAHMI* (*BAEΩ* not *BLAΩ*).

§ 75. The original theme of *εἰμι*, *to be*, is *ΕΞΩ*, the root of which is found in *ἐσ-σι*, *ἐσ-τι*, *ἐσ-μέν*, *ἐσ-τόν*, *ἐσ-ῆσ-τον*, *ἦσ-την*, and in the imperative. The form *ΕΩ* (whence *εἰμι*) is a modification of *ΕΞΩ*.

Present.

Ind. S. *εἰμι*, Doric *ἐμμι*, Theoc. 20, 32.

εἷς or *εἴ*, Epic *ἐσσι*, Il. 16, 515 ; 1, 176.

ἐστί, Doric *ἐντί*, Theoc. 1, 17 ; 11, 46.

D. *ἐστόν*.

P. *ἐσμέν*, Epic and Ionic *εἰμέν*, Doric *εἰμές*, Poetic *ἐμέν*, Il. 5, 873 ; Herod. 1, 97 ; Theoc. 2, 5 ; Call. frag. 294.

ἔσσι.

ἔσι, Doric *ἐσι*, Poetic *ἔασι*, Pind. Olym. 9, 158; Il. 2, 125; Theoc. 25, 14.

Subj. S. ὦ, Epic and Ionic *ῶ*, Epic also *εῶ*, Il. 1, 119; 23, 47; Herod. 4, 98.

ῆς.

ῆ, Epic *ῆσι* and *ἔησι*, Il. 19, 202; Odys. 11, 434.

D. ῆτον.

P. ὦμεν, Doric *ῶμες*, Theoc. 15, 9.

ῆτε.

ῶσι, Epic and Ionic *ῶσι*, Il. 9, 140; Herod. 1, 155.

Opt. S. εἶην.

εἶης, Poetic *εἶησθα*, Epic *ῥοις*, Theog. 715; Il. 9, 284.

εἶη, Ionic *ῥοι*, *ἐνίοι*, Herod. 7, 6.

D. εἶητον, εἶήτην and εἶτην, Plat. Tim. 11; Parm. 46.

P. εἶήμεν, εἶμεν, Eurip. Hip. 349.

εἶητε, εἶτε, Odys. 21, 195.

εἶησαν, εἶεν, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 19.

Imp. S. ἔσθι, ἔσο, ἔσσο, Odys. 1, 302.

ἔστω, rare ἦτω, Plat. Rep. 2, 4.

D. ἔστον, ἔστων, Il. 1, 338.

P. ἔστε, Il. 16, 422.

ἔστωσαν, ἔστων, ὄντων, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 10; 8, 6, 11; Plat. Leg. 9, 15.

Inf. εἶναι, Epic *ἔμναι* and *ἔμμεναι*, *ἔμν* and *ἔμμεν*, Doric *ῆμν* and *ῆμες*, *εἶμν* and *εἶμες*, Il. 3, 40; 1, 117; 4, 299; Pind. Olym. 5, 38; Theoc. 2, 41; 7, 129; 13, 3; Plat. Locr. 1.

Part. ὦν, οὔσα, ὄν, Epic and Ionic *τόν*, *τούσα*, *τόν*, Il. 2, 27; Herod. 1, 59; Doric fem. *τοῖσα* and *εὔσα*, Pind. Pyth. 4, 471; Theocr. 2, 76; also *ῥασα* or *ῥασσα*, Plat. Locr. 3: Doric acc. *εὔντα* for *τόντα*, Theoc. 2, 3.

Imperfect.

S. ῆν, ῆ, ῆμην, Epic *ἔην*, *ῥον*, *ῥσκον*, *ῥα*, *ῆα*, Il. 11, 762; 7, 153; 4, 321; Odys. 2, 313.

ῆς, commonly *ῆσθα*, Epic *ἔης*, *ἔησθα*, *ῥας*, Theoc. 19, 8; Il. 22, 435; Herod. 1, 187.

ῆ, ῆν, Epic *ῆην*, *ῆε(ν)*, *ἔην*, *ῥσκε*, Doric *ῆς*, Odys. 19, 283; Il. 3, 41; 2, 642; 5, 536; Theoc. 2, 90. 92.

D. ῆτον and ῆστον, ῆτην and ῆστην, Plat. Euthyd. 55; Xen. Anab. 2, 6, 30.

P. ῆμεν, Doric *ῆμες*, Theoc. 14, 29.

ἦτε, ἦστε, Ionic ἔατε, Herod. 4, 119; 5, 92.
ἦσαν, Epic and Ionic ἔσαν (σσ), ἔσκον, Ionic also
ἔασαν, Il. 1, 267; Pind. Olym. 9, 79; Herod. 1,
196; 9, 31.

1. The 2 pers. sing. εἰ follows the analogy of the middle voice; that is, it is formed from ΕΩ after the analogy of φιλέει, φιλεῖ, from φιλέω, φιλέομαι.

2. The Doric 3 pers. ἐντί is formed by annexing the ending ντι to the root ἐ-. The singular must not be confounded with the plural.

3. The 3 plur. εἰσι is formed from ΕΩ (HMI) after the analogy of τιθέασι, διδόασι, from τίθημι, δίδωμι.

4. The subjunctive and optative follow the analogy of the corresponding moods of τίθημι. As to the forms ἔοις, ἔοι, they come directly from ΕΩ, like φιλέοις, φιλέοι, from φιλέω.

5. In the imperative ἔσθι the radical vowel becomes ι. This form must not be confounded with ἔσθι from οἶδα.—The 2 sing. ἔσο or ἔσσο, takes the ending σο of the passive, like τί-θεσο from τίθημι, τίθεμαι.

6. The 3 plur. ὄντων of the imperative must not be confounded with the genitive plural of the participle ὄν. Compare such forms as ἰόντων for ἰέτωσαν, διδόντων for διδότησαν.

7. According to Eustathius (ad Odys. 15, 435), the participle was once formed after the analogy of τίθημι, thus, εἶς, ἔντος, like τιθείς, τιθέντος.

8. In the imperfect, the 1 sing. ἦν comes from the root ἐ-, like ἐτίθ-ην from τίθημι. The 1 sing. ἦ is contracted from ἔα. But 3 sing. ἦν is contracted from ἦεν, theme ΕΩ.

9. The Epic forms ἔην, ἦην, ἔης, seem to be formed from ἦν, ἦς, by prolongation.

10. The forms ἔα, ἦα, ἔας, ἔατε, ἔασαν, take the endings of the first aorist active; ἔον comes directly from ΕΩ, like ἐφίλεον from φιλέω. Compare ἐτίθεα, and ἦα, ἦια, from τίθημι and εἶμι.

11. The forms ἔσκον, ἔσκε, are iterative; the endings σκον, σκες, are annexed to the root ἐ-.

12. As to ἦμην, it takes the ending μην of the middle voice. It is supposed to belong to the later Greek, as N. T. Acts 10, 30. See also Etymol. Magn. under ἦμην.

13. The 3 sing. *ῆν* of the imperfect, in certain passages, by a peculiarity of Syntax (Gram. § 157. N. 1), agrees with a plural nominative, and sometimes with more than one nominative; a fact which has induced some to suppose that it stands for the plural *ῆσαν*, after the analogy, for example, of *ἐκόςμηθαι* for *ἐκοσμήθησαν*, and that without the augment it would be *ἔν*. See Hes. Theog. 321; 825; Soph. Trach. 520. 521; Xen. Anab. 1, 5, 7.

14. According to the old grammarians, *εἶατο* (Odys. 20, 106) stands for *ἦντο* from *ῆμην*; according to Buttmann and others, the old reading was *εἶατο* for *εἰντο*, from *ἔειναι*, to place. For our part, we cannot tell what the old reading was.

15. For *εἰμι*, some ancient inscriptions have *EMI*. (Rose's Inscript. Græc. tab. 1, 2.) The vowel *ε*, however, may represent the diphthong *ει*. — One of the Orchomenian inscriptions has *εωνθι*, for subj. 3 plur. *ἔωντι*, that is, *ἔσι*. Compare *αποδοσανθι* from *ἀποδίδωμι*, in the same inscription. (Rose's Inscript. Græc. tab. 39, l. 46.)

§ 76. The theme of *εἰμι*, to go, is *ΙΝ*, which lengthened becomes *ΕΙΝ* (like *λείπω* from *ΛΙΠΝ*), whence *εἰμι*, *ῆεν*.

Present.

Ind. S. *εἰμι*.

εἰς, *εἴ*, Epic *εἰσθα*, Odys. 19, 69.

εἴσι, Hom. Hym. 1, 182.

D. *ἔον*.

P. *ἔμεν*, *ἔτε*, *ἔασι* rarely *εἴσι*, Hes. Scut. 113.

Subj. S. *ἔω*, rarely *εἴω*.

ἔης, Epic *ἔησθα*, Il. 10, 67.

ἔη, Epic *ἔησι*, Il. 9, 701.

D. *ἔητον*.

P. *ἔωμεν*, Epic *ἔωμεν*, Il. 2, 440.

ἔητε, *ἔωσι*.

Opt. S. *ἔοιμι* or *ἔοίην*, Xen. Conv. 4, 16; once *ἔοίην*, Il. 19, 209.

ἔοις or *ἔοίης*.

ἔοι or *ἔοίη*, rarely *εἴη*, Ods. 14, 496.

D. *ἔοιτον*, *ἔοίτην*.

P. *ἔοιμεν*, *ἔοιτε*, *ἔοισαν*.

Imp. S. *ἔθι*, in composition also *εἴ*, Arist. Nub. 633.

ἔτω.

D. *ἔτον*, *ἔτων*.

P. *ἴτε*, *ἴσσαν* or *ἴόντων*, also *ἴων*, Xen. Anab. 1, 4, 8; Æsch. Eum. 42 (?).

Inf. *ἰέναι*, Epic *ἱμεναι*, *ἱμεν*, Il. 20, 32; 1, 170; rarely *ἱναι* (*ἔξιναι*), Athen. 13, 43.

Part. *ἴών*, *ἰούσα*, *ἴόν*, -όντος, with the accent on the last syllable, like *ἑών*, *κιών*, from *εἰμί*, *κίω*.

Imperfect.

S. *ἦεν*, *ἦα*, *ἦα*, Odys. 4, 427; Plat. Apol. 6.

ἦεις, *ἦεσθα*, Plat. Euthyph. 4.

ἦει, *ἦεν* usually before a vowel, Arist. Plut. 696; Epic also *ἦε*, *ἦε*, *ἦε*, Il. 1, 47; 2, 872; Odys. 7, 82; 18, 253. 257.

D. *ἦετον*, *ἦετην*, commonly *ἦτον*, *ἦτην*, Plat. Euthyd. 54; Epic also *ἦτην*, Il. 1, 347; Hes. Op. 197 (written also *ἴτον*).

P. *ἦεμεν* or *ἦμεν*, Arist. Plut. 659; Epic also *ἦομεν*, Odys. 10, 251. 570.

ἦετς or *ἦτε*, Eurip. Cycl. 40.

ἦσαν, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 55; Epic and Ionic *ἦισαν*, *ἦσαν*, Il. 10, 197; Odys. 19, 436; Herod. 2, 163; Epic also *ἦιον* and *ἴσαν*, Odys. 23, 370; Il. 1, 414.

1. The indic. 3 plur. *ἴσσι* follows the analogy of *τιθέσσι*, that is, it changes the *ν* of the termination *νσι* into *ᾱ*: its regular form would be *ι-νσι*, *λ-σι*, like *τιθενσι*, *τιθεῖσι*. Its accent shows that it does not come from the imaginary *IHMI*. As to the 3 plur. *ἴσαι*, it comes directly from *εἰμι*.

2. The opt. 1 sing. *ἰέην*, and the infin. *ἰέναι*, follow the analogy of *τιθείην*, *τιθέναι*, that is, they presuppose *IHMI*.

The opt. 3 sing. *εἴη* (if it really belongs to *εἰμι*) comes from the root *εἰ-*. The *ι* of the ending *-ιην* is dropped, after the analogy of *φθιμένην* for *φθιμην*, *δύην* for *δυιην*, &c.

3. The imperfect *ἦεν* is inflected like a regular *second pluperfect* from *ΕΙΩ*. — According to Buttmann, *ἦεν* was protracted from *εἴν*, the regular imperfect of *εἰμι*, after the analogy of *ἦεῖδεν* from *ἦδειν* (also of *δρῶοιμι*, *ἠβῶοιμι*, from *δρῶμι*, *ἠβῶμι*). The orthography *ἦεν* with *ι* subscript was, according to the same grammarian, introduced only by the grammarians on account of the erroneous derivation from *ἦα*. One would suppose that the Greek language was invented by the Alexandrian Grammarians.

4. The forms *ἦα*, *ἦε*, *ἦιον*, *ἦισαν* come from *ΙΩ* (*IMI*), by

prefixing *η*, which prefix seems to be nothing more than the syllabic augment lengthened (like that of *ἤμαλλον, ἡβουλόμην*). — By dropping this augment, *ῆις, ῆισαν* become *ἴς, ἴσαν*, respectively. — By contracting *ῆια, ῆις, ῆισαν*, we obtain *ῆα, ῆς, ῆσαν*.

Others suppose that *ῆια, ῆις, ῆιον, ῆισαν* were formed by resolution from *ῆα, ῆς, ῆον, ῆσαν*, from *ΕΙΩ, εἶμι*.

As to *ῆτον, ῆτην, ῆμεν, ῆτε*, they evidently follow the analogy of *ῆα, ῆς, ῆσαν*. — The dual *ῆτην* follows the analogy of *ἴσαν*.

5. The form *ῆια*, contracted *ῆα*, takes the ending of the first aorist active, after the analogy of *εἰδέα* for *εἰδίον* from *τιδέω*, and *ἔα* or *ῆα* for *ἔον* or *ῆον* from *εἶμι*. It cannot be a *second perfect*, because it cannot be shown that the perfect was ever used for the imperfect. But it is a well-known fact, that when the perfect loses its peculiar signification it acquires that of the present; as *μύμνημαι, κέκραγα, οἶδα* in which case, its pluperfect has the force of the imperfect; as *έμεμνήμην, έκεκράγειν, ῆδεν*.

6. The Etymologicum Magnum (voc. *ἀπῆμεν*) has subj. 1 sing. *εἶω* for *ἴω*, formed from *ΕΙΩ*.

6. The infinitive *προσεῖναι*, at Hes. Op. 351, according to some, belongs to *εἶμι*, *to be*. But "si," says Goettling, "*προσεῖναι* ab *εἶμι*, non ab *εἶμι* derivaris, perditur omnis in hoc antiquo proverbio membrorum æqualitas, quæ ut *φιλέοντα φιλεῖν, δόμεν ὃς κε δῶ*, etc. requirit, ita etiam hic *εἶμι* verbum flagitat, non *εἶμι*. . . . Sequendus igitur Apollonius erat Lexico Homérico: *εἶναι· ὃ Ἡσίοδος ἀντὶ τοῦ εἶναι· καὶ τῷ προσείοντι προσεῖναι*."

CATALOGUE OF VERBS.

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1. Forms in ἦσω, ἦσα, ἦκα, ἦμαι, and ἦθην, from barytone verbs in ω, presuppose a present in ἔω. Thus ἀλεξήσω, διδασκήσω, μελλήσω, from ἀλέξω, διδάσκω, μέλλω, imply *AAEEΩ, ΔΙΔΑΣΚΕΩ, ΜΕΛΛΕΩ*. Imaginary themes of this description are not given in this catalogue, simply because they can be formed or imagined without the least difficulty.

2. *Obsolete* or *imaginary* presents are printed in capitals. The reason of this practice is thus given by Buttmann; "in order that the eye may not become accustomed by means of the common letters to a multitude of unused and merely imaginary forms, and thus rendered less capable of detecting barbarisms at first sight."

A.

AAΩ, to injure, lead into error, ruin, Epic, aor. ἄασα contracted ἄσα, Il. 8, 237; Odys. 21, 296; 10, 68; 11, 61: aor. pass. ἄάσθην, Odys. 4, 503; Hom. Hym. 4, 246. — Mid. 3 sing. ἄᾶται (contracted from ἄάεται), as active, Il. 19, 91: aor. ἄασάμην contracted ἄσάμην, Il. 9, 537; 19, 95; the contracted form ἄσάμην is active in signification. — See also ἀτάομαι.

The quantity of the two first syllables (ᾶα) is variable in the aorist. — The verbal adjective ἄατος (ᾶᾶ), with the accent on the antepenult, has an active signification, *hurtful, injurious*, Apol. 1, 459. It is not found in the early Epic Poets. — From ἄατος comes αατη contracted ᾶτη, in Pindar ἀνάτα, *injury, ruin, destruction, misfortune*. — With ἀ- privative, ἄατος becomes ἀάατος (ᾶᾶᾶ, or ᾶᾶᾶ), with a passive signification, *not to be slighted, inviolable*, Il. 14, 271; Odys. 21, 91.

The original theme was *ΑΦΑΩ*, hence the adjective *ἀάβακτοι*, and the substantive *ἀνάτα* (*αφατα*).

ΑΒΡΟΤΑΖΩ (*ἀμαρτάνω*), *to miss, stray from*, occurring only in the aor. subj. 1 plur. *ἀβροτάξομεν*, Epic for *ἀδροτάξομεν*, Il. 10, 65.

It is formed from the Epic 2 aor. *ἤμβροτον*, from *ἀμαρτάνω*, by rejecting the augment and dropping *μ*. For the omission of *μ*, compare *ἀπλακών* for *ἀμπλακών* from *ἀμπλακίσκω*.

ἀγάζομαι (*ἄγαμαι*), *to revere, worship*, Pind. Nem. 11, 7.

ἀγαίομαι (*ἀγάδομαι*), *to be indignant at, envy*, Epic and Ionic, Odys. 20, 16; Herod. 8, 69.

ἄγαμαι (*ἀγάδομαι*), *to admire, be struck with admiration*, inflected like *ἵσταμαι* in the present and imperfect: fut. *ἀγάσομαι* · aor. *ἠγάσθην* the usual Attic aorist, Xen. Anab. 1, 1, 9; Pind. Pyth. 4, 424: aor. mid. *ἠγασάμην*, Odys. 18, 70.

ἀγάομαι, *to admire*; also *to envy, be jealous of*, Hes. Theog. 619: fut. *ἀγάσομαι* (σσ), Odys. 4, 181.

ἀγάασθαι, pres. 2 plur. protracted, for *ἀγάασθαι* (*ἀγάεσθαι*), Epic, Odys. 5, 119. — *ἠγάασθαι*, imperf. protracted, for *ἠγάεσθαι* (*ἠγάεσθαι*), Epic, Odys. 5, 122.

ἀγγέλλω (*ΑΓΓΕΛΩ*), *to announce*, fut. *ἀγγελέω*, *ἀγγελῶ*, Il. 9, 617; Soph. Col. 1429: aor. *ἤγγειλα*, Eurip. Med. 1111: perf. *ἤγγειλκα*, Dem. 343: perf. pass. *ἤγγειλμαι*, Æsch. Choëph. 774, aor. pass. *ἤγγέλθην*, Eurip. Hec. 591: 2 aor. *ἤγγελον*, Herod. 4, 153: 2 aor. pass. *ἤγγέλην*, Eurip. Taur. 932. — Mid. *ἀγγέλλομαι*, *to announce as from one's self*, Soph. Aj. 1376: aor. *ἤγγειλάμην*, Plat. Gorg. 32: 2 aor. *ἤγγελόμην*, Xen. Anab. 5, 6, 26.

Many critics suppose that the forms *ἤγγελον*, *ἤγγελόμην* were never used by the Attic writers.

ἀγείρω (*ΑΓΕΡΩ*), *to collect, bring together, as-*

semble, aor. ἤγειρα, Xen. Anab. 3, 2, 13: aor. pass. ἡγέρθην, Il. 1, 57. — Mid. ἀγείρομαι, reflexive, pluperf. 3 plur. Epic ἀγηγέρατο, Il. 4, 211: aor. ἡγειράμην, Odys. 14, 248: 2 aor. ἡγερόμην, Il. 2, 94.

ἀγρόμενος, 2 aor. mid. part. syncopated for ἀγερόμενος, Il. 7, 134. — Apol. 3, 894, ἀγέρονται, pres. 3 plur. for ἀγείρονται. Brunck changes it into ἀγέροντο.

ἀγινέω (ἄγω), Epic and Ionic, *to bring*, Odys. 2, 192; Herod. 3, 89: imperf. ἡγίνεον, Il. 18, 493: fut. ἀγινήσω, Hom. Hym. 1, 57. — Mid. ἀγινέομαι, Herod. 7, 33.

ἀγλυσσων, imperf. iterative, Odys. 17, 294.

ἀγνοέω (ἄνοος), *not to know, to be ignorant of*, regular: fut. ἀγνοήσω, Isoc. 285; also ἀγνοήσομαι.

According to Thomas Magister, the fut. mid. ἀγνοήσομαι is preferable to ἀγνοήσω. This assertion, however, does not seem to be supported by classical authority.

ἀγνώσασκε, aor. iterative, for ἀγνοήσασκε, Odys. 23, 95.

The adjective ἄνοος is compounded of ἀ- privative and νόος. But νόος is derived from ΓΝΩΩ, the theme of γινώσκω: therefore its original form was ΓΝΩΩΣ: hence the adjective ΑΓΝΩΩΣ, like ἄλογος from ἀ- and λόγος (λέγω); hence the verb ἀγνοέω, like ἀλογέω from ἄλογος. See also νοέω.

ἀγνοιέω, Epic for ἀγνοέω, aor. subj. 3 sing. ἀγνοίησι for ἀγνοιῇ, Odys. 24, 217: ἡγνοίησα, Il. 1, 537.

ἄγνυμι and ἀγνύω (ΑΓΩ), *to break*, Xen. Œcon. 6, 5: fut. ἄξω, Il. 8, 403: aor. ἔαξα, rarely ἤξα, Xen. Anab. 4, 2, 20; Il. 23, 392: 2 perf. ἔαγα, Ionic ἔηγα, as intransitive or passive, *to be broken*, Eurip. Cycl. 684; Herod. 7, 224: aor. pass. ἔαγην, rarely ἄγην, Lysias, 144; Il. 16, 801. — See also κατάγνυμι.

The penult of ἔαγην is *long* in Attic Greek: Arist. Vesp. 1428, κατεάγη may be scanned υ υ - -. In the Epic language it is usually *short*, as Il. 3, 367; unless we contract

τα- in pronunciation. — The penult of ἄγην follows the analogy of τάγην, Arist. Ach. 944; Il. 16, 801. — Hes. Op. 432. ἔτερον γ' ἄξαις most probably stands for ἔτερον γάξαις (Γαξαις). See the next paragraph.

The original theme was **ΓΑΓΩ**, hence βάγος, γακτός. See also κανάξαις under κατάγνυμι. — We suppose further that **ΓΑΓΩ** is a modification of **ΓΡΑΓΩ**, the original theme of ῥήγνυμι, which see.

ἀγοράομαι (ἀγορά), *to harangue*, Poetic, imperf. ἡγοραόμην, Herod. 6, 11; Soph. Trach. 601: aor. ἀγορησάμην, Il. 1, 73. — In prose, ἀγορεύω, προαγορεύω, regular.

ἀγοράσσει, pres. protracted, for ἀγοῤσσει (ἀγοράσσει), Il. 2, 337. — ἡγοράσσει, imperf. protracted, for ἡγοῤσσει (ἡγοράσσει), Il. 8, 230; 3 plur. ἡγορόωντο, for ἡγοῤωτο (ἡγοράωτο), Il. 4, 1. — Pind. Isth. 1, 73, ἐν ἀγορηθείς, now edited ἐνᾱγορηθείς, from the Doric ἐνᾱγορίω for ἐνῆγορίω, *to praise*, opposed to κακηγορίω.

ἄγω (**ΑΓΑΓΩ**), *to lead, bring*, fut. ἄξω, Xen. Anab. 2, 3, 6: aor. ἦξα, Thuc. 2, 97: perf. ἦχα, rarely ἀγῆοχα, Dem. 346. 237: perf. pass. ἦγμαι, Plat. Leg. 6, 21: aor. pass. ἦχθην, Xen. Anab. 6, 3, 10: 2 aor. ἦγαγον the usual Attic aorist, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 31. Verbal Adjective ἀκτέος, Xen. Hel. 6, 4, 5. — Mid. ἄγομαι, *to lead for or to one's self, to marry*, fut. ἄξομαι, Soph. Col. 1460: aor. mid. ἦξάμην not Attic, Herod. 1, 190: 2 aor. ἦγαγόμην the usual Attic aorist, Arist. Plut. 529.

ἄξετε, aor. imperat. 2 plur. Epic for ἄξετε, Il. 3, 105; 24, 778. — αγγοχα, the original form of the perfect ἀγῆοχα, in an ancient inscription, Buttmann's Lexil. 21, 30. — συναγαγοχία (αγαγοχία), pluperf. for συναγῆγόχια, συναγῆγόχισιν, in an ancient inscription, Matth. Gram. under the Anomalous ἄγω. — ἀγεόμενος, pres. pass. part. Ionic for ἀγόμενος, Herod. 3, 14.

It seems that there was a time when ἄγω was pronounced **Γαγω**, whence βάγος (ἀγός). Compare Latin *ago, vagor, vagus, veho, vagabundus*, English *wagon, wain, vagabond*.

ἀγωνίζομαι (ἀγών), *to contend*, fut. ἀγωνιούμαι,

Xen. Anab. 4, 6, 7; Dem. 516 (passively?): perf. ἡγώνισμαι actively or passively, Eurip. Ion, 939; Sup. 465: aor. pass. ἡγωνίσθην passively, Lysias. Verbal ἀγωνιστέος, Dem. 129.

ἀγωνιδαται, perf. 3 plur. Ionic, used passively, Herod. 9, 26.

ΑΔΕΩ (ΑΔΩ), to be sated, disgusted with, feel disgust or dislike, Epic, aor. opt. ἀδήσειεν, Odys. 1, 134: perf. part. ἀδηκώς, Il. 10, 98. — See also ἄω, to sate.

These forms are commonly written with δδ, ἀδδήσειεν, ἀδδηκώς, because the penult of the derivative ἄδος, *disgust, weariness*, is short, while Homer makes the first syllable of the verb everywhere long.

The form ΑΔΩ seems to be connected with the adverb ἄλις, Latin *satis*, *satur*, English *sate*.

ΑΔΩ, to please, see ἀνδάνω.

ᾄδω (ἀείδω), to sing, fut. ᾄσομαι, Thuc. 2, 54; Doric ᾄσῶ, ᾄσεῦμαι, Theoc. 1, 145; 3, 38: aor. ᾄσα, Arist. Pac. 1296: perf. pass. ᾄσμαι, Athen. 15, 1: aor. pass. ᾄσθην, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 11. Verbal ᾄστέος, Arist. Nub. 1025.

ᾄδεται, pres. pass. 3 sing. impersonal, equivalent to λέγεται, *it is said*, later, Palæph. 28, 1.

ἀείδω, to sing, Poetic, fut. ἀείσομαι, ἀείσω, Pind. Isth. 7, 53; Theoc. 22, 26: aor. ᾄεσσα, Pind. Olym. 10, 28.

ἀείσσο, aor. mid. imperat. 2 sing. Epic, Hom. Hym. 16, 1; 19, 1; edited also ἀείδεο. — Pind. Nem. 4, 146, Heyne's ἀείσατο is now edited ᾄσειεν. In some of the Homeric Hymns (as 11, 1), and also in Theocritus (7, 41), the first syllable of ἀείδω is long.

Its original form was αΨειδω: hence the Boeotic forms αυλαΨυδος, κιθαραΨυδος, κωμαΨυδος, ραψαΨυδος, τραγαΨυδος, in one of the Orchomenian inscriptions, for the common αυλωδός (αυλ-αιιδος), κιθαρωδός (κιθαρ-αιιδος), κωμωδός (κωμ-αιιδος), ραψωδός (ραψ-αιιδος), τραγωδός (τραγ-αιιδος). For the commutation of οι and υ, compare Ψυκία

for *οἰκία*, in the second Orchomenian inscription (Rose's Inscript. Græc. tab. 41, 40).

αείρω (*ΑΕΡΩ*), *to raise, lift up*, Poetic and Ionic, fut. *αέρῳ*, contracted *ἀρῳ* (*ā*), Æsch. Pers. 795: aor. *ἤερα*, Soph. Antig. 418: perf. pass. *ἤερμαι*, Apol. 2, 171: aor. pass. *ἤερθην*, Herod. 1, 165: aor. mid. *ἤειράμην* transitively, Herod. 7, 156. — See also *αἶρω*.

ἄωρτο, pluperf. pass. 3 sing. for *ἤερτο*, Il. 3, 272; 19, 253.

αἰξω (*ΑΕΓΩ*), Poetic and Ionic for *αὔξω*, *to increase*, Eurip. Hip. 537; Herod. 3, 80: aor. *ἤέησα*, Anthol. Epigr. 299: aor. pass. *αἰξήθην*, Anthol. 9, 631: fut. mid. *αἰξήσομαι*, Apol. 3, 837. — With pure writers it is found in the present and imperfect only.

The original theme was probably *ΑΦΕΓΩ*, connected with the Latin *vegeo*, *vigeo*, *vigor*. This theme modified becomes *ΑΤΓΩ*, hence *αὔξω*, *αὐξάνω*, Latin *augeo*.

αἰρόω (*ΑΕΡΩ*), Æolic for *αείρω*, Sapph. 73: aor. *ἤερα*, Panyas. 6, 13.

αεράζω (*αείρω*), imperf. *ἤερταζον*, Apol. 1, 738.

ΑΕΡΩ, see *αείρω*, *αἰρόω*.

ΑΕΩ, *to sleep*, aor. *ἄεσα* (*ā*), Odys. 3, 151; 15, 40; but *ἄεσα* (*ā*), Odys. 3, 490; contracted *ἄσα*, Odys. 16, 367.

ἀηθέσσω (*ἀήθης*), *to be unused*, imperf. *ἀήθεσσον*, Il. 10, 493: aor. *ἀήθεσα*, Apol. 1, 1171. It takes no augment.

ἄημι (*ΑΕΩ*, *ἄω*), *to blow, breathe*, Epic; 3 plur. *ἄεισι* for *ἀεῖσι*, Hes. Theog. 875; *ἄήτω*, *ἄηναι* or *ἀήμεναι*, *αἶς*, Il. 9, 5; Odys. 3, 183; Il. 23, 214: imperf. *ἄην*, Odys. 12, 325. — Pass. *ἄημαι*, *to be blown upon, exposed to the wind*, Odys. 6, 131; *to be noised abroad, be in circulation*, Pind. Isth. 4, 15: imperf. *ἄήμεν*, Hes. Scut. 8. — It retains *η* in inflection.

ἀθερίζω, to slight, treat slightly, Epic, Odys. 8, 212: imperf. *ἀθερίζον*, Il. 1, 261: fut. *ἀθερίζω* later, Apol. 3, 548: aor. *ἀθέριξα* later Apol. 2, 488.

αἰδέομαι, to respect, fut. *αἰδέσομαι* (σσ), Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 15: perf. *ἤδεσμαι*, Dem. 645: aor. pass. *ἠδέσθην* Eurip. Hec. 286: aor. mid. *ἠδεσάμην*, Soph. Aj. 506.

αἰδεῖο, imperat. contracted from *αἰδέο*, Epic, Odys. 9, 269. — Odys. 14, 388, *αἰδέσσομαι* is written also *αἰδήσομαι*.

αἶδομαι, Poetic for *αἰδέομαι*, Il. 21, 74; 1, 331; Æsch. Eum. 549: imperf. *αἰδόμην*, Il. 21, 468.

αἰνέω, to praise, fut. *αἰνέσω*, *αἰνέσομαι*, Eurip. Orest. 499; Xen. Hel. 3, 2, 6; Epic *αἰνήσω*, Odys. 16, 380: aor. *ἤνεσα*, Epic *ἤνησα*, Eurip. Med. 223; Il. 23, 552: perf. *ἤνεκα*, Isoc. 276: perf. pass. *ἤνημαι*, Isoc. 281: aor. pass. *ἠνέσθην*, Thuc. 225. Verbal *αἰνετέος*, Plat. Phædr. 25. — In prose commonly *ἐπαινέω*.

ἐπαινέαι (*αἰνέαι*), pres. pass. 2 sing. syncopated for *ἐπαινέσαι*, Herod. 3, 34. — *ἐπαινιῶ* (*αἰνιῶ*), Laconian for *ἐπαινέω*, Arist. Lys. 198.

αἰνῆμι, another form of *αἰνέω*, Hes. Op. 681.

αἰνίζομαι, another form of *αἰνέω*, as active, Il. 13, 374.

αἰνίσσομαι or *αἰνίττομαι*, to hint obscurely, fut. *αἰνίξομαι*, Eurip. Elec. 946: perf. *ἤνιγμαι* passively, Arist. Eq. 196: aor. pass. *ἠνίχθην* passively, Plat. Georg. 109: aor. mid. *ἠνιξάμην*, Soph. Aj. 1158.

αἶννυμαι, to take, Epic, Odys. 14, 44: imperf. *αἰνύμην*, Odys. 21, 53. Inflected like *δείκνυμαι*, *ἐδεικνύμην*.

αἰρέω (ΕΛΩ), to take, fut. *αἰρήσω*, Xen. Hel. 3, 5, 1; also *ἐλῶ* rare, Arist. Eq. 290: perf. *ἤρηκα* Ionic *ἀραίρηκα*, Thuc. 1, 103; Herod. 5, 102:

perf. pass. ἤρημαι Ionic ἀραίρημαι, Soph. Antig. 493; Herod. 4, 66; 7, 83: aor. pass. ἤρεσθην, Eurip. Sup. 635: 2 aor. εἶλον, ἔλω, Xen. Hel. 1, 5, 21. Verbal αἵρετός, as active (δεῖ αἵρεῖν), Xen. Anab. 4, 7, 3; or as middle (δεῖ αἵρεῖσθαι), Isoc. 135. — Mid. αἵρόμαι, *to choose, select, prefer*, fut. αἰρήσομαι, Xen. Anab. 1, 3, 5; also ἐλοῦμαι rare and later, Anthol. 9, 108: perf. ἤρημαι, Xen. Hel. 3, 1, 3: aor. ἤρησάμην rare, Arist. Thesm. 761: 2 aor. εἰλόμην, ἔλωμαι, Aesch. Pers. 7; also εἰλάμην later. — The fut. ἀφαιρήσομαι of the compound ἀφαιρέομαι is used *passively, shall be deprived*, Eurip. Troad. 1278; Herod. 5, 35.

Simonid. frag. 9, εἰλάμην, for which Hermann writes εἰλόμην. — Arist. Eq. 290 περιελῶ, is supposed by some to come from περιελάνω, but compare Arist. Nub. 844. As to ἐξελοῦντες, Herod. 3, 59, it may easily be changed into ἐξελῶντες, from ἐξελαύνω. — γέντο, *he seized*, 2 aor. mid. 3 sing. Epic for ἔλστο, Il. 8, 43. It is formed from the original theme **FEΛΩ**, in the following manner; **Feλστο**, **Feλτο** (like ἄλτο for ἤλστο), **Feλντο** (like ἤνθο, βέντιστος, for ἤλθο, βάλτιστος); finally, after the disappearance of **F**, γέντο.

We suppose that **ΕΛΩ** became **ΑΛΩ** (whence ἄλλασκομαι), after the analogy of τρέπω, τράπω: τρέφω, τράφω. The form **ΑΛΩ** was changed into **ΑΡΩ** (compare κλῖβανος, κρίβανος), hence **ΑΙΡΩ**, αἵρέω. But **ΕΛΩ** was **FEΛΩ**, therefore αἵρεω must have been **Feαιρεω**. In fact, the Homeric ἀποαίρεο (Il. 1, 275) seems to imply ἀπο**Feαιρεω**.

αἶρω (**ΑΡΩ**, αἰείρω), *to raise, lift up*, fut. ἀρῶ (ᾶ), Soph. Aj. 75: aor. ἤρα, ἄρω (ᾶ), Soph. Aj. 129: perf. ἤρκα, Thuc. 8, 100: perf. pass. ἤρμαι, Thuc. 7, 41: aor. pass. ἤρεσθην, Thuc. 1, 49. The fut. ἀρῶ (ᾶ), should be referred to αἰείρω, which see. — Mid. αἶρομαι, *to lift up for one's self, gain, win*, fut. ἀροῦμαι (ᾶ), Soph. Col. 460: perf. ἤρμαι, Soph. Elec. 54: aor. ἤράμην, ἄρωμαι (ᾶ), Thuc. 3, 39; Pind. Isth. 5, 87: 2 aor.

ἡρόμην, ἄρωμαι (ᾶ), Il. 23, 592; Æsch. Sept. 316.

Homer uses **ἡρόμην** and **ἡρόμην** in the indicative; in the other moods, the second aorist only, **ἄρομην, ἄρεσθαι**. The Attic poets generally use **ἡρόμην**; sometimes **ἡρόμην**, but only in the dependent moods, as **ἄρομην** (ᾶ). Prose writers use only **ἡρόμην** with its dependent moods.

ἔξαρῃ (ἄρῃ), 2 aor. subj. 3 sing. with short α, Athen. 1, 62; edited also **ἔξάγῃ** from **ἔξάγω, ἄγω**. — **ἦρα**, aor. mid. 2 sing. for **ἦρω**, Arist. Ach. 913, in the mouth of a Bæotian.

αἰσθάνομαι (**ΑΙΣΘΩ**), *to perceive*, fut. **αἰσθήσομαι**, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 9: perf. **ᾔσθημαι**, Eurip. Hip. 1403: aor. **ᾔσθόμην**, Thuc. 1, 72.

αἰσθόμαι for **αἰσθάνομαι**, Plat. Rep. 10, 8; doubtful.

αἰσθῶ (ᾄημι, ᾄω), *to breathe, breathe forth*, Il. 16, 468; 20, 403.

αἰσσω or **αἶτω**, *to rush impetuously*, aor. **ἤξα**, Il. 4, 78: aor. pass. **ἤχθην** as active, Il. 3, 368. — Mid. **αἰσσομαι** as active, Il. 6, 510: aor. **ἤξάμην**, Il. 22, 195. — See also **ᾄσσω** or **ᾄτω**.

ᾄττασπον, aor. iterative, Il. 18, 159.

αἰσχύνω (**ΑΙΣΧΥΣ**), long υ, *to shame, disgrace, abuse*, fut. **αἰσχυνῶ**, Eurip. Hip. 719: aor. **ᾔσχυνα**, Thuc. 4, 92: perf. pass. **ᾔσχυμμαι**, Il. 17, 189: aor. pass. **ᾔσχύνθην** as middle, Xen. Anab. 2, 3, 22. Verbal **αἰσχυντέος** as middle (**δεῖ αἰσχύνεσθαι**), Xen. Cy. 4, 2, 40. — Mid. **αἰσχύνομαι**, *to be or feel ashamed, respect*, fut. **αἰσχυνούμαι**, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 11.

αἰτιδομαι (**αἰτία**), *to blame, find fault with*, fut. **αἰτιάσομαι** (ᾶ), Plat. Gorg. 156: perf. **ᾔτιάμαι** usually passive, Thuc. 3, 61: aor. **ᾔτιόθην** (ᾶ) passively, Xen. Hel. 2, 1, 32: aor. mid. **ᾔτιᾶσάμην**, Xen. Anab. 7, 8, 23. Verbal **αἰτιατέος**, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 11.

αἰτιάσθαι, infin. protracted for **αἰτιᾶσθαι** (**αἰτιάσθαι**),

Epic. Il. 10, 120. — ἡτιάσθῃ, imperf. 2 plur. for ἡτιάσθῃς (ἡτιάσθῃς), Il. 16, 202: 3 plur. ἡτιόωντο, for ἡτιῶντο (ἡτιάοντο), Il. 11, 78.

αἰτιόωνται, pres. 3 plur. protracted for αἰτιῶνται (αἰτιάονται), Epic. Odys. 1, 32: αἰτιόωο, opt. 2 sing. for αἰτιῶο (αἰτιάοιο), Epic. Odys. 20, 135: 3 sing. αἰτιόωτο, for αἰτιῶτο (αἰτιάοιτο), Il. 11, 654.

αἶω, *to hear*, Æsch. Agam. 55: imperf. αἶον, Eurip. Med. 148; Pind. Pyth. 3, 47. — See also ἀνδᾶω.

Il. 15, 252, αἶω is supposed to be synonymous with αἶσθω, *to give up the ghost*.

ἀκαχίζω (ΑΧΩ, ΑΚΑΧΩ, ἀχέω), *to grieve, afflict, sadden*, Epic. Odys. 16, 432: fut. ἀκαχήσω, Hom. Hym. 2, 286: aor. ἀκάχησα, Il. 23, 223: 2 aor. ἤκαχον, Il. 16, 822. — Mid. ἀκαχίζομαι, *to sorrow, grieve, be afflicted*, Odys. 11, 486: perf. ἀκάχημαι as present, ἀκάχησθαι, ἀκαχήμενος or ἀκηχέμενος, Odys. 19, 95; Il. 19, 335; 5, 24, 364: 2 aor. ἤκαχόμην, ἀκαχοίμην, Odys. 16, 342; 1, 236.

ἀκηχέδαι, perf. 3 plur. for ἀκήχονται, Il. 17, 637. — ἀκαχίσαιτο, pluperf. 3 plur. for ἀκάχηντο, Il. 12, 179.

The root of this verb seems to be an *onomatopy*. Compare the interjection *ah!* Romaic *ἄχ!* denoting *pain, grief*. — From the theme ΑΧΩ comes the noun ἄχος.

ἀκαχμένος, see ΑΚΩ.

ἀκέομαι, *to heal, mend, remedy*, fut. ἀκέσομαι (σσ), Mus. 199: aor. ἤκεσάμην, Eurip. Hec. 1067: aor. act. part. ἐξακέσας (ἀκέσας), Pythagor. 66.

ἀκεο, imperat. 2 sing. for ἀκέο, Herod. 3, 40.

ἀκηδέω (ἀκηδής), *to neglect*, Æsch. Prom. 508: aor. ἀκήδεσα, Il. 14, 427.

ἀκουάζω, for ἀκούω, Hom. Hym. 2, 423. — Mid. ἀκουάζομαι as active, Odys. 9, 7.

ἀκούω (ΑΚΩ), *to hear*, fut. ἀκούσομαι, Arist. Ach. 302: aor. ἤκουσα, Xen. Mem. 2, 5, 1: perf. ἀκουκα Doric, Plut. Lycurg. § 20: 2 perf. ἀκή-

κοα, Soph. Aj. 480 : 2 pluperf. ἤκηκόειν, Ionic ἀκηκόειν, Xen. Hel. 5, 1, 26 ; Herod. 2, 52 : perf. pass. ἤκουσμαι later, Etymolog. Magn. under σινάμωροι : aor. pass. ἤκούσθην, Thuc. 3, 38. Verbal ἀκουστέος, Arist. Ran. 1180. — Mid. ἀκούομαι as active, imperf. ἤκουνόμην, Il. 4, 331 : aor. ἤκουνσάμην, Mosch. 3, 126.
 ἀκροάομαι (ἀκούω), to hear, fut. ἀκροάσομαι (ᾱσ), Plat. Apol. 27 : aor. ἤκροασάμην. Arist. Nub. 1343. Verbal ἀκροατέος, Arist. Av. 1228.

It seems to be a prolongation of ἀκούω (ΑΚΟΩ). For the insertion of ρ, compare δαρδάπτω from δάπτω, ἄγρυνος for ἄϋπνος from ᾰ- and ὕπνος.

ΑΚΩ, to sharpen, perf. pass. part. ἀκαχμένος, η, ον, sharpened, pointed, Epic, Il. 10, 135.

Observe that the κ of the root is changed into χ (not into γ) before μ. — The nouns αἰχμή, ἀκμή, ἀκή, ἀκωκή (like ἄγωγή from ἄγω) are derived from this theme. Further, it is connected with the Latin *acuo*, *acus*, *acies*.

ἀλαίνω, another form of ἀλάομαι, Æsch. Agam. 82. ἀλαλάζω (ἀλαλά), to raise a war cry, fut. ἀλαλάξομαι, Eurip. Bac. 593 : aor. ἠλάλαξα, Xen. Anab. 5, 2, 14.

ἀλαλκον, see ἀλέξω.

ἀλαλύνκτημαι, see ἀλνκτάζω.

ἀλάομαι, to wander, Poetic, fut. ἀλήσομαι, Hes. Scut. 409 : perf. ἀλάλημαι, as present, ἀλάλησθαι, ἀλαλήμενος, Il. 23, 74 ; Odys. 12, 284 ; 13, 333 : aor. pass. ἀλήθην, Odys. 14, 120.

ἀλγύνω (ἀλγεινός, ΑΛΓΥΣ), to vex, give pain, sadden, fut. ἀλγυνῶ, Soph. Phil. 66 : aor. ἠλγύνα, Soph. Tyr. 446 : aor. pass. ἠλγύνθην, Æsch. Prom. 245 : fut. mid. ἀλγυννοῦμαι, Soph. Antig. 230.

ἀλδαινῶ (ΑΛΔΑΝΩ), to nourish, increase, Poetic, Æsch. Sept. 12 : 2 aor. ἤλδανον, Odys. 18, 70. — See also ἀλδήσχω.

Arist. Nub. 282, for ἀλδομίναν, Dindorf edits ἀρδομίναν. It seems to be etymologically connected with the Latin *alo*.

ἀλδήσκω (ἀλδαίνω), *to nourish*; also *to grow*, intransitive; Theoc. 17, 78; Il. 23, 599: aor. ἀλδήσα-σκον iterative, later Epic, Orph. Lith. 364. — See also ἀλδαίνω.

ἀλεινέω (ἀλέομαι), *to anoid*, Il. 11, 794; 6, 167.

ἀλείφω (ΑΛΙΦΩ), *to anoint*, fut. ἀλείψω, Eurip. Aul. 1486: aor. ἤλειψα, Arist. Eq. 490: perf. ἤλειφα and ἀλήλιφα, Dem. 1243: perf. pass. ἤλειμμαι and ἀλήλιμμαι, Dem. 791; Thuc. 3, 20: aor. pass. ἤλείφθην, Eurip. Taur. 698: 2 aor. pass. ἤλιφην, Plat. Phædr. 88. ἀλειπτέος, ἐξαλειπτέος, Lysias, 202. — Mid. ἀλείφομαι reflexive, *to anoint one's self*, ἀλείψομαι, ἤλειψάμην, Thuc. 4, 68; Arist. Nub. 977.

ἀλέξω (ΑΛΕΚΩ, ΑΛΚΩ, ΑΛΚΑΘΩ), *to help, assist, ward or drive off*, Poetic in the active, fut. ἀλεξήσω, Il. 6, 109: aor. ἤλέξησα, rarely ἤλεξα, Odys. 3, 346; Æsch. Sup. 1052: 2 aor. ἤλαλκον, also ἤλκαθον, ἀλκάθειν, Pind. Olym. 10, 125; Æsch. frag. 417; Soph. frag. 827. — Mid. ἀλέξομαι, *to avert from my self, repel an enemy, defend my self*, fut. ἀλεξήσομαι, Xen. Anab. 7, 7, 3: aor. ἤλεξάμην, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 13.

ἀλέκω, pres. for ἀλέξω, later, Anthol. 6, 245.

The themes ΑΛΕΚΩ, ΑΛΚΩ seem to be connected with ἀρήγω and ἀρκέω. For the commutation of λ and ρ, compare κλίβανος, κρήβανος · ἘΛΩ, ἄλλασκομαι, αἰρέω · ΕΛΘΩ, ἔρχομαι · καλύπτω, κρύπτω.

ἀλέομαι (ἀλεύω), *to anoid*, Epic, Il. 5, 34: aor. ἤλεάμην, ἀλεαίμην, ἀλέασθε, ἀλέασθαι, Il. 13, 436; Odys. 20, 368; 4, 774.

ἀλεύω, *to avert, ward off, protect*, Poetic, Æsch. Prom. 368 (?) : fut. ἀλεύσω, Soph. frag. 825: aor. ἤλευσα, ἄλευσον, Æsch. Sept. 87; Sup. 528. —

Mid. ἀλεύομαι, *to avoid*, Epic, Odys. 24, 29: aor. ἀλευάμην, Il. 3, 360.

ἀλέω, *to grind*, Arist. Nub. 1358: fut. ἀλέσω, ἀλῶ, doubtful, Arist. Nub. 1299: aor. ἤλεσα (σσ), Odys. 21, 109; Theoph. Char. 4: perf. ἀλήλεκα, Anthol. 11, 251: perf. pass. ἀλήλεσμαι and ἀλήλεμαι, Herod. 7, 23; Thuc. 4, 26.

ἀλήθω (ἀλέω), *to grind*, Anthol. 11, 154.

ἀλῆναι, see εἶλω.

ἀλθομαι, *to become healed*, Epic, imperf. ἀλθόμεν, Il. 5, 417: fut. ἀλθήσομαι passively, Il. 8, 405: aor. pass. ἀλθυσθῆναι, Hippocr.

ἀλιβδύω (ἄλς, δύνω), long ν, *to submerge in the sea*, Call. frag. 269.

For δύνειν, the Æolians said βδύνειν, that is **βδυνειν**, Etymol. Magn. voc. ἀλιβδύνειν.

ἀλίνδω or ἀλίνδομαι, and ἀλινδέω, ἀλινδέομαι, *to roll*, Nic. Ther. 156; Anthol. 7, 736: aor. ἤλιστα, Arist. Nub. 32: perf. ἤλιχα, Arist. Nub. 33.

ἀλίσκομαι (ΑΛΩ, ΑΛΟΩ, ΑΛΩΜΙ), *to be taken, captured*, Thuc. 1, 121: imperf. ἡλίσκόμεν, Thuc. 7, 23: fut. ἀλώσομαι, Xen. Anab. 1, 4, 7: perf. ἐάλωκα the usual Attic perfect, also ἤλωκα, Thuc. 3, 29; Herod. 1, 83: 2 aor. ἐάλων the usual Attic aorist, also ἤλων, ἀλῶ, ἀλοίην, ἀλῶναι, ἀλούς, Arist. Vesp. 355; Herod. 1, 84.

All these forms have a passive signification. The active is supplied by αἰρέω, *to take*.

ἀλώω, ὥης, ὥη, 2 aor. subj. Epic for ἀλῶ, ῶς, ῶ, Il. 11, 405; 14, 81; Herod. 4, 127: ἀλώην, 2 aor. opt. not Attic, for ἀλοίην, Odys. 14, 183: ἀλώμεναι, 2 aor. inf. Epic for ἀλῶναι, Il. 21, 495.

The penult of ἐάλων is long in the indicative, but short in the other moods. But ἀλόντι, Il. 5, 487, has α long.

The theme ΑΛΩ is evidently a modification of ΕΛΩ, αἰρέω, which see. We may therefore assume **ΕΑΛΩ** as the original theme.

ἀλιτραίνω (ἀλιτρός, *ΑΛΙΤΩ*), *to sin, err against*, Hes. Op. 239: aor. ἀλίτησα rare, Orph. Arg. 642: 2 aor. ἤλιτον, Il. 9, 375. — Mid. ἀλιτραίνομαι as active, written also ἀλιταίνομαι, Hes. Op. 328: aor. ἤλιτόμην, Odys. 5, 108: perf. part. ἀλιτήμενος as an adjective, *sinning, offending*.

Hes. Scut. 91, ἀλιτήμενος seems to be equivalent to ἀλιτήμων, *wicked*.

ἀλκάθειν, see ἀλέξω.

ἀλλάσσω or **ἀλλάττω** (*ΑΛΛΑΓΩ*, ἄλλος), *to change*, fut. ἀλλάξω, Eurip. Bac. 1332: aor. ἤλλαξα, Eurip. Phoen. 1246: perf. ἤλλαχα, Xen. Mem. 3, 13, 6: perf. pass. ἤλλαγμαi, Arist. Pac. 1128: aor. pass. ἤλλάχθην, Eurip. Aul. 798: 2 aor. pass. ἤλλάγην, Arist. Ach. 270. Verbal ἀλλακτέος, Dem. 410. — Mid. ἀλλάσσομαι, *to exchange*, ἀλλάξομαι, Eurip. Hel. 1088; aor. ἤλλαξάμην, Thuc. 8, 82; Pind. Olym. 10, 21.

Eurip. Alc. 672, ἤλλαξάτην, aor. 2 dual for the usual form ἤλλάξατον??

ἄλλομαι (*ΑΛΩ*), *to leap*, fut. ἀλου̐μαι, Doric ἄλεϋμαι, Xen. Eq. 8, 4; Theoc. 3, 25: aor. ἤλάμην, ἄλωμαι (ᾶ), Arist. Ran. 244: 2 aor. ἤλόμην, ἄλωμαι (ᾶ), Xen. Hel. 4, 5, 7.

ἄλσο, 2 aor 2 sing. Epic, for (ἄλεσο, ἄλεο) ἦλον, Il. 16, 754; 3 sing. ἄλτο, for ἦλετο, Il. 1, 592: all with the smooth breathing; compare ἡμβροτον from ἁμαρτάνω. The α is long in consequence of the anomalous temporal augment. — ἄλεται, 2 aor. subj. 3 sing. Epic, for ἄληται, Il. 11, 192: ἄλμενος, 2 aor. part. in composition, for ἀλόμενος, Il. 11, 421: with the smooth breathing. — We have already attempted to connect ἄλλομαι with βαλλίζω, πάλλω, Latin *salio*, *ballistea*, Italian *ballo*, English *ball (dance)*.

ἀλοάω and **ἀλοάω**, *to thrash out corn, to smite*, Xen. Œcon. 18, 3: aor. ἤλόησα, Arist. Ran. 149: perf. pass. ἤλόημαι, Athen. 14, 17.

ἄλοιάω, Epic for ἄλοάω, Theoc. 10, 48 : aor. ἡλοίησα, Il. 4, 522.

‘ΑΛΟΩ, see ἀλίσκομαι, ἀναλόω.

ἄλυνκτάζω, *to be troubled, in distress*, Herod. 9, 70 : perf. mid. ἀλαλύκτῃμαι as present, Epic, 10, 94 ; as from a present in -άω.

ἄλυσθαίνω (ἀλύω), *to be sick at heart*, Call. Del. 212.

ἄλυσκω and ἄλυσκάζω (ΑΛΥΚΩ, ΑΛΥΣΚΑΝΩ), *to avoid, escape*, Poetic, Odys. 23, 363 : fut. ἀλύξω and ἀλύξομαι, Æsch. Pers. 93 ; Hes. Op. 361 : aor. ἤλυξα, Æsch. Pers. 100 : 2 aor. ἀλύσκανον, Odys. 22, 330.

Soph. Aj. 656, ἐξαλύξομαι, aor. mid. subj. is edited also ἐξαλεύσωμαι from ἐξαλέομαι.

ἄλύσσω, *to be distressed in mind, rave*, Il. 22, 70.

ἄλύω, sometimes ἀλύω, *to be mentally moved from joy or grief, to be in agony, to be in a state of perplexity*, Æsch. Sept. 391 ; Arist. Vesp. 111.

The penult is long in Attic Poetry ; the Epic Poets make it generally short.

ἄλφαίνω (ΑΛΦΩ), *to find*, Poetic, Eurip. Med. 298 ; Arist. frag. 308 : 2 aor. ἤλφον, Il. 21, 79.

‘ΑΛΩ, see ἀλίσκομαι.

ἁμαρτάνω (ΑΜΑΡΤΩ), *to err, miss*, fut. ἁμαρτήσω Ionic, Hippocr. ; Attic ἁμαρτήσομαι, Xen. Hel. 2, 4, 16 : aor. ἡμάρτησα later, Orph. Arg. 641 : perf. ἡμάρτηκα, Thuc. 3, 53 : perf. pass. ἡμάρτημαι, Soph. Tyr. 621 : aor. pass. ἡμαρτήθην, Thuc. 2, 65 : 2 aor. ἡμαρτον, Epic ἡμβροτον, Arist. Nub. 1076 ; Il. 5, 287. Verbal ἁμαρτητέος, Dem. 595.

The Epic form ἡμβροτον is formed from ἡμαρτον as follows ; ἡμαρτον · by metathesis ἡμρατον · by changing α into ο, ἡμορτον · by inserting β, and changing the rough breathing into the smooth, ἡμβροτον, like μεσημβρία, from

μεισημερία, μεισημ-ρια · γάμβρος, from γάμος, γαμερος, γαμ-ρος · ἄμβροτος, from ΜΕΙΡΩ, μορτός, αμορτος, αμ-ροτος · ἔμβραται for εἴμαρται.

ἀμβλίσκω and ἀμβλόω, *to miscarry*, Plat. Theæt. 18; Eurip. Andr. 356: aor. ἤμβλωσα, Plat. Theæt. 21: perf. ἤμβλωκα, Arist. Nub. 138: perf. pass. ἤμβλωμαι, Arist. Nub. 140: 2 aor. ἤμβλων, like ἔγνων from γινώσκω, in Suidas.

ἐξαμβλέεται, pres. pass. implying a present active in ἔω, Hippocr.

ἀμβλύνω (ἀμβλύς), *to blunt*, fut. ἀμβλυνῶ, Æsch. Sept. 715: perf. pass. ἤμβλυμαι, Athen. 13, 61: aor. ἤμβλύνθην, Anthol. 5, 220: fut. mid. ἀμβλυνοῦμαι as passive, Hippocr.

ἀμείρω and ἀμέρδω (ΑΜΕΡΩ), *to deprive*, Pind. Pyth. 6, 27; Odys. 19, 18: aor. ἤμερσα, Odys. 8, 64: aor. pass. ἤμέρθην, Il. 22, 58.

For ἀποαίνυται, the accepted reading, Odys. 17, 322, Plato reads ἀπομείρεται, Leg. 6, 19.

ἀμπάλλω, Poetic for ἀναπάλλω, see πάλλω.

ἀμπέχω (ἀμφί, ἔχω), *to wrap around, to clothe*, Soph. Col. 314: imperf. ἀμπεῖχον, ἀμπεχον, Odys. 6, 225: fut. ἀμφέξω, Eurip. Cycl. 344: 2 aor. ἤμπισχον, Eurip. Ion, 1159. — Mid. ἀμπέχομαι and ἀμπισχνέομαι, *to put on, clothe one's self, wear*, Arist. Av. 1567. 1090: imperf. ἤμπειχόμεν, and ἀμφεχόμεν (?), Plat. Phæd. 82; Apol. 1, 324: 2 aor. ἤμπισχόμεν and ἤμπεσχόμεν, Arist. Eccl. 540; Thesm. 165; Eurip. Med. 1149.

ἀμπίσχω (ἀμφί, ἴσχω), another form of ἀμπέχω, Eurip. Hip. 193. — Mid. ἀμπίσχομαι, Eurip. Hel. 422.

ἀμπλακίσκω (ΑΜΠΛΑΚΩ, ΑΜΒΛΑΚΩ), *to err, miss*, perf. ἤμπλάκημαι, Æsch. Sup. 916: 2 aor. ἤμπλαχον and ἤμβλαχον, Æsch. Agam.

1212; Pind. Olym. 8, 89; Archil. frag. 30; part. ἀμπλακών, and ἀπλακών without the μ, Eurip. Alc. 241.

ἀμπνύω, (ἀνά, ΠΝΥΩ), short ν, *to recover breath*, Epic for ἀναπνέω, Il. 22, 222: aor. pass. ἀμπνύνθην as active, Il. 5, 697.

ἄμπνῦτο, 2 aor. mid. 3 sing. as active, syncopated, Il. 11, 359.

ἀμύζω (μύζω), *to suck*, Xen. Anab. 4, 5, 27.

ἀμύνω (ΑΜΥΝΑΘΩ), *to assist, defend, avert, keep off*, fut. ἀμυνέω, ἀμυνῶ, Herod. 9, 60; Eurip. Orest. 523: aor. ἤμυνα, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 67: 2 aor. ἤμυναθον in Attic Poetry, Arist. Nub. 1323; Soph. Col. 1015; Eurip. Andr. 1079. Verbal ἀμυντίος, as active (δεῖ ἀμύνειν), Soph. Antig. 667. — Mid. ἀμύνομαι, *to repel an enemy, defend one's self*, fut. ἀμυνοῦμαι, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 21: aor. ἤμυνάμην, Soph. Tyr. 277: 2 aor. ἤμυναθόμην in Attic Poetry, Eurip. Andr. 721; Æsch. Eum. 438.

ἀμφιάζω, later for ἀμφιέννυμι, aor. ἤμφιασα, Anthol. 7, 76: perf. ἤμφιασα, Athen. 6, 70.

ἀμφιγνοέω (ἀμφί, νοέω), *to doubt*, imperf. ἤμφιγνόεον and ἤμφεγνόεον, Xen. Anab. 2, 5, 33; Plat. Soph. 46: aor. ἤμφεγνόησα, Plat. Soph. 30: aor. pass. part. ἀμφιγνοηθείς, Xen. Hel. 6, 5, 26.

ἀμφιέννυμι (ἀμφί, ἐννυμι), *to put on another, to clothe*, imperf. ἤμφιέννυν, Plat. Tim. 53: fut. ἀμφιέσω, ἀμφιῶ, Odys. 5, 167; Arist. Eq. 891: aor. ἤμφιεσα, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 17. — Mid. ἀμφιέννυμι, *to put on one's self, clothe one's self*, fut. ἀμφιέσομαι, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 20: perf. ἤμφιεσμαι, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 2: aor. mid. ἀμφιεσάμην Epic, Odys. 23, 142.

ἀμφινοέω, for ἀμφιγνοέω, Soph. Antig. 376.

ἀμφισβητέω (ἀμφί, βαίνω?), *to dispute*, imperf. ἡμφισβήτεον and ἡμφεσβήτεον, Dem. 347; Plat. Menex. 13: aor. ἡμφισβήτησα and ἡμφεσβήτησα, Dem. 818; Plat. Gorg. 70: perf. ἡμφισβήτηκα, Dem. 820: aor. pass. ἡμφισβητήθην, Plat. Polit. 18: fut. mid. ἀμφισβητήσομαι as passive, Plat. Theæt. 73.

ἀναγινώσκω, see γινώσκω.

ἀναίνομαι (ἀ-, αἶνος), *to refuse*, strictly *to say no*, imperf. ἡναινόμην, Æsch. Agam. 300: aor. ἡνηνάμην, ἀνήνωμαι, Il. 7, 185; 9, 510.

We assume a theme *ΑΙΩ*, *to say*, the same as the Latin *sio*. By annexing *ν* to the root, *ΑΙΝΩ*, like *τίνω* from *τιω*, *πίνω* from *πιω* with ἀν- privative, *ΑΝΑΙΝΩ*, ἀν-αίνομαι, after the analogy of *αἰτίω* from *αἰ-*, *τιω*. The words *αἶνος*, *αἰνέω* come from *ΑΙΝΩ*. Further, Hesychius has *αἶνων*, *βαρυτόνως*, *ἐπαινῶν τι*, where the adverb *βαρυτόνως* implies that the accent should be on the penult. We observe further, that *αἶσα*, *fate*, is derived from *ΑΙΩ*, after the analogy of *δόξα* from *δοκέω* (*ΔΟΚΩ*), and *ἄση* from *ἄω* -σα or -ση, being used instead of the common -σις, -σία. Compare the Latin *fatum*, from *for*, *fari*. — It is often considered as a prolongation of ἀν- privative; but there is no analogy in favor of this supposition.

ἀναλίσκω and **ἀνάλωω** (ἀνά, *ΑΛΙΣΚΩ*, *ΑΛΩΩ*), *to expend*, Thuc. 7, 48; Xen. Hel. 6, 2, 13: imperf. ἀνήλισκον and ἀνάλοον, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 16; Thuc. 8, 45: fut. ἀναλώσω, Xen. Hel. 1, 5, 4: aor. ἀνάλωσα and ἀνήλωσα, Thuc. 8, 31; Dem. 1223; also κατηνάλωσα from καταναλίσκω, Isoc. 201: perf. ἀνάλωκα and ἀνήλωκα, Thuc. 2, 70; Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 15: perf. pass. ἀνάλωμαι and ἀνήλωμασι, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 4; Xen. Hel. 2, 1, 11; also κατηνάλωμαι from καταναλίσκω, Isoc. 33: aor. pass. ἀναλώθην and ἀνηλώθην, Thuc. 3, 17; Dem. 1216. Verbal ἀναλωτέος, Plat. Leg. 8, 12. **ἀνδάνω** (*ΑΔΩ*), *to please*, Ionic and Poetic, Soph. Antig. 504: imperf. ἦνδανον and ἐήνδανον and

ἐάνδανον, Il. 1, 24; Herod. 7, 172; 9, 5; Odys. 3, 143: fut. ἀδήσω, Herod. 5, 39: perf. ἄδηκα very rare, Eustath. ad Odys. 12, 281: 2 perf. ἔαδα, Doric ἔαδα, Il. 9, 173; Theoc. 27, 22: 2 aor. ἔαδον and ἄδον, Epic εὐαδον, ἄδω, ἄδειν, Herod. 1, 151; Pind. Isth. 4, 24; Il. 14; 340. — Mid. ἀνδάνομαι as active, Anthol. 10, 7.

ἄσμενος, 2 aor. part. syncopated (αδ-μενος), as an adjective, *pleased, with pleasure*, Pind. Olym. 13, 104. Compare ἄλμενος, from ἄλλομαι.

The original theme was **FAΔΩ**, hence βάδομαι, βαδύς (ἡδύς), γαδεδᾶν, γαδεῖω, γαδεῖν, γάδεσθαι, γάσσαν, εὐαδεῖν (Rem. § 25). Compare Latin *suavis, suadeo* (?), English *sweet*. Compare also γαίω, γαῦρος, γηθῖω, Latin *gaudeo, gaudium*, English *gay*.

ANEΘΩ, 2 perf. ἀνήνοθα as present, *to spring, trickle out, issue forth*, Epic, Odys. 17, 270.

Il. 11, 266, ἀνήνοθεν is a new imperfect. Compare ἄρηρεν, μέμαεν, τετεύχεται, and ἐπέφυκον, from ἀραρίσκω, **MAΩ**, τεύχω, and φύω.

ἀνέσω, ἀνέσαιμι, from ἀνίημι, see ἱημι.

ἀνέχω (ἀνά, ἔχω), *to hold up*, imperf. ἀνειχον, fut. ἀνέξω, 2 aor. ἀνέσχον, &c., as in ἔχω. — Mid. ἀνέχομαι, *to endure, primarily to hold one's self up*, imperf. ἡνειχόμεν, Thuc. 1, 77: fut. ἀνέξομαι and ἀνασχήσομαι, Xen. Hel. 4, 8, 4; Arist. Ach. 299: 2 aor. ἡνεσχόμεν, rarely ἀνεσχόμεν, Xen. Anab. 1, 8, 26; Arist. Pac. 347; Herod. 5, 89.

ἀνήνοθα, see **ANEΘΩ**.

ἀνιάζω, *to be vexed, to sorrow*, equivalent to ἀνιάμαι from ἀνιάω, Il. 18, 300. Sometimes it is equivalent to ἀνιάω, Odys. 19, 323.

ἀνιάω (ἀνία), *to vex*, fut. ἀνιάσω (ᾱ), Xen. Anab. 3, 3, 19: aor. ἡνιάσα, Xen. Hel. 5, 4, 33: aor. pass. ἀνιάσθην (ᾱ), as middle, Xen. Hel. 6, 4, 20. — Mid. ἀνιάομαι, *to be grieved*, fut. ἀνιάσομαι, Xen. Anab. 4, 8, 26: perf. ἡνίημαι Ionic, Mosch. 4, 3.

ἀνοίγῳ (ἀνά, οἶγῳ), sometimes **ἀνοίγνυμι**, *to open*, Dem. 765 : imperf. **ἀνέωγον** and **ἤνοιγον**, Xen. Anab. 5, 5, 20 ; Hel. 1, 1, 2 ; Epic and Ionic **ἀνῶγον**, Il. 14, 168 : fut. **ἀνοίξω**, Arist. Pac. 179 : aor. **ἀνέωξα** and **ἤνοιξα**, **ἀνοίξω**, Thuc. 2, 2, Xen. Hel. 1, 5, 13 ; Epic and Ionic **ἀνῶξα** and **ἄνοιξα**, Theoc. 14, 15 ; Herod. 1, 68 ; 4, 143 : perf. **ἀνέωχα**, Dem. 1048 : perf. pass. **ἀνέωγμαι**, Thuc. 2, 4 : aor. pass. **ἀνεώχθην**, later **ἠνοίχθην**, **ἀνοίχθῳ**, Eurip. Ion, 1563 ; N. T. Act. 12, 10 : 2 perf. **ἀνέωγα** as present neuter, *to stand open*, Brunck's Analect. 2, 230 (376). Verbal **ἀνοικτέος**, Eurip. Ion, 1387.

ἀναοίγεσκον, Imperf. iterative, Il. 24, 455.

ἀνορθῶ (ἀνά, ὀρθῶ), *to set upright*, imperf. pass. **ἠνωρθόμην**, Plat. Theæt. 2 : fut. **ἀνορθώσω**, Dem. 1232 : aor. **ἠνώρθωσα** and **ἀνώρθωσα**, Dem. 140 ; Eurip. Alc. 1138 : perf. pass. **ἠνώρθωμαι**, Dem. 329. Verbal **ἀνορθωτέος**, **ἐπανορθωτέος**, Plat. Leg. 7, 14.

ἀντάῳ (ἀντί), *to meet*, Poetic and Ionic, imperf. **ἦντεον** for **ἦνταον**, Il. 7, 423 : fut. **ἀντήσω**, Il. 16, 423 : aor. **ἦντησα**, Herod. 1, 114 ; Pind. Olym. 10, 49. — The compound **συναντάῳ** has aor. mid. **συννηντησάμην**, Il. 17, 134. — See also **ἀπαντάῳ**.

συναντήτην (ἀντήτην), 2 aor. 3 dual, as if from **ANTHMI**, Odys. 16, 333.

ἀντεικάζω, *to compare*, see **εἰκάζω**.

ἀντενποιέω (ἀντί, εὔ, ποιέω), *to do a favor in return*, Xen. Anab. 5, 5, 21 : aor. subj. **ἀντενποιήσω**, Dem. 494 : perf. **ἀντενπεποίηκα**, Dem. 476.

ἀντιάῳ, another form of **ἀντάῳ**, Il. 6, 127 ; 13, 215 : fut. **ἀντιάσω** (ᾶσ), Odys. 22, 28 : aor. **ἠντιάσα**, Il. 12, 356. — Mid. **ἀντιάομαι** as active, imperf. **ἀντιαόμην**, Il. 24, 62.

ἀντιόω, pres. Epic, protracted from ἀντιῶ (ἀντιάω), Il. 12, 368 (future?); 3 plur. ἀντιόωσι for ἀντιῶσι, Il. 6, 127: inf. ἀντιάαν for ἀντιᾶν (ἀντιάειν), Il. 13, 215: part. fem. ἀντιόωσα for ἀντιῶσα (ἀντιάουσα), Odys. 3, 436 (future?). — ἀντιάσκειν, imperf. iterative, Apol. 2, 100.

ἀντιβολέω (ἀντί, βάλλω), *to meet, supplicate, beg, pray*, imperf. ἡντιβόλεον, Arist. Eq. 667: fut. ἀντιβολήσω, Odys. 18, 272: aor. ἀντεβόλησα and ἡντεβόλησα, Pind. Olym. 13, 43; Arist. frag. 101: aor. pass. part. ἀντιβοληθείς, Arist. Vesp. 560.

ἀντιχράω (ἀντί, χράω), *to be sufficient*, equivalent to ἀποχράω, used only in the aor. ἀντέχρησα, Herod. 7, 127.

ἀντομαι (ἀντάω), *to meet, supplicate*, Soph. Col. 250; Arist. Thesm. 977: imperf. ἡντόμην, Il. 22, 203.

ἀνύω and **ἀνύτω** (ἄνω), short *υ*, *to accomplish, perform*, Arist. Plut. 413; Xen. Œcon. 21, 3; Soph. Antig. 231: fut. ἀνύσω (ῡ), Arist. Ran. 649: aor. ἡνῦσα (σσ), Odys. 4, 357; Pind. Pyth. 12, 20: perf. ἡνῦκα, Plat. Polit. 7: perf. pass. ἡνυσμαι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 28: aor. pass. ἡνύσθην, Hes. Scut. 311: fut. mid. ἀνύσομαι (σσ) as passive, Odys. 16, 373. — Mid. ἀνύομαι as active, Pind. Pyth. 2, 90: aor. ἡνυσάμην, Herod. 1, 91.

ἀνύω, fut. Epic for ἀνύσω, Il. 11, 365. — ἄνῡμις, imperf. 1 plur. Doric, implying *ΑΝΤΙΜΙ*, Theoc. 7, 10. — ἄνῡτο and ἡνῡτο imperf. pass. 3 sing. implying *ΑΝΤΙΜΙ*, Theoc. 2, 92; Odys. 5, 243.

ἄνω (ᾱ), the original theme of **ἀνύω**, Arist. Vesp. 369; Plat. Cratyl. 68 (?); Il. 10, 251: imperf. ἡνον, Odys. 3, 496; Herod. 1, 189.

ἄνώγω, *to order, request, exhort*, Poetic and Ionic, Il. 4, 287; Herod. 7, 104: imperf. ἡνώγον and ἡνώγεον, Il. 9, 578; 5, 805; 7, 394: fut. ἀνώξω, Odys. 16, 404: aor. ἡνωξα, Hes. Scut. 479:

2 perf. *ἄνωγα* as present, Æsch. Eum. 902 :

2 pluperf. *ἠνώγειν* as imperfect, Soph. Col. 1598.

ἄνωγμεν, 2 perf. 1 plur. Poetic for *ἄνώγαμεν*, Hom. Hym. 1, 528. — *ἄνωχθι*, 2 perf. imperat. 2 sing. *ἄνωχθι*, Il. 10, 67; Eurip. Alc. 1044; 3 sing. *ἄνώχθω*, Il. 11, 189; 2 plur. *ἄνωχθε*, Odys. 22, 437; Eurip. Rhes. 987.

ἀπανράω (*ἀπό, ΑΥΡΑΩ ΑΥΡΩ*), *to take away*, Poetic. imperf. *ἀπηύρων* as aorist, Il. 9, 131 : aor. part. *ἀπούρας*. — Mid. aor. *ἀπηυράμην*, Æsch. Prom. 28; part. *ἀπουράμενος* as passive, *being deprived*, Hes. Scut. 173.

Æsch. Prom. 28, *ἀπηύρω* is equivalent to *ἐπηύρου* from *ἐπανρλακομαι*.

ἀπαφίσκω (*ΑΦΩ, ΑΠΑΦΩ*), *to deceive*, Poetic, Odys. 11, 217 : fut. *ἀπαφήσω*, Anthol. 12, 26 : aor. *ἠπάφησα* rare, Hom. Hym. 1, 376 : 2 aor. *ἦπαφον*, *ἀπάφω*, Il. 14, 360; Odys. 23, 79 : 2 aor. mid. opt. *ἀπαφοίμην* as active, Il. 9, 376.

ἀπεικάζω, see *εἰκάζω*.

ἀπέκλιξαν (*ἐκλιξαν*), *they blew off or away, scattered about*, a defective aor. 3 plur., Arist. Ach. 869 in Boeotic speech.

Hesychius has *κλιξαντες*, *ἐκθόντες*, *πορευθέντες*, implying *ΚΙΚΩ* (probably the original form of *ἴκω*). This being understood, *ἀπέκλιξαν* must proceed from the same root, although it has a *causative* signification, *they made go off or away*. Compare *βαίνω*, *ἔβησα*, causative.

ἀπεχθάνομαι and *ἀπέχθομαι* (*ἀπό, ἔχθω*), *to be hated*, Arist. Plut. 910; Il. 21, 83; Thuc. 1, 136; Theoc. 7, 45 : fut. mid. *ἀπεχθήσομαι* as passive, Eurip. Alc. 71 : perf. *ἀπήχθημαι*, Xen. Anab. 7, 6, 35 : 2 aor. mid. *ἀπηχθόμην* as passive, Xen. Anab. 5, 8, 25; Arist. Lys. 699.

Strictly speaking, *ἀπηχθόμην* is an imperfect with the force of the aorist. Il. 3, 454, *ἀπήχθετο* is evidently equivalent to *ἐμισεῖτο*, not to *ἐμισήθη*.

ἀποδίδωμι (*ἀπό, δίδωμι*), *to give back or away*, fut.

ἀποδώσω, &c. as in the simple δίδωμι. — Mid. ἀποδίδομαι, *to sell, dispose of*, Xen. Anab. 7, 2, 3: fut. ἀποδώσομαι, Arist. Pac. 1259: 2 aor. ἀπεδόμην, Thuc. 1, 55. — See also πιπράσκω.

ἀπόεσσα, see ἔρρω.

ἀποκρίνω (ἀπό, κρίνω), *to separate*, fut. ἀποκρινῶ, &c. as in the simple κρίνω. — Mid. ἀποκρίνομαι, *to answer*, fut. ἀποκρινούμαι, Arist. Nub. 1245: perf. ἀποκέκριμαι actively or passively, Xen. Anab. 2, 1, 5; Plat. Theæt. 108.

ἀπολαύω (ἀπό, ΛΑΥΩ), *to enjoy*, imperf. ἀπέλανον, and ἀπήλανον, Isoc. 3: fut. ἀπολαύσομαι, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 81; also ἀπολαύσω later: aor. ἀπέλαυσα, and ἀπήλαυσα, Arist. Plut. 236; perf. ἀπολέλανκα, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 2.

ἀπολογέομαι (ἀπόλογος), *to make a defence*, fut. ἀπολογήσομαι, Thuc. 5, 21: perf. ἀπολελόγημαι actively or passively, Æsch. 52, 31; Plat. Rep. 10, 8: aor. ἀπελογησάμην and ἀπελογήθην, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 13; Hel. 1, 4, 13. Verbal ἀπολογητέος, Plat. Apol. 2.

ἀπούρας, ἀπουράμενος, see ἀπανράω.

ἀποχράω (ἀπό, χράω), *to be sufficient*, Herod. 5, 31; Athen. 7, 80; infin. ἀποχρᾶν, Herod. 9, 94: fut. ἀποχρήσω, Arist. Plut. 484: ἀπέχρησα, Herod. 7, 43. — Mid. ἀποχράομαι, part. ἀποχρεώμενος Ionic, *to be contented, satisfied*, Herod. 1, 37: imperf. impersonally ἀπεχρέετο equivalent to ἀπέχρα, Herod. 8, 14.

Impersonal ἀπόχρη, *it suffices, it is enough*; Ionic ἀποχρᾶ, Herod. 9, 79: infin. ἀποχρᾶν Ionic, Herod. 6, 137: imperf. ἀπέχρη, Ionic ἀπέχρα, Plat. Phædr. 136; Herod. 1, 66: fut. ἀποχρήσει, Herod. 8, 130: aor. ἀπέχρησε, Dem. 520.

ἄπτω (ἈΦΩ), *to fasten, to cause to take hold of*; also *to kindle*: fut. ἄψω, Xen. Anab. 1, 5, 16:

aor. ἤψα, Æsch. Eum. 307; Pind. Isth. 3, 73: perf. pass. ἤμμαι, Odys. 12, 51: aor. pass. ἤφθην, Hippocr. de Art. § 21; Herod. 1, 19. — Mid. ἀπτομαι, *to take hold of, touch*, fut. ἄψομαι, Soph. Col. 830: perf. ἤμμαι, Soph. Trach. 1009: aor. mid. ἠπάμην, Thuc. 2, 48. Verbal ἀπτέος, as middle (δεῖ ἀπτεσθαι), Plat. Rep. 2, 16.

ἐάφθην or ἐάφθη, *was fastened*, aor. pass. Epic, Il. 13, 543; 14, 419; in both cases preceded by ἀσπίς, *shield*.

ἀρδομαι, *to pray*, fut. ἀρήσομαι Ionic, Odys. 2, 135; perf. ἤρᾱμαι, ἐπήρᾱμαι, Dem. 275: aor. ἠρᾶσδμην, Soph. Tyr. 251.

ἀρήμεναι, pres. infin. Epic, as if from ΑΡΗΜΙ, like ἀήμεναι from ἄημι, Odys. 22, 322.

ἀραρίσκω (ΑΡΩ), *to fit, adapt, join*, Epic, Odys. 14, 23: aor. ἤρσα, Odys. 21, 45: aor. pass. ἤρσθην, Il. 16, 211: 2 perf. ἄρᾱρα, as neuter present, *to fit*, Æsch. Prom. 60; Ionic ἄρηρα, Il. 13, 800: 2 pluperf. ἀρήρειν, sometimes ἠρήρειν, Il. 3, 338; 12, 56: 2 aor. ἤραρον, ἀράρω, Il. 4, 110; Odys. 5, 252. — Mid. perf. ἀρήρεμαι, Apol. 1, 787: aor. part. ἀρσάμενος, Hes. Scut. 320: 2 aor. opt. 3 plur. ἀραροίαιτο as passive, Apol. 1, 369.

ἀρᾶρνυα, 2 perf. part. fem. Epic for ἀρᾶρνυα, Il. 3, 331. For ἀρᾶρνυαν, Hes. Theog. 608, Goettling edits ἀρηρνυαν. — ἀρηρεν, imperf. transitive, from a new present αρηρω, Odys. 5, 248; compare ἀνήνοθεν, δειδιδε, μέμαεν, ἐμέμηκον, τετεύχετον, from ΑΝΕΘΩ, δῖω, ΜΑΩ, μηκάομαι, τεύχω. Buttmann proposes ἄρασσεν from ἀράσσω a poor emendation. — προσαρήρεται, subj. mid. Epic, Hes. Op. 429; implying a new present αρηρω. Compare the preceding form. — ἄρμενος, 2 aor. mid. part. used adjectively, *fitting, suitable*, Il. 18, 600; Pind. Olym. 8, 96. — Il. 16, 214, and Odys. 4, 777, the 2 aor. ἤραρον is used intransitively.

The Latin substantive *artus* is derived from ΑΡΩ.

ἄρδω, *to water, irrigate land, lead cattle to water*, Herod. 2, 13: aor. ἤρσα, Herod. 2, 14.

ἀρέσχω (*ΑΡΕΩ, ΑΡΩ*), *to please*, fut. *ἀρέσω*, Plat. Leg. 3, 16: aor. *ἤρεσα*, Xen. Hel. 1, 1, 26: aor. pass. *ἠρέσθην* as active, Soph. Antig. 500. — Mid. *ἀρέσχομαι*, *to conciliate, adjust*, fut. *ἀρέσομαι*, Æsch. Sup. 665: aor. *ἠρεσάμην*, Hes. Scut. 255.

ἀρημένος (*ā*) *heavily laden, oppressed*, a defective perf. pass. part. Epic, Il. 18, 435.

ἀριστάω (*ἄριστον*), *to dine*, regular. For the syn-copated forms *ἠρίσταμεν, ἠριστάναι*, see Rem. § 68.

ἀριστοποιέομαι (*ἄριστον, ποιέω*), *to dine*, imperf. *ἠριστοποιούμην*, Xen. Anab. 3, 3, 1: fut. *ἀριστοποιήσομαι*, Thuc. 7, 49: perf. *ἠριστοπεποίημαι*, Xen. Hel. 4, 5, 8: aor. *ἠριστοποιησάμην*, Xen. Hel. 6, 5, 20.

ἀρχέω, *to assist, defend, suffice, ward off*, fut. *ἀρχέσω*, Soph. Antig. 547: aor. *ἤρχεσα*, Pind. Olym. 9, 4; Xen. Hel. 5, 4, 1.

It seems to be connected with *ἀρήγω, ἀλίξω*. For the commutation of λ and ρ, see *ἀλίξω*. For the Latin *arceo*, usually connected with *ἀρξίω*, see *ἔργω*, *to shut out*.

ἄρμενος, see *ἀγαρίσχω*.

ἀρμόζω or **ἀρμόττω**, *to fit, adjust*, aor. *ἤρμοσα*, Il. 17, 210: aor. pass. *ἀρμόχθην* not Attic, Diogen. Laert. 8, 85. — Mid. *ἀρμόζομαι* transitive, *to engage to wife, to be engaged to a woman*, perf. *ἤρμοσμαι*, Herod. 3, 137: aor. *ἤρμοσάμην*, Herod. 5, 47.

ἀρνέομαι, *to deny*, regular: aor. *ἤρνησάμην* and *ἤρνήθην*, Herod. 3, 1; Dem. 850.

ἀρνυμαι (*αἶρω, ΑΡΩ*), *to win, earn, acquire*, Il. 1, 159; 6, 446: imperf. *ἀρνύμην*, Il. 22, 160: 2 aor. *ἠρόμην, ἀρόμην*, Il. 9, 124; 8, 121.

ἀρόω, *to plough*, fut. *ἀρόσω*, Brunck's Analect. 2, 21 (56): aor. *ἤρσα*, Soph. Tyr. 1497: perf.

pass. ἀρήρομαι, Herod. 4, 97: aor. pass. ἡρόθην, Soph. Tyr. 1485.

ἀρόμηναι, pres. infin. Epic, as if from ΑΡΩΜΙ, Hes. Op. 22. Compare ἔμηναι from εἰμι. — ἀρώσιν, pres. Epic protracted after the analogy of verbs in ἄω, for ἀρούσιν, Odys. 9, 108.

The original form was perhaps αροῖω. Compare the Latin *aro*, *arvum*.

ἀρπάζω (ΑΡΠΑΓΩ), *to seize, carry off violently, snatch*, fut. ἀρπάσω, ἀρπάσομαι, Eurip. Ion, 1303; Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 5; also ἀρπάξω not Attic, Il. 22, 310: aor. ἤρπασα, not Attic ἤρπαξα, Xen. Anab. 4, 6, 11; Pind. Nem. 10, 125: perf. ἤρπακα, Xen. Anab. 1, 3, 14: perf. pass. ἤρπασμαι, later ἤρπαγμα, Eurip. Phoen. 1079: aor. pass. ἤρπάσθην, Xen. Hel. 6, 5, 12; also ἤρπάχθην not Attic, Herod. 2, 90: 2 aor. ἤρπάγην later.

ἀρπάμενος, 2 aor. mid. part. as passive, as if from ΑΡΠΗΜΙ, Anthol. 11, 59.

It seems to be connected with καρπαλλίως, κάπτω, ἄρπη, ἀφή, ἄπτω, μάρπτω, βράγαι, Latin *carpo*, *carpio*, *rapio*, *rapax*, English *carp*, *rap* (*to seize*), *rape*, Saxon *hrepan*, *repan*.

ἀρύω and ἀρύτω (ῥ), *to draw water*, Plat. Phædr. 73: imperf. ἤρῳαν, Hes. Scut. 301: aor. ἤρῳσα, Apol. 3, 1045: aor. pass. ἤρύθην (ῥ) and ἤρύσθην, Athen. 2, 4; Hippocr. Verbal ἀρυστέος, Arist. Eq. 921. — Mid. ἀρύομαι and ἀρύτομαι, transitive, *to draw for one's self*, Arist. Nub. 272; rarely ἀρύσσομαι, Herod. 6, 119: fut. ἀρύσομαι, Anthol. 9, 230: aor. ἤρυσάμην, Eurip. Hip. 210; Hes. Op. 548.

It may possibly be etymologically connected with the Latin *laurio*.

ἄρχω, *to command, rule*, fut. ἄρξω, Xen. Hel. 1, 4, 2: aor. ἤρξα, Thuc. 1, 4: aor. pass. ἤρχθην, Thuc. 2, 8: fut. mid. ἄρξομαι as passive, Herod.

7, 159. Verbal ἀρχτέος, Soph. Tyr. 628. — Mid. ἀρχομαι, *to begin*, fut. ἀρχομαι, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 3: perf. ἤρχομαι actively or passively, Plat. Hip. Min. 2; Leg. 6, 15: aor. mid. ἤρξαμην, Thuc. 2, 47.

APΩ, see αἶρω, ἀραρίσκω, ἀρέσκω.

ἀσδομαι (ἄση), *to be sated, loathe, feel sad, be grieved*, Theoc. 25, 240: aor. ἠσήθην, Herod. 3, 41.

ἀσάμενος (ἄμ), part. Æolic for ἀσώμενος (ἄσασόμενος), Alc. 7 (Athen. 10, 35).

ἄσμενος, see ἀνδάνω.

ἄσσω or ἄττω (ἄισσω), *to rush impetuously*, Soph. Aj. 32; Arist. Nub. 996: fut. ἄξω, Eurip. Hec. 1106: aor. ἤξα, Soph. Elect. 711.

ἀτάδομαι (ἄτη), *to be injured, afflicted*, Poetic, Soph. Aj. 269; part. ἀτώμενος, Soph. Antig. 17.

ἀτέω (ἄτη), *to be thoughtless, foolish, infatuated, desperate*, Epic and Ionic, Il. 20, 332; Herod. 7, 223.

ἀτιμάω (ἄτιμος), *to dishonor*, Poetic, Soph. Aj. 1129: aor. ἠτίμησα, Il. 1, 11.

ἀτίω (ἀ-, τίω), *to disregard*, Theogn. 621; short ι.

ἀτύζω (ἄτη), *to terrify, confound*, Poetic, aor. infin. ἀτύξαι, Theoc. 1, 56: aor. pass. part. ἀτυχθεῖς as middle, Il. 6, 468. — Mid. ἀτύζομαι, *to be struck with terror*, Soph. Elec. 149; Pind. Pyth. 1, 25.

ἀναίνω (ἄνος), *to dry*, fut. ἀνανῶ, Soph. Elec. 819: aor. ἠύηνα, Herod. 4, 173: aor. pass. ἀνάνθην or ἀνάνθην, ἐξανάνθην, ἐπαφανάνθην, Herod. 4, 151; Arist. Ran. 1089: fut. mid. ἀνανοῦμαι, Soph. Phil. 954.

αὐδάω (αὐδή), *to speak*, fut. αὐδήσω, Soph. Tyr. 846: aor. ἠύδησα, Soph. Trach. 171: perf. ἠύδηκα, ἀπηύδηκα, Hippocr.: aor. pass. ἠυδήθην,

Soph. Trach. 1106. — Mid. αὐδάομαι as active, Soph. Phil. 852: fut. αὐδήσομαι, Pind. Olym. 2, 166: aor. ηὐδαξάμην not Attic, Herod. 5, 51.

This verb is etymologically connected with the Latin *audio*, its correlative. On the other hand, αἶω, although etymologically connected with *aio*, means *to hear*. Compare ὠρέομαι, *vendo*, *veneo*; *val*, *ρή*, *ρη-*, Latin *ne*, English *nay*.

αὐξάνω or αὕξω (ΑΥΓΩ), *to increase*, fut. αὕξήσω, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 9: aor. ηὔξησα, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 23: perf. ηὔξηκα, Plat. Tim. 71: perf. pass. ηὔξημαι, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 18: aor. pass. ηὔξηθην, Dem. 1403: fut. mid. αὕξήσομαι, reflexive, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 12.

The Latin *augeo* is evidently a prolongation of the original theme ΑΥΓΩ. See also αἶεω.

ΑΥΡΩ, see ἀπαυράω, ἐπαυρίσχομαι.

αὔω, *to shout*, Il. 11, 461: fut. αὔσω (ῡ), Eurip. Ion, 1446: aor. ἤῡσα (ῡ), imperat. αὔσον (ῡ), Soph. Trach. 565; Theoc. 23, 44. The diphthong *αυ* is not resolved in the present and imperfect.

αὔω commonly ἐναύω, *to kindle*, Odys. 5, 49; Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 12: imperf. ἐναυον, Herod. 7, 331: aor. mid. infin. ἐναύσασθαι, Plat. Axioch. 20.

ἄφάω and ἄφάσσω (ἄπτω), *to handle, feel*, Il. 6, 322; Herod. 3, 69: fut. ἀφήσω, Hippocr.: aor. ἤφησα and ἤφασα, Schol. ad Soph. Col. 1375; Herod. 3, 69. — Mid. ἀφάομαι transitive, Odys. 8, 215: aor. ἤφησάμην, Anthol. 5, 222.

ἀφρεύω, see εὔω.

ἀφέωνται, see ἀφίημι.

ἀφιέω (ἀπό, ἰέω), the same as ἀφίημι, imperf. ἤφιεν, Thuc. 2, 49.

ἀφίημι (ἀπό, ἵημι), *to let go, dismiss*, imperf. ἤφην, Xen. Hel. 4, 6, 11: fut. ἀφήσω, aor. ἀφῆκα only

in the indicative, Dem. 993; Epic ἀφέηκα, Il. 12, 221: perf. ἀφεῖχα, Xen. Anab. 2, 3, 13: perf. pass. ἀφεῖμαι, Soph. Antig. 1165: aor. pass. ἀφείθην and ἀφέθην, ἀφεθῶ, Xen. Hel. 5, 4, 23; Mem. 4, 4, 4; Hom. Batr. 87: fut. pass. ἀφεθήσομαι, Xen. Ven. 7, 11: 2 aor. ἀφῆν, ἀφῶ, ἀφείην, ἀφες, ἀφεῖναι, ἀφεῖς, Thuc. 5, 81. Verbal ἀφετέος, Pl. Phædr. 92. — Mid. ἀφίεμαι, *to let go*, fut. ἀφήσομαι, Eurip. Aul. 310: 2 aor. ἀφείμην, ἀφέσθαι, ἀφέμενος, Soph. Tyr. 1521; Xen. Hier. 7, 11.

The singular of the 2 aor. indic. ἀφῆν is not used. The plural of the 1 aor. ἀφῆκα, except 3 plur. ἀφῆκαν, is rarely found. See also Rem. § 72, ἴημι. — ἠφιέειν, imperf. for ἠφιήην, or rather ἠφιόουν from ἀφίεω, Plat. Euthyd. 51. — ἀφίω, -έης, -έη, 2 aor. subj. Epic for ἀφῶ, Il. 16, 590. — ἀφείωνται, perf. pass. 3 plur. for ἀφεῖνται, N. T. Matt. 9, 5.

ἀφύω (Ϝ), and ἀφύσσω, *to pour out as liquids, to draw, accumulate*, Odys. 14, 95; 9, 9: fut. ἀφύξω, Il. 1, 171: aor. ἠφύσα, Odys. 9, 165; 2, 379. — Mid. aor. ἠφυσάμην as active, Odys. 7, 286; 9, 85.

ΑΦΩ, see ἀπαφίσσω.

ἀχέων and ἀχέων (ΑΧΩ), part. *being grieved*, Epic, Il. 5, 869; 9, 612; 2, 694. — See also ἀχαλίζω.

ἀχρνυμαι and ἀχομαι (ΑΧΩ), *to grieve one's self, sorrow, be sad*, Il. 6, 524; Odys. 19, 129: imperf. ἀχνύμην, Il. 14, 38. — See also ἀχαλίζω.

ἀχθομαι, *to be indignant, displeased*, fut. ἀχθέσομαι, Arist. Nub. 865: aor. ἠχθέσθην, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 3: fut. pass. ἀχθεσθήσομαι equivalent to ἀχθέσομαι, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 10.

ΑΧΩ, see ἀχαλίζω, ἀχέων.

ἄω, *to sate, satiate, satisfy*, Epic, fut. ἄσω, Il. 11, 818: aor. ἄσα, ἄσω, Il. 18, 281; 9, 489; 5,

289. — Mid. fut. ἄσσομαι, Il. 24, 717; 3 pers. sing. ἄσσαι protracted from ἄται (ἄσεται, αεται), Hes. Scut. 101: aor. ἄσάμην (ἄ), Il. 19, 307. — Compare *ΑΔΕΩ*.

ἔμειναι, pres. infin. Epic, as if from ημι, like ἱσάμεναι from ἱσήμε, as middle, Il. 21, 70; showing that the root is ἄ-.

The verbal adjective would be ατος, *satiab*le; with ἄ-privative, ἄατος, *insatiab*le, Hes. Theog. 714; contracted ἄτος, Il. 5, 388.

ἄω, *to blow*, Odys. 5, 478: imperf. ἄον, Apol. 1, 607. — See also ἄημι.

The derivatives ἀνῆρ, for ἀνῆρ, and αὔρα *breeze*, show that the original form was αFω.

ἄωτρο, see αείρω.

B.

βαῖω, *to speak, utter*, Il. 9, 58: fut. βέξω, Aesch.

Agam. 498: perf. pass. βέβαγμαι, Odys. 8, 408.

βαίνω (βᾶω, βίβημι) *to go, walk*, fut. βήσομαι, Doric βασεῖνμαι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 13; Theoc. 2, 8: perf. βέβηκα, Xen. Anab. 3, 2, 19: 2 aor. ἔβην, βῶ, βαίνην, βῆθι, βῆναι, βάς, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 3: 2 perf. βέβαα, βεβῶ, βεβαίνην, βεβάναι, βεβαῶς, and βεβῶς, Rem. § 68: 2 pluperf. ἔβεβάειν, Rem. § 68: aor. mid. ἔβησάμην and ἔβησόμεν as active Epic, Il. 2, 48; Odys. 13, 75. Verbal βατέος in composition, Xen. Anab. 2, 4, 6; Arist. Lys. 884. — Pass. βαίνομαι chiefly in composition, Herod. 1, 192; Xen. Eq. 1, 1: perf. βέβαμαι and βέβασμαι, Xen. Mag. Eq. 1, 4; Dem. 214; Thuc. 8, 98: aor. pass. ἐβάσθην, Xen. Eq. 3, 4; Thuc. 3, 67; 4, 30.

Sometimes βαίω has a causative signification, *to cause to go*, in which case it has fut. βήσω, Eurip. Taur. 743: aor. ἔβησεν, Herod. 1, 46; Pind. Olym. 6, 40. See also Odys. 13, 475. — The usual Attic causative is βεβαῖω.

βάτην (ᾱ), 2 aor. 3 dual, Epic for βήτην, Il. 1, 327; 3 plur. βάσαν for ἔβησαν, Il. 12, 469: subj. Epic βίω and βείω and βήω, for βῶ, Herod. 7, 50; Il. 6, 113; 9, 501; 1 plur. βείομεν (for βίωμεν, βῶμεν), Il. 10, 97; Doric βᾶμες for βῶμεν, Theoc. 15, 22: imperat. 2 sing. βᾶ only in composition, as κατάβᾶ for κατάβηθι, Arist. Ran. 35; 2 plur. βᾶτε for βήτε, in an iambic trimeter, Æsch. Sup. 191. — βήσο, aor. mid. imperat. 2 sing. Epic, Il. 5, 109. See Rem. § 54. — βίομαι or βιόμαι, 2 aor. mid. subj. as *future*, Epic, for βῶμαι, *shall live*, Il. 15, 194; 16, 852; 22, 431. Others derive it from an obsolete verb ΒΕΩ or ΒΕΙΩ, fut. βεσομαι, by dropping σ, βίομαι and βιόμαι.

Hes. Theog. 750, καταβήσεται is a real *future*, on which Goettling remarks; "Sapienter poeta futuro nunc usus est: *quando hæc intus itura est, illa prorumpit. Non opus est igitur conjectura Guieti καταδυσται. De futuro aorist vide Herm. de emend. rat. p. 197.*" The same remark applies also to δυνόμενος, Ody. 1, 24, and Hes. Op. 382.

The original theme βᾶω occurs in the part. ἐπβῶντας, Thuc. 5, 77, in the Doric treaty; προβῶντας, Bekker's Anecdot.

The theme βᾶω is etymologically connected with the Latin *vado*, English *wade*.

βάλλω (ΒΑΛΩ, ΒΛΑΩ, ΒΛΗΜΙ), *to throw, cast, hit*, fut. βαλῆω, βαλῶ, and βαλλήσω in Attic Poetry, Il. 8, 403; Thuc. 2, 99; Arist. Vesp. 222: perf. βέβληκα, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 4: perf. pass. βέβλημαι, Eurip. Taur. 49: aor. pass. ἔβληθην, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 28: 3 fut. βεβλήσομαι, Eurip. Orest. 271: 2 aor. ἔβαλον, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 27; also Epic, ἔβλην, *to meet, encounter*, Ody. 21, 15; Il. 21, 578. Verbal βλητέος, Plat. Rep. 3, 2; Phil. 147. — Mid. βάλλομαι transitively, *to put, cast in one's mind*, Il. 9, 435: 2 aor. ἔβαλόμην, Herod. 1, 84; also Epic ἔβλήμην as passive, Il. 11, 675; but the compound ξυνεβλήμην is transitive, Il. 14, 39; see also Rem. § 72: fut. ξυμβλήσομαι with the meaning of ξυνεβλήμην, Il. 2, 335.

βαλλήσειν, ἐπερβαλλέειν, infin. Ionic for ἐπερβάλλειν,

Herod. 3, 23. — *βαλλεόμενος, συμβαλλεόμενος*, part. Ionic for *συμβαλλόμενος*, Herod. 1, 68. — *βίβληαι*, perf. pass. 2 sing. Epic for *βίβλησαι*, Il. 5, 284; 3 plur. *βιβλή-αται* for *βίβληνται*, Il. 11, 657. — *βιβλήσθαι* or *βίβλησθαι*, *διαβιβλήσθαι*, perf. pass. optat. 2 plur., Andoc. 88. — *βα-λοιην, διαβαλοιην*, fut. opt. Plat. Epist. 7, p. 339 (Steph.).

βάπτω (ΒΑΦΩ), to dip, tinge, dye, aor. *ἔβαψα*, Soph. Aj. 95: perf. pass. *βέβαμμαι*, Arist. Pac. 1176: aor. pass. *ἔβάφθην* rare, Arist. frag. 366: 2 aor. pass. *ἔβάφην*, Plat. Rep. 4, 7. — Mid. *βάπτομαι*, fut. *βάψομαι*, Arist. Lys. 51: aor. *ἔβαψάμην*, Anthol. 9, 326.

ΒΑΠΕΩ, the same as *βαρύνω*, fut. *βαρήσω* later, perf. pass. part. *βεβαρημένος*, Theoc. 17, 61: 2 perf. part. *βεβαρηώς* Epic, equivalent to *βεβαρημένος*, Odys. 3, 139.

βαρύνω (ῥ), to feel heavy, oppressed, Il. 16, 519.

βαρύνω (βαρύς), to load, render heavy, distress, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 25: aor. pass. *ἔβαρύνθην*, Æsch. Agam. 1463. — Mid. *βαρύνομαι*, to feel heavy, oppressed, Arist. Ach. 220.

βάσχω (βάω), equivalent to *βαίνω*, Il. 2, 8: imperf. *ἔβασχον*, Il. 11, 104. — Il. 2, 234, *ἐπιβασχέμεν*, infin. Epic, causative in sense.

βαστάζω, to carry, support, fut. *βαστάσω*, Æsch. Prom. 1019: aor. *ἔβαστασα*, later *ἔβάσταξα*, Arist. Thesm. 439; Brunck's Analect. 3, 182 (162): aor. pass. *ἔβαστάχθην* later.

βάω, see *βαίνω*.

βδέω, to emit a nauseous smell, Arist. Plut. 693: aor. *ἔβδεσα*, Anthol. 1, 242.

βεβρώθω, see *βιβρώσχω*.

βέομαι, βείομαι, see *βαίνω*.

βιάζω (βία), to force, press, compel, little used in the active, Odys. 12, 297: perf. pass. *βεβίασμαι*, Xen. Hel. 5, 2, 23: aor. pass. *ἔβιάσθην* always passively, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 10. — Pass. *βιάζομαι*,

Xen. Conv. 2, 26: imperf. ἐβιαζόμην Il. 15, 727. Verbal βιαστέος, Eurip. Rhes. 584. — Mid. βιάζομαι transitive, *to force, press, compel*, βιάσομαι, βεβίασμαι, ἐβιασάμην, Arist. Plut. 1092; Dem. 405; Thuc. 1, 75.

ΒΙΑΩ, another form of βιάζω, Epic and Ionic, perf. βεβίηκα, Il. 10, 145. — Pass. βιάομαι, Herod. 1, 19: aor. pass. ἐβιήθην, 7, 83. — Mid. βιάομαι, Herod. 3, 80: fut. βιήσομαι, Odys. 21, 348: perf. βεβίημαι, Apol. 3, 1249: aor. ἐβιησάμην, Il. 11, 558.

βιβάσθων, part. Epic for βιβάσκων, used in the formula μακρὰ βιβάσθων, Il. 13, 809.

βιβάσκω (βάσκω), equivalent to βάσκω, Hom. Hym. 1, 133.

βιβάω (βάω), equivalent to βαίνω, Epic, Hom. Hym. 2, 225; part. βιβῶν, Pind. Olym. 14, 24.

βίβημι (βιβάω), equivalent to βαίνω, only in the part. βιβάς, Il. 7, 217. The 2 aor. ἔβην regularly proceeds from this form, like ἔστην from ἵστημι.

βιβρώσκω (**ΒΟΡΩ**, **ΒΡΟΩ**), *to eat*, rare in the present: fut. βρώσομαι later: aor. part. καταβρώξασαι, Apol. 2, 271: perf. βέβρωκα, Xen. Hier. 1, 24: perf. pass. βέβρωμαι, Æsch. Agam. 1097: aor. pass. ἐβρώθην, Herod. 3, 16: 3 fut. βεβρώσομαι, Odys. 2, 203: 2 perf. part. βεβρώς, -ῶτος, Poetic, Soph. Antig. 1022: 2 aor. ἔβρων Epic, Hom. Hym. 1, 127.

βεβρώθοις, *devour*, Il. 4, 35, implies a new present βεβρώθω.

The Latin *voro, vorax, devoro*, English *de-vour*, are connected with the theme **ΒΟΡΩ**.

βιόω, *to live*, Eurip. Archil. frag. 10: fut. βιώσω rare, commonly βιώσομαι, Xen. Mem. 1, 7, 2: aor. ἐβίωσα rare, Xen. Econ. 4, 18: perf. βε-

βίωκα, Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 6: perf. pass. 3 sing. **βεβίωται**, *life has been spent*, Xen. Apol. 5: 2 aor. **ἔβίων**, **βιώ**, **βιώην**, **βιώθι**, **βιώναι**, **βιούς** only in the nom. masc. sing. Thuc. 5, 26. Verbal **βιωτέος**, Plat. Gorg. 104. — Mid. **βιόομαι**, *to support one's self, get one's living*, Herod. 2, 177.

βώομαι, fut. for **βιώομαι**, Apol. 1, 685. — Hom. Hym. 1, 528, **βιόμεσθα**, 1 plur. implying **βιομαι**. Wolf writes **βέόμεσθα** from **βέομαι**, which see.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *vivo, vita*.

βιώσχομαι (**βιόω**), **ἀναβιώσχομαι**, transitive, *to restore to life, animate, vivify*, Plat. Crito, 9: aor. **ἔβιωσάμην**, **ἀνεβιωσάμην**, Odys. 8, 468; Plat. Phædo, 87.

It is used also intransitively, *to revive, be brought to life again*, Plat. Phædo, 46; in which acceptance it has 2 aor. **ἀνεβίων**, Plat. Rep. 10, 12.

βλάπτω (**ΒΛΑΒΩ**), *to hurt, injure*, fut. **βλάψω**, Thuc. 2, 41: aor. **ἔβλαψα**, Eurip. Med. 294: perf. **βέβλαφα**, Dem. 398: perf. pass. **βέβλαμμαι**, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 30: aor. pass. **ἔβλάφθην**, Thuc. 4, 73: 3 fut. **βεβλάψομαι**, Hippocr.: 2 aor. pass. **ἔβλάβην**, Xen. Hel. 6, 5, 48: fut. mid. **βλάψομαι** as passive, Thuc. 1, 81.

The form **βλάβομαι** directly formed from the theme **ΒΛΑΒΩ** is found, Il. 19, 82.

βλαστάνω (**ΒΛΑΣΤΩ**), rarely **βλαστέω**, Bion, 6, 17; Soph. frag. 239: fut. **βλαστήσω**, Herod. 3, 62: aor. **ἔβλάστησα** not Attic, Apol. 3, 920; 1, 1131: perf. **βεβλάστηκα** and **ἔβλάστηκα**, Thuc. 3, 36; Eurip. Aul. 595: 2 aor. **ἔβλαστον**, Arist. Av. 696; Pind. Nem. 8, 12.

ΒΛΑΩ, see **βάλλω**.

βληχάομαι, *to bleat*, Arist. Plut. 293; Theoc. 16, 92: aor. **ἔβληχησάμην**, Anthol. 7, 657.

βλίττω, *to take the honey from the combs*, Arist. Eq. 794: aor. **ἔβλισα**, Arist. Av. 498.

This verb may be derived from *μέλι*, *honey*, after the analogy of *βλώσκω* from *ΜΟΛΩ*, and *βιάξ* from *μαλακός*.

βλύζω, later Epic **βλύω**, *to bubble up*, Il. 9, 492; Apol. 3, 223; 4, 1238.

βλώσκω (*ΜΟΛΩ*), *to go, come*, Odys. 16, 466: fut. *μολοῦμαι*, Soph. Col. 1742: perf. *μέμβλωκα*, Eurip. Rhes. 629: 2 aor. *ἔμολον*, Soph. Elect. 506.

The perfect *μέμβλωκα* is formed by *metathesis* and *epenthesis* from *ΜΟΛΩ*: thus *ΜΟΛΩ*, *μεμολ-κα*, *μεμλ-ωνα*, *μέμβλωκα* after the analogy of verbs in *-όω*. For the insertion of *β*, compare *μέμβλονται*, *μέμβλεσθε*, *μέμβλετο*, from *μέλω*: also *βλίσσω*, *βιάξ*, from *μέλι*, *μαλακός*. The present *βλώσκω* was probably suggested by the perfect.

βοάω (*ΒΟΩ*), *to call aloud*, fut. *βοήσω* Doric *βοδ-σω*, Æsch. Pers. 637; commonly *βοήσομαι*, Thuc. 7, 48: aor. *ἔβόησα*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 48: perf. pass. *βεβόημαι*, Plat. Epist. 2, 312, 9.

The Epic and Ionic writers have fut. *βώσομαι*, Odys. 1, 378: aor. *ἔβωσα*, Il. 12, 337: perf. pass. *βέβωμαι*, Herod. 3, 39: aor. pass. *ἔβώσθην*, Herod. 6, 131: formed by contraction.

It is an *onomatopoeia*, connected, or rather the same, with the Latin *boo*.

βόλεσθε, see *βούλομαι*.

ΒΟΛΕΩ (*βάλλω*, *βόλος*), equivalent to *βάλλω*, perf. pass. *βεβόλημαι*, pluperf. pass. *ἔβεβολήμην*, Il. 9, 9. 3.

ΒΟΡΩ, see *βιβώσκω*.

βόσκω (*ΒΟΩ*), *to feed, pasture*, fut. *βοσκήσω*, Arist. Eccl. 599. — Mid. *βόσχομαι*, *to feed one's self, eat, graze*, Herod. 9, 93: fut. *βοσκήσομαι*, Theoc. 5, 103. Verbal *βοσκητέος*, Arist. Av. 1359.

It seems to be connected with *ΠΑΣΩ*, *to feed*, whence *πατέομαι*, *πάσασθαι*: also with the Latin *pasco*, *pabulum*, *vescor*. From *ΒΟΩ* comes the adjective *βοτός*, *βοτόν*.

βούλομαι (*ΒΟΛΩ*), *to will, wish*, 2 sing. always

βούλει, imperf. ἐβουλόμεν and ἡβουλόμεν, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 5: Hel. 1, 1, 29: fut. βουλήσομαι, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 25: perf. βεβούλημαι, Dem. 226: aor. pass. ἐβουλήθην and ἡβουλήθην, Thuc. 1, 34; Xen. Hel. 4, 4, 8: 2 perf. προβέβουλα as present, Epic, *to prefer*, Il. 1, 113.

βόλεσθε, pres. 2 plur. for βούλεσθε, Odys. 16, 387.

Connected with the Latin *volo*, English *will*, German *wollen*.

ΒΟΩ, see βοάω.

ΒΡΑΧΩ, *to resound, ring*, 2 aor. ἔβραχε, Il. 4, 420; 12, 396.

βρέμω, *to roar*, Il. 4, 425: imperf. ἔβρεμον. — Mid. βρέμωμαι as active, Il. 2, 210; Æsch. Sup. 350; Pind. Nem. 11, 7.

βρενθύομαι (ῡ), *to walk consequentially*, Arist. Nub. 362.

βρέχω, *to wet*, aor. ἔβρεξα, Xen. Anab. 4, 3, 12: perf. pass. βέβρεγμαi, Pind. Olym. 6, 92: aor. pass. ἐβρέχθην, Xen. Anab. 1, 4, 17: 2 aor. pass. ἐβράχην rare, Anacr. 3, 26: fut. mid. βρέξομαι, καταβρέξομαι, as passive, Hippocr.

βρίθω (ι), *to be heavy*, fut. βρίσω, Hom. Hym. 5, 456: aor. ἔβρισα, Il. 12, 346: 2 perf. βέβριθα as present, Eurip. Elec. 505.

Sometimes it is transitive, *to weigh down*, Pind. Nem. 8, 31; Æsch. Pers. 346: Pass. βρίθομαι, Il. 8, 307.

ΒΡΟΧΩ, *to swallow up, gulp*, aor. ἔβροξα, ἀνέβροξα, κατέβροξα, Anthol. 9, 1; Odys. 4, 222; 12, 240: 2 aor. pass. part. ἀναβροχέν, Odys. 11, 586.

The noun βρόχος, *gullet, swallow*, seems to be connected with this theme: also βρόχος, *noose, slip-knot*, that is, for the neck.

ΒΡΩΩ, see βιβρώσκω.

βρῶναι, *to seem, exult, revel, shout*, Athen. 11, 13;

Æsch. Sup. 878: fut. *βρύνσομαι*, in Hesychius: aor. *ἔβρυνάξα*, Arist. Eq. 602.

βρύνω and *βρύχω*, to gnash the teeth, bite, devour, Arist. Av. 26; Soph. Phil. 745: aor. *ἔβρυξα*, Brunck's Analect. 1, 245: aor. pass. *βρυχθείς* (?), Anthol. 9, 267.

For *ἔβρυξα*, Brunck's Analect. 1, 245, the Anthologia has *ἔβρωξα* from *βιβρώσκω*, 7, 506.

βρυνάομαι (*ΒΡΥΧΩ*), to roar, perf. *βέβρυχα* as present, Soph. Trach. 1072: aor. *ἔβρυχησάμην*, Plat. Phædo, 154: 2 aor. pass. *βρυχυθείς*, Soph. Tyr. 1265.

It is an *onomatopy*, connected with the Latin *rugio*.

βρύχω, to gnash the teeth, see *βρύνω*.

βρύω (*ῥ*), to shoot or sprout up, teem, abound in, Il. 17, 56; Soph. Col. 16.

βυνέω and *βύέω* (*ΒΥΩ*), to stop up, fill, caulk, Arist. Pac. 645; Herod. 4, 71: fut. *βύσω* (*ῥ*), Arist. Vesp. 250: aor. *ἔβυσα*, Arist. Vesp. 128: perf. pass. *βέβυσμαι*, Arist. Ach. 463. — Pass. also *βύνομαι*, Herod. 2, 96.

βωθέω contracted from *βονθέω*, Ionic, regular.

Γ.

γαίων, rejoicing, Epic, Il. 1, 405.

γαμέω (*ΓΑΜΩ*), to marry, said of the man, fut. (*γαμέσω*), *γαμέω*, *γαμῶ*, Il. 9, 388; Soph. Antig. 750; later *γαμήσω*, Anthol. 11, 306: aor. *ἔγημα*, later *ἐγάμησα*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 8; Anthol. 11, 79: perf. *γεγάμηκα*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 4: perf. pass. *γεγάμημαι*, Xen. Anab. 4, 5, 24: aor. pass. *ἐγαμήθην* later, Athen. 13, 37; part. fem. *γαμεθεῖσα*, Theoc. 8, 91. — Mid. *γαμέομαι*, to marry, Latin *nubo*, said of the woman, fut. *γαμοῦμαι*, Arist. Thesm. 900: aor. *ἐγημάμην*, Odys. 2, 128;

Herod. 4, 117. But fut. *γαμέσσομαι* Epic, *to provide a wife for*, Il. 9, 394.

γανάω (*γαίω*, *γάνος*), *to be bright*, Epic, part. *γανόωντες*, *γανόωσαι*, protracted from *γανῶντες*, *γανῶσαι*, Il. 13, 265; 19, 359.

ΓΑΝΟΩ (*γαίω*, *γάνος*), *to delight*, perf. mid. *γεγάνωμαι*, Plat. Rep. 3, 18: aor. pass. *ἐγανώθη* as middle, Arist. Ach. 7.

γάννυμαι (*γαίω*, *γάνος*), *to rejoice, be delighted*, Il. 13, 493: fut. *γανύσομαι* (σσ), Il. 14, 504: perf. *γεγάνῡμαι*, Anacr. 8, 3.

ΓΑΩ, see *γίγνομαι*.

ΓΔΟΥΠΕΩ, see *δουπέω*.

γεγάκειν, see *γίγνομαι*.

γεγάομαι, see *γίγνομαι*.

γεγωνίσκω and *γεγωνέω* and *γεγώνω* (*ΓΩΝΩ*), *to shout aloud, call, proclaim*, Thuc. 7, 76; Æsch. Prom. 627; Pind. Pyth. 9, 3; Il. 12, 337; Xen. Ven. 6, 24: imperf. *ἐγεγώνεον* and *ἐγέγωνον* as aorist, Odys. 17, 161; Il. 23, 425; 14, 469: fut. *γεγωνήσω*, Eurip. Ion, 696: aor. *ἐγεγώνησα*, Æsch. Prom. 990: 2 perf. *γέγωνα* as present, *γεγώνω*, *γέγωνε*, *γεγωνέμεν*, *γεγωνώς*, Soph. Col. 213; Æsch. Prom. 193; Il. 8, 223. 227. Verbal *γεγωνητέος*, Pind. Olym. 9, 10.

It is clear that *γεγωνίσκω*, *γεγωνέω*, and *γεγώνω*, are new presents formed from the 2 perf. *γέγωνα* from the theme *ΓΩ-ΝΩ*.

γείνομαι (*ΓΕΝΩ*), *to be born*, Il. 23, 79: imperf. *ἐρεινόμεν*, Il. 22, 477: aor. *ἐγεινάμην* transitive, *to beget, give birth to*, Soph. Elec. 261; Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 7.

The present and imperfect are used by the Epic Poets only. — Odys. 20, 202, the pres. 2 sing. *γείνεται* is transitive, *to beget*.

γελάω, *to laugh*, fut. *γελάσομαι* (ᾱ), later *γελάσω*,

Arist. Pac. 600; Anthol. 5, 179: aor. ἐγέλασα (σσ), Doric ἐγέλαξα, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 6; Il. 15, 101; Theoc. 20, 1: aor. pass. ἐγελάσθην, Xen. Mem. 3, 7, 7.

γελόω, Epic protracted from γελῶ, Odys. 21, 105; part. γελόωντες and γελώνοντες, Odys. 18, 40, 111. — γελώων, imperf. 3 plur. Epic protracted from ἐγέλων, Odys. 20, 347; written also γελοίων from γελοιάω.

It seems to be connected with the English *glee*, *glad*, *laugh*. For the omission of a palatal (κ, γ, χ, ῥ) before *l*, compare κλίνω, *lean*; χλαῖνα, Latin *lana*; γλίχομαι, *to like* (?); βλέπω (Romaic γλέπω), *look* (?).

γελοιάω, another form of γελάω, Epic, part. γελοίωντες (for the regular γελοιῶντες), Odys. 20, 390: imperf. γελοίων, Odys. 20, 347: aor. part. γελοιήσασα, Hom. Hym. 3, 49.

γέμω, *to be full*, imperf. ἔγεμον · the rest is wanting.

γέντιο, see αἰρέω, and γίγνομαι.

ΓΕΝΩ, see γείνομαι, γίγνομαι.

γεύω, *to cause to taste*, Plat. Leg. 1, 7: fut. γεύσω, Athen. 9, 68: aor. ἔγευσα, Herod. 7, 46. Verbal γευστέος, Plat. Rep. 7, 16. — Mid. γεύομαι, *to taste*, γεύσομαι, γέγευμαι, ἔγευσάμην, Plat. Rep. 9, 13; Eurip. Hip. 663; Xen. Anab. 3, 1, 3; Il. 21, 61.

γεύμεθα, pres. (perf. ?) 1 plur. for γενόμεθα, Theoc. 14, 51.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *gusto*.

γηθέω (ΓΗΘΩ), *to rejoice*, Il. 14, 140: fut. γηθήσω, Il. 8, 378: aor. ἐγήθησα, Il. 4, 255: 2 perf. γέγηθα, Doric γέγάθα, as present, Soph. Phil. 1021; Pind. Nem. 3, 56.

It connected with ΓΑΩ (the theme of ἀνδάνω), γαίω, γαῖρος, Latin *gaudeo*, *gaudium*, English *gay*. See Rem. § 1.

γηράσχω and γηράω, *to grow old*, Xen. Œcon. 1,

22; Theoc. 23, 29: fut. γηράσω (*ā*), Plat. Rep. 3, 6; also γηράσομαι, Arist. Eq. 1308: aor. ἐγήρᾱσα, Xen. Mem. 3, 12, 8: perf. γεγήρᾱκα, Soph. Col. 727: 2 aor. ἐγήρᾱν, γηρᾶναι, γηράς, Il. 17, 197; see also Rem. § 72. — Mid. γηράσεται as active, Hes. frag. 106.

Æsch. Sup. 894, ἐγήρασαν seems to be causative, *maintained even to old age*.

γηρύω (*ŷ*), *to speak out*, Poetic, Pind. Olym. 1, 5; later γηρύω (*ŷ*), Anthol. 7, 201: aor. ἐγήρῡσα, Arist. Pac. 805: aor. pass. ἐγηρύσθην (*ŷ*) as active, Æsch. Sup. 460. — Mid. γηρύομαι as active, Æsch. Prom. 78: fut. γηρύσομαι, Eurip. Hip. 214: aor. ἐγηρύσάμην, Eurip. Elec. 1327.

Hes. Op. 258, and Hom. Hym. 2, 426, γηρύομαι has short *υ*.

γίγνομαι (ΓΕΝΩ, ΓΑΩ), also γίνομαι (*i*), *to be produced, be born, to be, to become*, fut. γενήσομαι, Æsch. Prom. 1003: aor. pass. ἐγενήσθην not Attic, Anthol. Epigr. 247: perf. γεγέννημαι, Xen. Hel. 2, 3, 28; Pind. Olym. 6, 98: 2 aor. ἐγενόμην, Xen. Anab. 4, 1, 1: 2 perf. γέγονα, Poetic also γέγαα, Arist. Plut. 346. — See also Rem. § 68.

γέντο or ἔγεντο, 2 aor. mid. syncopated for ἐγένετο, Pind. Pyth. 3, 154; Hes. Theog. 199; not to be confounded with γέντο from αἰδέω. — γεγάκειν (*ā*), infin. equivalent to γεγονέναι, from a new present γεγακω, Doric, Pind. Olym. 6, 83. — γεγάασθαι, pres. mid. protracted from γεγάσθαι (γεγάσθαι), implying a new present from γέγαα, Hom. Epigr. 16, 3; written also γεγάαται (*ā*); 3 plur. γεγάονται as future, Hom. Hym. 3, 198.

Observe that in Latin both the voices of this verb are in use, *gigno, gignor*.

γινώσκω and γινώσκω (ΓΝΩΩ), *to know*, fut. γνώσομαι, Thuc. 1, 77: perf. ἔγνωκα, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 26: perf. pass. ἔγνωσμαι, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 3:

aor. pass. ἐγνώσθην, Xen. Hel. 4, 4, 3: 2 aor. ἐγνων, γνῶ, γνοίην, γνῶθι, γνῶναι, γνούς, Thuc. 8, 1: 2 aor. mid. opt. 3 sing. γνοῖτο, συγγνοῖτο, as active, Æsch. Sup. 216, the only instance. Verbal γνωστέος, Plat. Rep. 3, 8.

The compound ἀναγιγνώσκω, to persuade, induce, has also aor. ἀνέγνωσα, Herod. 1, 68.

ἐγνων, 2 aor. 3 plur. Epic for ἐγνον, ἐγνωσαν, Pind. Pyth. 9, 137: subj. Epic protracted γνώω, γνώομεν, γνώωσι, for the common γνῶ, γνῶμεν, γνώωσι, Theoc. 25, 177; Odys. 16, 304; Il. 1, 302: opt. γνοῖμεν, γνοῖεν, syncopated for γνοίημεν, γνοίησαν, Soph. Antig. 926; Il. 18, 125. — Dem. 303, ἐγνωσμαι is equivalent to the perf. act. ἐγνοῦκα.

The theme ΓΝΩΩ is etymologically connected with the Latin *co-gnosco*, *nosco*, English *know*, *ken*, German *kennen*. See also Rem. § 5. 2.

γλίχεται, to desire, used in the present and imperfect only.

γλύφω, to grave, aor. ἐγλυψα, Herod. 2, 4: perf. pass. γέγλυμμαι and ἐγλυμμαι, Herod. 2, 106; Plat. Conv. 40: 2 aor. pass. ἐγλύφην, Anthol. Epigr. 66: aor. mid. ἐγλυψάμην as active, Theoc. Epigr. 7, 4.

Etymologically connected with γλάφω, Latin *sculpo*, *scalpo*, English *scalp*. It may possibly be connected with κόλπος, κόλλος, English *gulf*, *hollow*; also with *scoop* (?), the *l* being omitted.

ΓΝΩΩ, see γιγνώσκω.

γοάω (ΓΟΩ), to bewail, mourn, Il. 24, 665: imperf. ἔγοον, Il. 6, 500: fut. γοήσομαι, Il. 21, 124. — Mid. γοάομαι as active, Eurip. Troad. 289: imperf. ἐγοαόμην, Soph. Tyr. 1249. — The Attic writers do not use the active.

γοήμεναι, inf. Epic, as if from ΓΟΗΜΕ, Il. 14, 502. — γοάσκειν and γοάσκων, imperf. iterative, Epic, Odys. 8, 92; Hom. Hym. 3, 217.

γρῦζω (γρῦ), to grunt, mutter, Arist. Ran. 913: fut. 10*

γρούξω and γρούξομαι, Athen. 9, 54 : aor. ἔγρουξα, Arist. Plut. 598.

ΓΩΝΩ, see γεγωνίσκω.

Δ.

δαίζω, *to rend*, Il. 7, 247 : fut. δαίξω, Æsch. Agam. 207 : aor. ἐδάϊξα, Il. 21, 147 : perf. pass. δεδάϊγμαι, Il. 17, 535 ; also δέδαιγμαι trisyllabic, Pind. Pyth. 8, 125 : aor. pass. ἐδαίχθην, Pind. Pyth. 6, 33.

δαίνυμι or δαινύω (ΔΑΙΩ), *to entertain, treat, feast*, Il. 23, 29 ; Call. Cer. 84 : fut. δαίσω, Æsch. Eum. 305 : aor. ἔδαισα, Herod. 1, 162 : aor. pass. ἐδαίσθην, Eurip. Heracl. 914. — Mid. δαίννυμαι and δαινύομαι, *to feast* (intransitive), *eat*, fut. δαίσομαι, Odys. 18, 48 : aor. ἐδαισάμην, Soph. Elec. 543 ; Il. 23, 207.

δαίνυ, imperat. 2 sing. for δαίνυθι, Il. 9, 70. — δαινῦτο or δαίνῡτο, pres. opt. mid. 3 sing., Il. 24, 665 ; 3 plur. δαινύατο (ῡ), Ionic as to form, for δαινῦντο, Odys. 18, 248 ; compare πηγνῦτο from πηγνυμι. The analogical form would be δαινυ-ῖτο or δαίνυ-ιτο, like ἵστα-ῖτο or δύνα-ιτο but the characteristic ι is never found in the optative of verbs in -νυμι or -ιμι. See δύνω, φύω, φθίω, and λύω.

δαίομαι (ΔΑΩ), *to divide, allot*, Pind. Pyth. 3, 146 ; Odys. 15, 140 : fut. δάσομαι (ᾱ), Il. 22, 354 : perf. δέδασμαι and δαίδαιμαι passively, Il. 1, 125 ; Odys. 1, 23 : aor. ἐδᾶσάμην (σσ), Pind. Pyth. 4, 263 ; Olym. 7, 138 ; Xen. Œcon. 7, 24.

δασάσκετο, aor. iterative, Il. 9, 333. — Odys. 9, 551, δαιομένων is passive in sense.

δαίρω, another form of δέρω, Arist. Nub. 442.

ΔΑΙΩ, *to entertain*, see δαίννυμι.

δαίω (ΔΑΩ), *to burn*, Il. 9, 211 : perf. pass. δέδανμαι, Call. Epigr. 52 ; Simonid. 135 : 2 perf. δέδηα as present intransitive, *to burn, blaze*, Latin ar-

deo, Il. 13, 736. — Mid. δαίομαι, *to burn, be on fire*, intransitively, Il. 8, 75 : 2 aor. (ἐδαόμην), subj. δάηται, Il. 20, 316.

Il. 4, 5, 7, δαΐε is transitive and agrees with Ἀθήνη· compare Il. 18, 206. 227, ἐκ δ' αὐτοῦ δαΐε φλόγα παμφανόωσαν· τὸ (sc. πῦρ) δὲ δαΐε θυσὶ γλανκῶπις Ἀθήνη.

We may suppose that the original theme was ΔΑΦΩ, hence δίδανμαι, δανλός, and the adjective δαΐιος (Priscian. p. 546).

δακνάζομαι (δάκνω), *to be distressed*, Poetic, Æsch. Pers. 571.

δάκνω (ΔΑΚΩ, ΔΗΚΩ), *to bite*, fut. δήξομαι, Eurip. Bac. 351 : perf. pass. δέδηγμαι, Arist. Ach. 1 : aor. pass. ἐδήχθην, Arist. Ach. 18 : 2 aor. ἔδακον, Æsch. Prom. 1009.

δέδακε, 2 aor. with the Epic reduplication, Anthol. 12, 15. The verse εἰ Γραφικοῦ πυγὴν σανὺς δέδακ' ἐν βαλανείῳ is as its corrupt author left it ; the verse, as such, does not seem to be corrupt. The reader would do well to remember that Straton was not Simonides.

δαμαλίζω (δαμάω), *to subdue, tame*, Pind. Pyth. 5, 162.

δαμάω (ΔΑΜΩ, ΔΜΑΩ), Poetic for the regular δαμάζω, *to subdue, tame*, Il. 1, 61 : fut. (δαμάσω, δαμῶ) protracted δαμάα, δαμόωσι, Il. 6, 368 ; 22, 271 : perf. pass. δέδμημαι, Il. 5, 878 : aor. pass. ἐδμήθην, Il. 4, 79 : 3 fut. pass. δεδμήσομαι, Hom. Hym. 1, 543 : 2 aor. pass. ἐδάμην, Soph. Elec. 844.

δάμεν, 2 aor. pass. 3 plur. Epic for ἐδάμησαν, Il. 8, 344 : subj. δαμείω, δαμείετε, Odys. 18, 54 ; Il. 7, 72 : 3 sing. δαμήη, for δαμή, Il. 22, 246 : infin. δαμήμενα, Il. 10, 403.

The theme ΔΑΜΩ is evidently connected with the Latin verb *domo*, English *tame*.

δαμνάω, for δαμάω, Odys. 11, 221 : imperf. ἐδάμναον, Il. 5, 391. — Mid. δαμνάομαι transitive, Il. 14, 199.

δάμνασθε, imperf. iterative, Hom. Hym. 3, 252. It may be referred also to δάμνημι.

δάμνημι, from δαμνάω, Il. 5, 893. — Mid. δάμναμαι transitive, Odys. 14, 488.

δαρθάνω (ΔΑΡΘΩ), usually καταδαρθάνω, *to sleep*, Plat. Phædo, 43 : perf. δεδάρθηκα, Plat. Conv. 42 : 2 aor. ἔδαρθον, Epic ἔδραθον, Odys. 20, 143 ; 8, 296 ; Xen. Hel. 7, 2, 23 : 2 aor. pass. ἔδαρθην and ἔδράθην as active, Apol. 2, 1231 ; Odys. 5, 471.

δατίομαι (δαίομαι, δατήρ), *to divide*, Herod. 1, 216 ; Pind. Olym. 7, 102 : aor. infin. δατέασθαι, Hes. Op. 765.

ΔΑΩ, *to divide*, see δαίομαι.

ΔΑΩ, *to burn*, see δαίω.

ΔΑΩ, *to teach, cause to learn*, Epic, 2 aor. ἔδαον, δέδαον, Theoc. 24, 127 ; Odys. 6, 233 : perf. δεδάηκα as middle, *to have learned, know*, Odys. 2, 61 ; Herod. 2, 165 : 2 perf. δέδαα, *to have taught* ; also as middle, *to have learned*, Hom. Hym. 2, 510 ; Odys. 17, 519 : 2 aor. ἔδāην as middle, *to learn*, Æsch. Ag. 123 ; Pind. Olym. 7, 166. — Mid. ΔΑΟΜΑΙ, *to teach one's self, simply to learn*, fut. δαήσομαι, Odys. 3, 187 : perf. δεδάημαι, Theoc. 8, 4. — See also δεδάομαι.

δαείω, 2 aor. pass. subj. Epic for δαῶ (δαίω), Il. 10, 425 : inf. δαήμεναι, Il. 6, 150.

δέατο or δόατο (ΔΕΑΩ, ΔΟΑΩ), *he appeared*, a defective imperf. mid. (like ἴστατο from ἴσταμαι), Epic, Odys. 6, 242 : aor. δοάσασατο, Il. 13, 458 ; subj. δοάσσεται, Il. 23, 339.

“Whenever Homer describes any one as having been in doubt, and after consideration making up his mind what course to pursue, he uses this verse, ὥς δέ οἱ φρονέοντι δοάσασατο κέρδιον εἶναι.” Buttmann.

δεδάομαι (ΔΑΩ, δέδαα), *to learn, find out*, infin.
δεδάασθαι protracted from δεδαῖσθαι (δεδάεσθαι),
Odys. 16, 316.

δεδίσκομαι (δίω), *to frighten*, Arist. Lys. 564.

δεδίσκομαι (δείκνυμι), *to welcome, greet*, Odys. 15,
150.

δεδίττομαι (δίω), *to frighten*, Plat. Phædr. 50.

δεδοίκω, see δείδω.

δεδοκημένος (δείκνυμι, or δέχομαι), *on the look out,*
watching, a defective perf. mid. part. Epic, Il.
15, 730.

δεῖ, *it is necessary*, see δέω, *to want*.

δειδίσκομαι (δείκνυμι), another form of δεδίσκομαι,
to welcome, greet, Odys. 3, 41.

Apol. 1, 558, δειδίσκομαι is equivalent to δεικανάω.

δειδίσσομαι (δίω), *to frighten*, Epic, Il. 4, 184 : fut.
δειδίξομαι, Il. 20, 201 : aor. ἐδειδιξάμην, Il. 18,
164.

Il. 2, 190, δειδίσσεσθαι is intransitive, *to fear*.

δείδω (ΔΕΙΩ, ΔΕΩ), *to fear*, Epic in the present
and future, Il. 11, 470 : fut. δέισομαι, Il. 15, 299 :
aor. ἔδεια, Epic ἔδδεια, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 22 ;
Il. 1, 33 : perf. δέδοικα, Epic δέιδοικα, as pres-
ent, Soph. Aj. 278 ; Il. 1, 555 ; 12, 244. — See
also δίω.

περίδδεια, aor. Epic for περιέδεια, Il. 11, 508 : part.
ὑποδδείσας for ὑποδείσας, Il. 18, 199. — δεδοίκω, a new
present from δέδοικα, Theoc. 15, 58. — δέδοικμεν, perf.
1 plur. for δεδοίκαμεν, Etymol. Magn.

The form ΔΕΩ gives δέος, after the analogy of ΕΠΩ
(ΕΠΩ), ἔπος · ΜΕΙΡΩ (ΜΕΡΩ), μέρος.

The original theme was FΔΕΙΩ or FΔΕΩ. We may
therefore suppose that περιδδεια, ὑποδδείσας, θειουδής, were
originally περιFδείσα, ὑποFδείσας, θεοFδής.

δειελιῆσαι (δείλη, δείελος), *to take an afternoon's*
luncheon, found only in the aor. part. δειελήσας,
Odys. 17, 599.

δεικανάω (δείκνυμι), *to stretch out the hand, hold out something in the hand, show*, Theoc. 24, 56.

—Mid. **δεικανάομαι**, *to welcome, greet*, imperf. 3 plur. **δεικανόωντο**, protracted from **δεικανῶντο** (**δεικανάοντο**), Il. 15, 86.

δείκνυμι and **δεικνύω** (**ΔΕΙΚΝΩ**), *to show, point out*, Hes. Op. 449: fut. **δείξω**, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 53: aor. **ἔδειξα**, Thuc. 1, 74: perf. **δέδειχα**, Athen. 2, 55: perf. pass. **δέδειγμαι**, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 9: aor. pass. **ἔδείχθην**, Eurip. Sup. 1209. Verbal **δεικτός**, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 8. — The Ionians say **δέξω**, **ἔδεξα**, **δέδεγμαι**, **ἔδέχθην**, Herod. 3, 122; 5, 22; 9, 27; 6, 104.

The mid. **δείκνυμαι**, in the Epic language, means also *to welcome, greet, drink to*, Il. 9, 196; Hom. Hym. 1, 11. See also **δεικανάομαι**.

δεῖδεγμαι, perf. mid. Epic for **δέδειγμαι**. 3 plur. **σειδέχονται**, Odys. 7, 72. — **σεῖδεκτο**, pluperf. 3 sing. as aorist, Il. 9, 224; 3 plur. **σειδέχοντο** as imperfect, Il. 4, 4: all in the sense *to welcome, greet, or drink to*. They are often referred to the kindred **δέχομαι**.

δειπνέω, *to sup*, regular. — For the syncopated perfect **δεδείπναμεν**, **δεδειπνάναι**, see Rem. § 68.

δείρω, Ionic for **δέρω**, Herod. 2, 39; 4, 64.

ΔΕΙΩ, see **δείδω**.

δέχομαι, Ionic for **δέχομαι**, Herod. 7, 177.

δέμω (**ΔΜΕΩ**), *to build*, Hom. Hym. 2, 87; Odys. 23, 192: aor. **ἔδειμα**, Herod. 1, 179; Il. 7, 337: perf. pass. **δέδμημαι**, Herod. 7, 200: aor. mid. **ἔδειμάμην**, *to build for one's self*, Herod. 4, 78.

δέρχομαι, *to look sharply, see, catch a view of*, aor. **ἔδραχθην**, Æsch. Prom. 53: 2 aor. **ἔδραχον**, Eurip. Orest. 1456; later **ἔδραχα**, Orph. Argon. 133: 2 aor. pass. **ἔδραχην**, Pind. Pyth. 2, 38: 2 perf. **δέδορκα** as present, Soph. Aj. 1.

Pind. Olym. 1, 152; Nem. 3, 148; 9, 98, **δῶδορκα** is intransitive, *to be conspicuous, shine*.

δέρω, to *flay*; *scourge*, fut. **δερώ**, Arist. Eq. 370: aor. **ἔδεια**, Il. 1, 459; Herod. 4, 60; Arist. Lys. 740. 953.

δένομαι, Epic for **δέομαι**, to *flee*, Il. 5, 202; 1, 468: fut. **δενήσομαι**, Il. 13, 786: aor. **ἔδενῆσα**, Odys. 9, 483.

δέχνημαι, later for **δέχομαι**, Anthol. 9, 553.

δέχομαι, to *receive*, *accept*, fut. **δέξομαι**, Soph. Col. 4: perf. **δέδεγμαι**, Thuc. 1, 9: aor. pass. **ἔδέχθην** actively or passively, Eurip. Heracl. 757; Dem. 1012: aor. mid. **ἔδεξάμην**, Eurip. Alc. 683: 3 fut. **δεδέξομαι** actively, Il. 5, 238. Verbal **δεκτέος**, Xen. Oecon. 7, 35.

δέχεται, pres. 3 plur. Epic for **δέχονται**, Il. 12, 147: pres. part. **δέγμενος** for **δεχόμενος**, *waiting for*, Il. 2, 137; or for **δεξάμενος**, Pind. Pyth. 4, 226. — **ἔδέγμην**, imperf. for **ἔδεχόμην**, *was expecting*, Odys. 9, 513. — **δέκτο** or **ἔδεκτο**, 2 aor. mid. 3 sing. Epic, Odys. 9, 353; Il. 15, 88: imperat. 2 sing. **δέξο** (**δεχσο**), Il. 19, 10; 2 plur. **δέχθε**, Apol. 4, 554: infin. **δέχθαι**, Il. 1, 23; Eurip. Rhes. 525. — Il. 10, 62, **δεδεγμένος** is equivalent to **δεχόμενος**, *waiting*; Il. 4, 107, it is equivalent to **δεδοχημένος**, *on the look out, watching*.

δέω, to *bind*, fut. **δήσω**, Xen. Anab. 5, 8, 23: aor. **ἔδησα**, Soph. Antig. 1112: perf. **δέδεκα**, Dem. 764: perf. pass. **δέδεμαι**, Xen. Anab. 3, 4, 35; also **δέδεσμαι**, Hippocr.: aor. pass. **ἔδέσθην**, Xen. Hel. 1, 7, 39: 3 fut. pass. **δεδήσομαι** equivalent to **δεθήσομαι**, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 18. Verbal **δετέος**, Arist. Eccl. 785. — Mid. **δέομαι** transitive, imperf. **ἔδεόμην**, Il. 18, 553: aor. **ἔδησάμην**, Il. 2. 44.

In this verb **ω**, **ω**, **ου** are contracted contrary to the analogy of *dissyllabic* verbs in **ἴω**· **δοῦν**, Plat. Cratyl. 76; **ἀναδῶν**, Arist. Plut. 589; **κατέδουν**, Thuc. 7, 53; **ἀναδοῦμαι**, Xen. Hel. 5, 1, 21: evidently in order to make a distinction between this and the following. — **δησάσκατο**, aor. mid. iterative, Il. 24, 15.

It may possibly be etymologically connected with the English *tie*, *tight*.

δέω, *to want, be wanting, lack, fail*, Æsch. Prom. 1006: fut. **δεήσω**, Plat. Rep. 3, 8: aor. **ἔδεησα**, Dem. 678; Epic **ἔδησα**, Il. 18, 100: perf. **δεδέηκα**, Plat. Polit. 19: aor. pass. **ἔδεήθην** as middle, Thuc. 1, 27. — Mid. **δέομαι**, *to need, beg*, fut. **δεήσομαι**, Xen. Anab. 5, 4, 9: perf. **δεδέημαι**, Dem. 415.

Impersonal **δεῖ**, *it is necessary, there is need*, **δέη**, **δέοι**, **δεῖν**, **δέον**, fut. **δεήσει**, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 17: aor. **ἔδεησε**, Arist. Vesp. 612.

ΔΗΚΩ, see **δάχνω**.

δήλομαι, *to wish*, Doric, equivalent to **θέλω**, **βούλομαι**, Theoc. 5, 27.

δήω (**ΔΑΩ**), *I shall find*, Epic, Il. 9, 418. 685; Odys. 4, 544.

We may assume a future **δαεσω** from **ΔΑΩ**, hence **δαεω**, and, by contracting the first two syllables (**αε**), **δήω**. Compare **κίω** or **κείω** · also **αἰδέο** from **αἰδέομαι**.

δαιτᾶω (**δίαίτα**), *to decide, arbitrate*, fut. **δαιτηήσω**, Dem. 861: aor. **ἔδιήτησα**, Dem. 542; Doric **δαιτίᾱσα**, Pind. Pyth. 9, 121: perf. **δεδιήτηκα**, Dem. 902: perf. pass. **δεδιήτημαι**, Dem. 542. — Mid. **δαιτᾶομαι**, *to pass life, live, dwell*, Hippocr. de Aer. § 44: imperf. **διηταόμην**, Lysias, 13: fut. **δαιτηήσομαι**, Plat. Rep. 2, 12: perf. **δεδιήτημαι**, Thuc. 7, 77: aor. pass. **διητήθην**, Ionic **δαιτηήθην** as middle, Thuc. 7, 87; Herod. 2, 112. Verbal **δαιτητέος** as middle (**δεῖ δαιτᾶσθαι**), Hippocr.

διακονέω (**διάκονος**), *to minister, wait upon*, imperf. **διηκόνουν**, Eurip. Cycl. 406: fut. **διακονήσω**, Plat. Gorg. 61: perf. **δεδιηκόνηκα**, Athen. 7, 42: perf. pass. **δεδιηκόνημαι**, Dem. 1230: aor. pass. **ἔδιακονήθην**, Dem. 1206.

διαλέγω, (**διά**, **λέγω**), *to separate, select*. — Mid. **διαλέγομαι**, *to discuss, converse with*, fut. **διαλέ-**

ξομαι, Dem. 140 : perf. διείλεγμαi, Xen. Hel. 5, 4, 29 : aor. pass. διελέχθην as middle, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 1 : aor. mid. διελεξάμην Epic only, Il. 11, 407 : fut. pass. διαλεχθήσομαι as middle, Isoc. 195. Verbal διαλεχτέος, Isoc. 101.

διδάσκω (ΔΑΩ, ΔΙΔΑΧΩ), to teach, fut. διδάξω, Arist. Plut. 582 : aor. ἐδίδαξα, Thuc. 2, 60 ; also ἐδιδάσκησα Epic, Hes. Op. 64 : perf. δεδίδαχα, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 18 : perf. pass. δεδίδαγμαi, Xen. Conv. 9, 6 : aor. pass. ἐδιδάχθην, Æsch. Prom. 10. Verbal διδακτέος, Xen. Hel. 6, 3, 7. — Mid. διδάσκομαι, to cause to be taught, give an education ; also to learn, that is, to teach one's self : fut. διδάξομαι, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 20 : aor. ἐδιδάξάμην, Arist. Nub. 1338 ; Soph. Antig. 356.

The derived tenses show that the last consonant of the root is a palatal ; the noun διδαχή presupposes a theme in -χω — therefore διδάσκω is formed by inserting σ before χ, and changing the latter into its corresponding smooth palatal. Compare εἶσκω, λάσκω, μίσγω. — ΔΙΔΑΧΩ without the reduplication may be compared with the Latin doceo, disco.

δίδημι (δέω), to bind, imperf. ἐδίδην, Il. 11, 105.

διδόω (ΔΟΩ), to give, 2 sing. διδοῖς, διδοῖσθα, Il. 9, 164 ; 19, 270 ; 3 sing. διδοῖ, Herod. 1, 107 ; imperat. δίδου (δίδοε), Eurip. Med. 617 : imperf. ἐδίδουν (ἐδίδοον), Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 17 ; Hes. Op. 138 : fut. διδώσω Epic, Odys. 13, 358 ; 24, 314.

δίδου, imperat. 2 sing. for δίδου (δίδοε), Pind. Olym. 1, 136.

It is the same as the Latin do ; the derivative dos of course is the same as δώς.

διδράσκω (ΔΡΑΩ), only in composition ἀποδιδράσκω, διαδιδράσκω, ἐκδιδράσκω, to run away, skulk, fut. δράσομαι (ā), Dem. 130 : aor. ἔδρασα, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 13 : perf. δέδραχα, Xen. Anab. 1, 4, 8 : 2 aor. ἔδραν Ionic ἔδρην, δρῶ, δραῖν, δρᾶναι, δράς, Eurip. Heracl. 14 ; Rem. § 72.

διδρῆσκα, δρήσομαι, &c., Ionic for *διδράσκα*.

δίδωμι (*δίδω, ΔΟΩ*), *to give*, fut. *δώσω*, Xen. Anab. 7, 3, 10: aor. *ἔδωκα*, only in the indicative, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 9: perf. *δέδωκα*, Thuc. 5, 11: perf. pass. *δέδομαι*, Xen. Hel. 7, 1, 5: aor. pass. *ἔδοθην*, Xen. Hel. 3, 1, 6: 2 aor. *ἔδων, δῶ, δοίην, δός, δοῦναι, δούς*, Thuc. 2, 27. Verbal *δοτέος*, Xen. Eq. 10, 12. — Mid. *δίδομαι*, see *ἀποδίδωμι*. — See also *διδόω*.

The fut. mid. *ἐκδώσομαι*, of *ἐκδίδωμι*, is passive in signification, Hippocr.

The singular *ἔδωκα, ἔδωκας, ἔδωκε*, and the 3 plur. *ἔδωκαν*, with good writers are much more common than the remaining forms of the aorist *ἔδωκα*. On the other hand, the singular of the 2 aor. *ἔδων* is not used in the indicative.

δίδωθι, pres. imperat. 2 sing. for *δίδουθι*, Odys. 3, 38: infin. *διδούναι*, Epic for *διδόναι*, Il. 24, 425. — *δέσπον, 2 aor. iterative*, Il. 18, 546; Odys. 19, 76. — *δώω, δώης, δώη, δώωσι, 2 aor. subj.* Epic for *δῶ, δῶς, δῶ, δῶσι*, Il. 6, 527; 1, 137; also *δώησι* for *δῶη*, Il. 1, 324. Also 3 sing. *δῶσι* for *δῶ*, Il. 1, 129; 1 plur. *δόμεν* for *δῶμεν*, Il. 7, 299: infin. *δόμεναι* and *δόμεν*, for *δοῦναι*, Il. 1, 116; 479. — *δῶην, δῶης, δῶη, 2 aor. opt.* for *δοίην, δοίης, δοίη*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 35; Herod. 9, 111. Many critics suppose that these forms belong to the later Greek; compare *ἀλφῆν* from *ἀλλισκομαι*. — *δεδοανθι, αποδεδοανθι, 2 perf. 3 plur.* Boeotic, in an ancient inscription, Rose's Inscript. Græc. tab. 39, l. 35. Compare *ωνθι*, for *ῶντι* (*ῶσι*), in the same inscription.

δίζηναι, to seek, Epic and Ionic, *δίζησθαι, διζήμενος*, retaining *η* in the inflexion, Odys. 11, 100; Il. 4, 88; Herod. 1, 94: imperf. *ἔδιζέμην*, Herod. 1, 214: fut. *διζήσομαι*, Odys. 16, 239: aor. *ἔδιζαμην*, Plutarch. p. 1118, quoted.

δίξω, to consider, φροντίζω, doubt, Herod. 1, 65: imperf. *ἔδιζον*, Il. 16, 713. Compare Xen. Apol. 15. — Mid. *δίζομαι* equivalent to *δίζηναι*, Theoc. 25, 37; Hes. Op. 601: imperf. *ἔδιζόμην*, Mosch. 2, 28.

διηκονέω, Ionic for διακονέω, Herod. 4, 154.

δίημι (διά, ἱημι), to moisten, sprinkle, part. διεῖς, Athen. 7, 41. — Mid. διέμαι as active, Arist. Plut. 720.

δίημι (δίω), to chase away, imperf. 3 plur. ἐδίεσαν, Il. 18, 584. — Mid. διέμαι, to speed, Il. 23, 475; 12, 304.

ΔΙΚΩ, to fling, Poetic, 2 aor. ἔδικον, δίκε, δικών, Pind. Olym. 10, 86; Eurip. Bac. 599; Æsch. Choëph. 99.

διψάω (α), to thirst, be thirsty, Odys. 11, 583: fut. διψήσω, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 17: aor. ἐδίψησα, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 81: perf. δεδίψηκα, Hippocr.

διψέω, another form of διψάω, Athen. 10, 43.

δίω, to fear, Epic in the present and imperfect, Il. 9, 433: 2 perf. δέδια, Epic δείδια, as present, δεδίω, δεδιείην, δέδιθι, δεδιέναι, δεδιώς, Il. 10, 93; Hes. Scut. 248; Arist. Eq. 224; Isæus, 101: 2 pluperf. ἐδεδίειν, Dem. 915. — Mid. δίομαι, to cause to fear, simply to frighten, scare, Æsch. Eum. 357; Il. 5, 763. — See also δείδω.

δεῖδις, imperf. 3 sing. from a new present ΔΕΙΔΙΩ, Il. 18, 34. Compare ἄρηεν from ἀραρίσκω. — For the synco-
pated forms of the second perfect and pluperfect, δέδιμεν
or δεῖδιμεν, δέδιτε, δεδιείην, δέδιθι or δεῖδιθι, δεῖδι-
τε, δεῖδιμεν, δεῖδυῖα, ἰδεῖδιμεν, ἰδεῖδισαν or ἰδεῖδι-
σαν, see Rem. § 68.

δίωκω (ΔΙΩΚΑΘΩ), to pursue, fut. διώξω, διώξο-
μαι, Arist. Thesm. 1224; Thuc. 7, 85: aor. ἐδίωξα, Xen. Hel. 2, 4, 13: aor. pass. ἐδιώχθην, Thuc. 3, 4: 2 aor. ἐδιώκαθον, διωκάθω, διωκά-
θειν, Arist. Vesp. 1203; Nub. 1482; Plat. Gorg. 85; Euthph. 20. Verbal διωκτέος, Xen. Anab. 3, 3, 8. — Mid. διώκομαι transitive, Il. 21, 602.

διώκετον, imperf. 3 dual for διωκέτην, Il. 10, 364; like λαφύσσετον for ἐλαφυσσέτην, from λαφύσσω, Il. 18, 583.

ΔΜΑΩ, see *δαμάζω*.

ΔΜΕΩ, see *δέμω*.

δοάσσατο, see *δέατο*.

δόατο, see *δέατο*.

δοκέω (**ΔΟΚΩ**), *to seem, think*, fut. *δόξω*, Xen. Anab. 1, 4, 15; aor. *ἔδοξα*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 5: perf. pass. *δέδογμαι*, Arist. Eccl. 759: aor. pass. part. *δοχθείς*, Antiph. 630. — The regular forms *δοκήσω*, *ἔδοκησα*, *δεδόκημαι*, *δοκηθείς* are Poetic; Æsch. Prom. 386; Pind. Olym. 13, 79; Eurip. Med. 763; Alc. 1161.

Impersonal *δοκεῖ*, *it seems, appears*, *δόξει*, *ἔδοξε*, *δέδοκται*. — Also *δοκήσει*, *ἔδοκησε*, *δεδόκηκε*, *δεδόκηται*, Eurip. Heracl. 261; Sup. 129; Æsch. Eum. 309; Herod. 7, 16.

δουπέω (**ΔΟΥΠΩ**), *to sound heavily, as in falling*, Poetic, imperf. *ἔδούπεον*, Apol. 2, 1057: aor. *ἔδούπησα* and *ἔγδούπησα*, Il. 4, 505; 11, 45: 2 aor. *ἔδουνπον* later, Brunck's Analect. 2, 33 (96): 2 perf. *δέδουνπα*, *δεδουνπώς*, *fallen, dead*, Il. 23, 679.

The aor. *ἔγδούπησα* presupposes *ΓΔΟΥΠΗΝ* (*ΓΔΟΥΠΩ*), probably the original theme. Compare *τυπέω*, *τύπτω*, *ττπω*.

ΔΟΩ, see *δίδωμι*.

δραίνω (*δράω*), *to do, plan, project*, Il. 10, 96.

ΔΡΑΜΩ, see *τρέχω*.

δρασκάζω, for *διδράσκω*, Lys. 359.

ΔΡΑΩ, see *διδράσκω*.

δράω, *to do*, fut. *δράσω* (*ᾱ*), Soph. Col. 822: aor. *ἔδρασα*, Thuc. 8, 40: perf. *δέδραχα*, Soph. Antig. 442: perf. pass. *δέδραμαι* and *δέδρασμαι*, Eurip. Orest. 1318; Thuc. 3, 54: aor. pass. *ἔδράσθην*, Thuc. 3, 38.

Sometimes *δρῶ* has the force of the *future*, Arist. Plut. 59. — *δρῶσι*, pres. 3 plur. protracted from *δρῶσι*, Epic,

Odys. 15, 324 : optat. δρώοιμι, for δρῶμι (δράοιμι), Odys. 15, 316 ; compare ἡβῶοιμι from ἡβάω.

ΔΡΕΜΩ, see **τρέχω**.

δρέπω, sometimes **δρέπτω**, *to pluck, enjoy*, Mosch. 2, 69 : aor. **ἔδρεψα**, Herod. 2, 92 : 2 aor. **ἔδραπον**, **δραπών**, Pind. Pyth. 4, 231. — Mid. **δρέπομαι**, *to pluck for one's self, enjoy*, Pind. Nem. 2, 13 : fut. **δρέψομαι**, Doric **δρεψεύμαι**, Theoc. 18, 40 : aor. **ἔδρεψάμην**, Æsch. Sept. 718.

δρήσσω, for **δράω**, *to do*, Apol. 3, 274.

δρηστεύω, for **διδράσκω**, Herod. 4, 79.

δρομάω or **δρωμάω** (**ΔΡΕΜΩ**), *to run*, 3 sing. **δρωμᾶ**, in Hesychius : imperf. iterative **δρομάσκει**, Hes. frag. 156.

δρύπτω and **δρύφω**, *to tear the flesh*, Eurip. Elec. 150 ; Il. 24, 21 : aor. **ἔδρυψα**, Il. 16, 324 : aor. pass. **ἔδρύφθην**, Il. 23, 395. — Mid. **δρύπτομαι**, *to tear one's own flesh*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 13 : aor. **ἔδρυνάμην**, Odys. 2, 153.

δρωμάω, see **δρομάω**.

δύναμαι, *to be able, can*, like **ἵσταμαι** in the present and imperfect : imperf. **ἔδυνάμην** and **ἡδυνάμην**, Xen. Anab. 7, 2, 33 ; Herod. 1, 10 : fut. **δυνήσομαι**, Soph. Antig. 90 : perf. **δεδύνημαι**, Dem. 48 : aor. **ἔδυνήθην** and **ἡδυνήθην**, also **ἔδυνάσθην**, Soph. Aj. 1067 ; Æsch. Prom. 206 ; Xen. Hel. 7, 3, 3 : aor. mid. **ἔδυνησάμην** Epic, Il. 14, 33. Verbal **δυνατός**, *possible, able*.

δύνη, pres. 2 sing. for **δύνασαι**, Eurip. Hec. 253 : subj. 2 sing. **δύνηαι** Epic for **δύνη**, Il. 6, 229 ; 1 plur. **δυνεώμεθα**, 3 plur. **δυνιῶνται**, Ionic for **δυνώμεθα**, **δύνονται**, Herod. 4, 97 ; 7, 163.

The accent of the present subjunctive and optative is thrown as far back as possible ; **δύνωμαι**, **δύνηται**, **δύνησθε**, **δύνωνται** · **δύναιο**, **δύναιτο**, **δύναισθε**, **δύναιντο**.

δύνω (**δύνω**), *to enter, put on one's self, go down, set, sink*, Herod. 7, 218 ; Il. 5, 845 ; equivalent to

δύομαι from **δύω** · perf. **δέδυκα**, Arist. Vesp. 140: 2 aor. **ἔδυν**, **δύω** (**ῡ**), **δύην** (**ῡ**), **δύθι**, **δύναι**, **δύς**, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 1. — Mid. **δύνομαι** as active, Call. Epigr. 19, 6; 21, 2.

δυνέουσι, pres. 3 plur. for **δύνουσι**, Herod. 3, 98. — **δύσκειν**, 2 aor. iterative, Il. 8, 271: 3 plur. **ἔδυν** for **ἔδυσαν**, Il. 4, 222. — **δύμεν**, 2 aor. opt. 1 plur. for **δύημεν**, like **δοῖμεν**, **θείμεν**, for **δοιήμεν**, **θειήμεν**, Il. 16, 99. — According to Buttmann, the subjunctive **δύη**, Odys. 9, 377; 18, 348; 20, 286, ought to be written **δύη**, optative, because it depends on a *historical tense*.

δύνπτω, for **δύνω** or **δύω**, Apol. 1, 1008: aor. **ἔδυνπα**, Apol. 1, 1326.

It seems to be etymologically connected with the Saxon *dyfan*, English *dip*, *dive*.

δύω, *to cause to enter, to put on another, envelope, immerse, sink*, Arist. Av. 712; Odys. 5, 272: fut. **δύσω** (**ῡ**), Arist. Eccl. 668: aor. **ἔδύσα**, Il. 18, 83: perf. **δέδυκα**, Xen. Anab. 5, 8, 23: perf. pass. **δέδυμαι**, Dem. 1268: aor. pass. **ἔδύθην** (**ῡ**), Arist. Ran. 715: 2 aor. pass. **ἔδύην**, **διεκδύηναι**, Hippocr. Verbal **δυτέος**, Plat. Rep. 5, 6. — Mid. **δύομαι**, *to enter, put on one's self, go down, set, sink*, Il. 5, 140: fut. **δύσομαι**, Xen. Anab. 3, 5, 11: aor. **ἔδυσάμην**, Odys. 5, 352; also **ἔδυσόμην** Epic, Il. 7, 465. — The equivalent **δύνω**, **ἔδυν** are more common than **δύομαι**, **ἔδυσάμην**.

Sometimes the present **δύω** is intransitive, equivalent to **δύνω**, as Odys. 5, 272.

δύσο, aor. mid. imperat. from **ἔδυσόμην**, Il. 16, 129. — Odys. 1, 24, and Hes. Op. 382, **δυσόμενος** is a real *future middle*; see **καταβήσεται** under **βαίνω**.

δωρέομαι (**δῶρον**), *to present, give*, fut. **δωρήσομαι**, once **δωρήσω**, Eurip. Troad. 382; Hom. frag. 8: perf. **δεδώρημαι**, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 8: aor. pass. **ἔδωρήθην** always passively, Soph. Aj. 1029: aor.

ἰδωρησάμην, rare and Poetic ἰδώρησα, Xen. Anab. 7, 3, 27; Pind. Olym. 6, 131; Hes. Op. 82.

E.

ἰάφθην or ἰάφθην, see ἄπτω.

ἰάω, to permit, let, let alone; Epic ἰάω, Il. 4, 55; 2, 113: fut. ἰάσω (ᾱ), Thuc. 1, 144: aor. ἰᾶσα, Xen. Anab. 1, 9, 18: perf. ἰᾶσα, Dem. 99: aor. pass. ἰᾶσθην (ᾱ), Isoc. 60: fut. mid. ἰάσομαι as passive, Eurip. Aul. 331. Verbal ἰατέος, Herod. 8, 108.

ἱάσκειν, imperf. iterative, Il. 11, 330.

The original form was ἱάσκειν (perhaps ἱάσκειν), hence the imperative ἱάσσοι for ἱάσσοι, in Hesychius.

ἑγγυάω (ἑγγύη), to betroth, proffer, imperf. ἑγγυάων and ἑνεγυάων, Dem. 890; Isæus, 59: aor. ἑγγύησα and ἑνεγύησα, also ἑνεγγύησα, Eurip. Aul. 703; Isæus, 39; Dem. 1366: perf. (ἑγγύηκα), pluperf. ἑγγυήκειν, Isæus, 51; also ἑγγεγύηκα, Dem. 1363: perf. pass. ἑγγύημαι and ἑγγεγύημαι, Dem. 394. 900: pluperf. pass. ἑγγεγυήμην and ἑνεγγεγυήμην, Isæus, 49; Dem. 901: aor. pass. ἑγγυήσθην, Dem. 1361. — Mid. ἑγγυάομαι, to accept a proffer, bind one's self, engage, imperf. ἑγγυαόμην and ἑνεγγυαόμην, Xen. Anab. 7, 4, 13; Isæus, 60: fut. ἑγγυήσομαι, Dem. 715: aor. ἑγγυησάμην and ἑνεγγυησάμην, also ἑγγυησάμην, Andoc. 22; Isæus, 49. 88.

The forms ἑνεγύησα, ἑνεγγεγυήμην, ἑνεγγυαόμην, and ἑνεγγυησάμην are anomalous, inasmuch as they repeat the preposition ἐν. — ἑγγυάσθαι, pres. mid. infin. protracted from ἑγγυάσθαι (ἑγγυάσθαι), Olys. 8; 351.

ἐγείρω (ΕΓΕΡΩ, ΕΓΡΩ), to rouse, waken, raise, fut. ἐγερῶ, Xen. Hel. 6, 4, 36: aor. ἤγειρα, Il. 5, 208: aor. pass. ἠγέρθην as middle, Xen. Cyr.

8, 7, 2: 2 perf. ἐγρήγορα as neuter present, *to be awake*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 7. — Mid. ἐγείρομαι, *to raise one's self*, simply *to rise, wake*, perf. ἐγήγερμαι, Thuc. 7, 51: aor. ἠγειράμην rare, Hippocr.: 2 aor. ἠγρόμην, ἐγρωμαι, ἐγροίμην, ἐγρεο Epic, ἐγρέσθαι, ἐγρόμενος, Arist. Ran. 51; Vesp. 774; Odys. 6, 113; Eurip. Rhes. 531; Thuc. 18, 55; Plat. Lys. 3.

ἠγερετο, pluperf. mid. 3 sing. without the Attic reduplication, Hippocr. — ἐγρήγορεθαι, 2 perf. imperat. 2 plur. Epic for ἐγρηγόρετε, Il. 7, 371: infin. ἐγρήγορεθαι or ἐγρηγόρεθαι, Il. 10, 67. — ἐγρηγόρεσθαι, 2 perf. 3 plur. Epic for ἐγρηγόρεσσι, Il. 10, 419; as if from ΕΙΓΕΡΘΩ.

ἐγκωμιᾶζω (ἐγκώμιον, ἐν, κῶμος), *to praise, laud*, fut. ἐγκωμιᾶσω and ἐγκωμιᾶσομαι, Plat. Gorg. 156; Conv. 24: aor. ἐνεκωμίασα, Plat. Lach. 18: perf. ἐγκεκωμίακα, Plat. Leg. 1, 5: perf. pass. ἐγκεκωμιάσμαι, Plat. Charm. 12.

ἐγρηγοράω (ἐγρήγορα, ἐγείρω), part. protracted ἐγρηγορόων (ἐγρηγορόων, -ράων), *waking*, Odys. 20, 6.

ἐγρήσσω (ἐγρήγορα, ἐγείρω), *to be awake*, Odys. 20, 33; Il. 17, 660.

ἔαλω, *to seat*, see ἔζομαι.

ἔδω, see ἐσθίω, *to eat*.

εἶδομαι, see εἶδομαι.

ἐέλδομαι, see ἔλδομαι.

ἐέλπομαι, see ἔλπω.

ἐέργνυν, see ἐργνυμι.

ἐέργω (ΕΕΡΓΑΘΩ), Epic and Ionic for ἔργω, εἶργω, *to shut out, keep off, debar, prevent, separate*, Il. 4, 131; 13, 525; Herod. 8, 98: 2 aor. ἐέργαθον, Il. 5, 147. — Also for ἔργω, εἶργνυμι, *to shut in, confine, include*, Il. 2, 617: perf. pass. part. ἐεργμένος, *closely compacted*, Il. 5, 89.

ἐέρχατο, pluperf. pass. 3 plur. Epic for ἐεργμένοι ἦσαν, *were shut up*, Odys. 10, 241.

ἕζομαι (*ἑλΩ*), *to seat one's self*, simply *to sit*, Poetic, Soph. Tyr. 32: imperf. *ἕζόμεν* as aorist, Il. 1, 48; Æsch. Eum. 3. — For *ἔδουμαι*, *ἔδησομαι*, *ἔσθην*, *ἔσθήσομαι*, see the compound *καθέζομαι*.

This verb is connected with *σατίνη*, *σέλμα*, *σφέλας*, *ἑλ* (*to place*), also with the Latin *sedeo*, *sedo*, *sido* (*ἕζω*), *sedes*, *sedile*, *sella*, *solum* (?); English *seat*, *sit*, *set*, *sell*, *sill*, *saddle*, *settle*, *soil*; German *schwelle*.

ἐθέλω, *to will, wish*, fut. *ἐθελήσω*, Xen. Anab. 5, 7, 30: aor. *ἠθέλησα*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 19: perf. *ἠθέληκα*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 9. — See also *θέλω*.

ἐθίζω (*ἔθω*, *ἔθος*), *to accustom*, fut. *ἐθίσω*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 53: aor. *εἵθισα*, Dem. 477: perf. *εἵθικα*, Plat. Men. 1: perf. pass. *εἵθισμαι*, Eurip. Med. 122: aor. pass. *εἰθίσθην*, Plat. Leg. 3, 3. Verbal *ἐθιστέος*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 28.

ἔθω, *to be accustomed, wont*, only part. *ἔθων*, *wont*, Epic, Il. 9, 540: 2 perf. *εἴωθα*, Ionic *ἔωθα*, as present, Thuc. 1, 140; Herod. 2, 68: 2 pluperf. *εἰώθειν*, Ionic *εἰώθεα*, as imperfect, Xen. Anab. 7, 8, 4; Herod. 4, 127.

The original form was *ἑθω*, hence *βεισόν*, *γηθία*, in Hesychius. Compare Latin *suesco* and *utor* (?).

εἰάω, see *ἑάω*.

εἵβω, Poetic for *λείβω*, Il. 11, 16: imperf. *εἵβον*, Odys. 4, 153.

Εἶδω (*ΙΔΩ*), *to see*, 2 aor. *εἶδον*, Epic *ἴδον*, *ἴδω*, *ἴδοιμι*, *ἴδε* and *ἰδέ*, *ἰδεῖν*, *ἰδών*, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 11; Il. 1, 262; later *εἶδα*, Orph. Argon. 119: fut. *ἰδησῶ* Doric, Theoc. 3, 37. — Mid. *εἶδομαι* and *ἑεῖδομαι*, *to seem, to appear, resemble*, generally Poetic, Il. 1, 228; Æsch. Choëph. 178; Herod. 6, 69; Pind. 10, 28; Theoc. 25, 58: aor. *εἰσάμην* and *ἑισάμην*, *εἰσάμενος* and *ἑισάμενος*, Il. 2, 791. 22; 9, 645; Odys. 2, 320:

2 aor. *εἶδόνην*, Hes. frag. 108, 5; Theoc. 13, 60. — But *εἶδόνην* or *ἰδόνην* generally means *to see*, and has *ἰδῶμαι*, *ἰδοίμην*, *ἰδοῦ*, *ἰδέσθαι*, *ἰδόμενος* rarely *εἰδόμενος*, Soph. Elec. 892; Il. 10, 27; Eurip. Hec. 808; Thuc. 4, 64.

The 2 perf. *οἶδα* has the force of the present, *to know*, Latin *novi*, and has *εἶδῶ*, *εἰδείην*, *ἴσθι*, *εἰδέναι*, *εἰδώς*. 2 pluperf. *ἦ δειν* as imperfect, *I knew*, Latin *noveram* or *noram*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 10: fut. *εἴσομαι* the usual Attic future, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 14; rarely *εἰδήσω*, Il. 1, 546; Herod. 7, 234; Isocr. 5, 11: aor. *εἶδησα* rare, Hippocr.; Theophr. Char. Præf. Verbal *ιστέος*, Plat. Theæt. 141.

The perfect and aorist of *οἶδα* may be borrowed from *γινώσκω*. perf. *ἔγνων*, *to have known*, 2 aor. *ἔγνων*, *I knew*.

Its original form was *ἔειδον* or *ἔιδον*, hence *γολδήμι*, *γισάμεναι*. Compare Latin *video*, English *wit*, *wot*, *wise*, *wisdom*.

εἰκάζω (*εἶκω*), *to assimilate, compare, conjecture*, imperf. *εἶκαζον* and *ἦκαζον*, Thuc. 2, 54; 6, 92: fut. *εἰκάσω*, Æsch. Eum. 49: aor. *εἶκασα* and *ἦκασα*, Xen. Apol. 15; Soph. Elect. 662: perf. pass. *εἶκασμαι* and *ἦκασμαι*, Dem. 1408; Arist. Av. 807: aor. pass. *εἰκάσθην*, Xen. Hel. 7, 5, 22.

The compounds *ἀντικάζω*, *to compare*, and *ἀνσεύάζω*, *to take a likeness*, have fut. *ἀντικασομαι*, *ἀνσεύασομαι*, Plat. Meno, 13; Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 1.

εἶκω, *to appear, to be like, to seem, resemble*, imperf. *εἶκον* as aorist, Il. 18, 520: fut. *εἶξω*, Arist. Nub. 1001: 2 perf. *εἶοιχα* as present, *εἶοίχω*, *εἶοίχοιμι*, *εἶοικέναι* sometimes *εἶκέναι*, *εἶοικώς* sometimes *εἶκώς*, Soph. Antig. 1280; Xen. Conv. 6, 9; Plat. Phædr. 123; Arist. Av. 1298; Nub. 186; Æsch. Chœph. 560; Ionic *οἶχα*, *οἶκω*, *οἶκώς*, without the syllabic augment, Herod. 5, 20; 4,

180; 3, 61: 2 pluperf. *ἐφκειν* as imperfect, Xen. Hel. 7, 5, 22.

Impersonal *ῥοικε*, Ionic *οἶκε*, *it appears, seems, is likely, fitting*, Soph. Antig. 576; Herod. 5, 97: part. neut. *εἰκός*, *fitting, proper, natural, reasonable*: 2 pluperf. *ἐφκει*, Odys. 24, 272.

εἴκασσι, 2 perf. 3 plur. in Hesychius, under *ἀτδροντον παπόν*. — *εἴξασσι*, 2 perf. 3 plur. for the regular *εἴκασσι*, common *τοῖ-κασσι*, Arist. Nub. 341. — *εἰοικώς*, 2 perf. part. Epic for *τοῖ-κώς*, Il. 18, 417: 2 pluperf. 3 plur. *τοῖκισσαν*, for the usual *ἐφκεισαν*, Il. 13, 102. — *ῥοιγμεν*, 2 perf. 1 plur. Poetic for *τοῖκαμεν*, Eurip. Cycl. 99: 2 dual *ῥικτον* Epic, for *τοῖκατον*, Odys. 4, 27. — 2 pluperf. 3 dual *ῥικτην* Epic, for *ἐφκειτην*, Il. 1, 104. — For *ῥεξαι*, *ῥικτο* or *ῥικτο*, see *εἰσκω*.

εἴκω (*EIKΛΘΩ*), *to yield, submit, give way*, fut. *εἴξω*, Thuc. 1, 141: aor. *εἴξα*, Eurip. Hel. 80: 2 aor. *εἴκαθον*, *εἰκάθω*, *εἰκάθοιμι*, *εἰκάθειν*, *εἰκάθων*, Soph. Tyr. 651. 1167; Elec. 361; Col. 1178. — The compound *ὑπείκω* has fut. *ὑπείξω* and *ὑπείξομαι*, Il. 1, 294: aor. mid. *ὑπείξάμην*, Apol. 4, 408.

εἴξασκε, aor. iterative, Odys. 5, 332.

Its original form was *ῥεικω*, hence *βεικηλά*, *γλεαι*. Compare English *weak*, German *schwach*, *weich*. See also *οἶγω*.

εἰλέω (*εἴλω*), *to roll*, Il. 2, 294: imperf. *εἴλεον* and *ῥεἴλεον*, Odys. 22, 460; Il. 8, 215; 18, 447: fut. *εἰλήσω*, Anthol. 12, 208.

ἐόληται, perf. pass. 3 sing. for *εἴληται*, in Hesychius; pluperf. pass. 3 sing. *ἐόλητο*, *was pressed down, oppressed, was in agony*, Apol. 3, 471. Formed after the analogy of *μεμόρηται*, *μεμόρητο*, from *MEIPΩ* · that is, they presuppose *ΟΛΕΩ*.

εἰλίσσω and *εἰλίσσω*, for *ἐλίσσω*, Æsch. Prom. 1085; Herod. 2, 38: fut. *εἰλίξω*, Eurip. Orest. 171: aor. *εἴλιξα*, *εἰλίξαι*, *εἰλίξας*, Eurip. Troad. 116; Phœn. 1178: aor. pass. *εἰλίχθην*, *εἰλιχθείς*, Apol. 3, 655.

As to *εἰλιγμαι*, *εἰλιγμην*, they may be referred to *εἰλίσσω*.

εἶλλω, for εἶλω, Arist. Nub. 761; Thuc. 2, 76.

εἰλῦφάω and εἰλῦφάω (εἶλω), to roll up, whirl up, Epic, Il. 20, 492; 11, 156; Hes. Theog. 692: imperf. εἰλῦφαζον intransitive, Hes. Scut. 275.

εἰλύω (εἶλω), long υ, to wrap up, envelope, cover over, to roll round, gather up, Soph. Phil. 291: fut. εἰλύσω, Il. 21, 319: aor. εἶλῦσα rough breathing, Apol. 3, 206: perf. pass. εἶλῦμαι usually as middle, Il. 5, 186; Herod. 2, 8: aor. pass. part. εἰλυσθείς rough breathing, drawing himself up, crouching, to spring on his opponent, equivalent to ἐλυσθείς from ΕΛΥΩ, Theoc. 25, 246; 24, 17. — Mid. εἰλύομαι, εἰλνόμενος, to crawl, drag one's self along, Soph. Phil. 702: imperf. εἰλνόμεν, Soph. Phil. 291.

Apol. 3, 281, εἰλνόμενος in the sense of ἐλυσθείς from ΕΛΥΩ. On the other hand, ἐλυσθείς is equivalent to εἰλνόμενος, 3, 1313. — εἰλύαται (ῥ), perf. pass. 3 plur. Epic for εἰλνται, Il. 12, 286.

εἶλω (ΕΛΩ), roll up, coop up, press together, εἶλομαι, Epic, Il. 5, 230: aor. ἔλσα, ἔλσαι and ἐέλσαι, ἔλσας, Il. 11, 413; 1, 409; 21, 295; Pind. Olym. 10, 51: perf. pass. ἔελμαι, ἐελμένος, Il. 24, 662; 12, 38: 2 aor. pass. ἐάλην (ᾱ) and ἄλην, ἀλήναι, ἀλείς, Il. 13, 408; 22, 12; 5, 823; 16, 403. — See also εἰλέω, εἶλλω, ΕΛΥΩ.

Its original theme was ΕΛΩ, etymologically connected with ἐλίσσω, ἐλεῖ, ΕΛΥΩ, Latin *volvo*, *volumen*, English *wallow*, *wolter*, *wheel* (1), German *walzen*.

εἵμαρμαι, see ΜΕΙΡΩ.

εἶμί (ΕΣΩ, ΕΩ), to be, exist, ᾧ, εἶην, ἴσθι, εἶναι, ᾧν· imperf. ἦν and ἦ, and ἦμην rare, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 9: fut. ἔσομαι (σσ), ἔσοίμην, ἔσεσθαι, ἐσόμενος. Verbal ἔστέον, συνεστέον, Plat. Protag. 11.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *sum* (*es*, *esse*), the root of which is *es-*.

εἶμι (**ΙΩ**, **ΕΙΩ**, **ΙΗΜΙ**), *to go*, commonly as future, *shall go*, **ἴω**, **ἴοιμι** and **ἴοιην**, **ἴθι**, **ἴεναι**, **ἴόν** · imperf. **ἤειν** and **ἤα**, Plat. Apol. 6, 26 : fut. **εἴσομαι** Epic, Il. 14, 8 : aor. **εἰσάμην** and **ἔεισάμην**, **ἐπεισάμην**, Epic, Il. 4, 138 ; 15, 415 ; 22, 424. Verbal **ἰτέον**, **ἰτητέον**, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 1 ; 1, 1, 14.

It has already been connected with **ἴω**, **ἴημι** (**ΕΩ**), Latin *eo*, *ire*, *venio*, *via*, English *way*, *went* (*wend*).

ΕΙΠΩ (**ΕΠΩ**), *to say*, 2 aor. **εἶπον**, **εἶπα**, **εἶποιμε**, **εἶπέ**, **εἶπεῖν**, **εἶπών** · Epic also **ἔειπον**, and **ἔσπον** only in the imperat. **ἔσπετε**, Il. 10, 445 ; 2, 484 : also aor. **εἶπα** Epic **ἔειπα**, **εἶπαιμι**, **εἶπον** or **εἶπόν**, **εἶπαι**, **εἶπας**, Herod. 3, 61 ; Plat. Sophist. 54 ; Pind. Olym. 6, 156 ; 8, 61 ; Nem. 9, 78 ; Herod. 1, 49. — Mid. aor. **εἰπάμην**, **ἀπειπάμην**, **ἀπειπάσθαι**, **ἀπειπάμενος**, *to refuse*, *disclaim*, *disown*, literally *to say no*, Herod. 1, 59 ; 4, 120. — See also **ἐνέπω**.

All the forms of **εἶπα**, except 3 plur. **εἶπαν**, infin. **εἶπαι**, and part. **εἶπας**, are used by the Attic writers. — Further, the forms **εἰπάτω**, **εἶπατον**, **εἶπατε**, of the imperative, are preferred to the corresponding forms of the 2 aor. **εἶπον**.

The present is borrowed from **φημι**, **λέγω**, and in certain connexions, from **ἀγορεύω**. The other parts are borrowed from **εἶρω**, and **ῥΕΩ**, which see : fut. **εἶρέω**, **εἶρῶ**, perf. **εἶρηκα**, **εἶρημαι**, aor. pass. **ἐῤῥήθην** and **ἐῤῥέθην**, **εἶρήθην** and **εἶρέθην**, 3 fut. pass. **εἶρήσομαι**.

The original theme was **ῤΕΙΠΩ** or **ῤΕΠΩ**, hence **ῤεπος**, **γίπον**. Compare Latin *voco*, *vox* (**ὄψ**), English *voice*.

εἴργνυμι and **εἴργνύω** (**ΕΙΡΓΩ**), *to shut in*, *confine*, Andoc. 126 : fut. **εἴρξω**, Eurip. Elec. 1255 : aor. **εἴρξα**, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 36 : perf. pass. **εἴργμαι**, Arist. Av. 1085 : aor. pass. **εἴρχθην**, Dem. 1367. — See also **ἔργω**, **ἔργνυμι**.

εἴργω (**ΕΙΡΓΑΘΩ**), *to shut out*, *debar*, *restrain*, *prevent*, fut. **εἴρξω**, Soph. Phil. 1407 : aor. **εἴρξα**.

Thuc. 4, 37: perf. pass. *εἰργμαι*, Eurip. Heracl. 877: aor. pass. *εἰρχθην* (?): 2 aor. *εἰργαθον*, *εἰργάθω*, *εἰργάθειν*, Soph. Col. 862; Elec. 1271: fut. mid. *εἰρξομαι* as passive, Xen. Anab. 6, 6, 16: 2 aor. mid. *εἰργαθόμεν* as active, *εἰργάθου*, Æsch. Eum. 566. Verbal *εἰρκτέος*, Soph. Aj. 1250. — See also *ἔεργω*, *ἔργω*.

εἰρέω (*εἴρω*), *to say, tell*, part. fem. *εἰρεῦσαι* (contracted from *εἰρέουσai*), Hes. Theog. 38.

εἴρωμαι rarely *εἰρέομαι*, Epic and Ionic for *ΕΡΟΜΑΙ*, *to ask*, Il. 1, 553; Herod. 3, 64; 4, 76; 1, 27: imperf. *εἰρόμεν*, Herod. 1, 30; Pind. Olym. 6, 83: fut. *εἰρήσομαι*, Odys. 4, 61.

εἰρύω, for *ἐρύω*, *to draw*, fut. *εἰρύσω* (σσ), Apol. 1, 687: aor. *εἴρυσαι* (σσ), *εἰρύσω*, *εἴρυσον*, *εἰρύσαι*, *εἰρύσας*, Il. 3, 373; Mosch. 4, 116; Soph. Trach. 1034; Herod. 1, 141; 2, 38; perf. pass. *εἴρῃμαι* and *εἴρυσμαι*, Il. 13, 682; 14, 75; Odys. 8, 151: pluperf. pass. *εἰρύμεν* (ῥ), Il. 18, 69; 14, 30: aor. pass. *εἰρύσθην*, Hippocr. — Mid. *εἰρύομαι* (ῥ), *to draw to one's self, move, rescue, deliver, protect, guard*, Il. 21, 588: fut. *εἰρύσομαι* (σσ), Il. 18, 276; aor. mid. *εἴρυσάμεν*, *εἴρυσάιμεν* (σσ), *εἰρύσασθαι* (σσ), *εἴρυσάμενος*, Il. 8, 143; 1, 216; Herod. 4, 8.

εἰρύμεναι (ῥ), pres. infin. Epic, as if from *εἴρωμι*, Hes. Op. 816. — *εἰρύαται* (ῥ), pres. pass. 3 plur. for *εἴρυνται*, Il. 1, 239: infin. *εἴρυσθαι*, Odys. 23, 82: imperf. 3 sing. *εἴρῃτο*, Il. 16, 542: 3 plur. *εἴρυντο*, Il. 12, 454: all implying *εἴρωμι*. The forms *εἰρύαται*, *εἴρυντο*, and *εἴρυντο* must not be confounded with the corresponding persons of the perfect and pluperfect passive. — In two instances the perf. pass. 3 plur. *εἰρύαται* has *υ* short; Il. 4, 248; Odys. 6, 265.

εἴρω (*ΕΡΩ*), *to say, tell*, not Attic in the present and imperfect, Odys. 2, 162: fut. *ἐρέω*, *ἐρῶ*, Il. 1, 76; Soph. Tyr. 276: fut. mid. *ἐροῦμαι*, ἀπε-

ροῦμαι, *will refuse*, allied to ἀπειπάμην in sense, Anthol. 12, 120. — See also ΕΙΠΩ.

εἶρω (ΕΡΩ), *to join, connect in order, bind*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 10: aor. εἶρα, Herod. 3, 87: perf. εἶρκα, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 10: perf. pass. εἶρμαι, Epic ἔερμαι, Ionic ἔρμαι, Call. frag. 140; Odys. 18, 296; Herod. 4, 190: pluperf. pass. Epic ἐέρμην, Odys. 15, 460.

Hesychius has ἀνέρσει, ἀμαρτήσει, κρεμάσει. In the latter sense, κρεμάσει, it belongs to this verb; in the former, ἀμαρτήσει, to ἔρρω unless the reader chooses to change ἀμαρτήσει into ἀναρτήσει from ἀναρτάω.

Its original theme was **Ἐρω**, connected with εἰρήνη, Æolic **Ἐριρηνα**. Compare Latin *sero*.

εἰρωτέω, Ionic for ἐρωτάω, *to ask*.

εἶσκω (εἶκω), *to liken, think like, compare, to make similar, assimilate*, causative of εἶκω, *to be like*, Il. 3, 197; Hom. Hym. 3, 109: imperf. ἤισκον and εἶσκον, Odys. 4, 247; 9, 321. — Mid. perf. 2 sing. ἤιξαι equivalent to εἶκας, *thou art like*, Eurip. Alc. 1063; 3 sing. ἤικται, προσήικται, in Hesychius: pluperf. 3 sing. ἤικτο and εἶκτο equivalent to ἐώκει, *resembled*, Odys. 4, 796; 13, 288; Il. 23, 107. — See also ἴσκω, ἤίσκω.

εἶωθα, see εἶθω.

ἐκδίδωμι, see δίδωμι.

ἐκκλησιάζω (ἐκκλησία, ἐκ, καλέω), *to call an assembly*, imperf. ἐξεκκλησιάζον and ἐκκλησιάζον, Lysias, 493; Dem. 315; also ἐξεκκλησιάζον, Xen. Hel. 5, 3, 16: fut. ἐκκλησιάσω, Thuc. 7, 2: aor. ἐξεκκλησίασα and ἐξεκκλησίασα, Dem. 577; Thuc. 8, 93.

All the manuscripts of Thucydides, except one, have ἐξεκκλησίασαν, with κκ. According to Schneider, ἐξεκκλησιάζον comes from ἐξεκκλησιάζω, *to meet in an assembly out of the usual place*. These forms evidently follow the analogy of ἐνεγγναόμην, ἐνεγγνήσα, from ἐγγνάω, that is, they repeat the preposition.

ἐκχρᾶ (ἐκ, χράω), Ionic for the common ἀπόχρη, fut. ἐκχρήσει, Herod. 3, 137: aor. ἐξέχρησε, Herod. 8, 70.

ἐλαύνω, sometimes ἐλάω Poetic, *to drive*, Odys. 10, 83: fut. ἐλάσω (ᾶ), ἐλῶ, Herod. 1, 77; Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 20: aor. ἤλασα, Xen. Anab. 1, 10, 15: perf. ἐλήλακα, Arist. Nub. 828: perf. pass. ἐλήλαμαι, and ἐλήλασμαι Ionic, Soph. Aj. 275; Hippocr.: pluperf. pass. ἐληλάμην and ἤληλάμην, Il. 4, 135; 5, 400: aor. pass. ἤλάσθην (ᾶ), and ἤλασθην Ionic, Arist. Eccl. 4; Herod. 3, 54: aor. mid. ἤλασάμην transitive, Il. 681. Verbal ἐλατίος, Xen. Mag. Eq. 2, 7.

ἐλάαν, pres. infin. Epic, protracted from ἐλᾶν (ἐλάειν), Il. 5, 366; 13, 27. — ἐλόωσι, fut. 3 plur. protracted from ἐλώσι (ἐλάουσιν, ἐλάουσι), Il. 13, 315; Odys. 7, 319. — ἐλάασκον and ἐλάεσκον, imperf. iterative, Apol. 1, 733. 1156; 4, 77. — ἐλάασκε, aor. 3 sing. iterative, Il. 2, 199. — ἐληλάμενος, perf. pass. part. with the accent on the antepenult, Arat. Phœnom. 176. — ἐληλάδατο, pluperf. pass. 3 plur. Epic, for ἐλήλαντο, Odys. 7, 86; written also ἐρηρέδατο. Compare ἀκηχιδαι, from ἀκαχίζω.

ἐλδομαι and ἐέλδομαι, *to desire*, Epic, Il. 5, 481; 13, 638: imperat. 3 sing. ἐελδέσθω passively, Il. 16, 494: imperf. ἐελδόμην, Odys. 4, 162.

We may suppose that its original form was **Ἔλδομαι**, connected with βούλομαι, Latin *velo*, *velle*, English *will*. The second form ἐέλδομαι is analogous to ἐέλπομαι for ἔλπομαι, which see.

ἐλέγχω, *to examine, refute, confute, convict*, fut. ἐλέγξω, Arist. Ran. 908: aor. ἤλεγξα, Eurip. Heracl. 404: perf. pass. ἐλήλεγμαι and ἤλεγμαι, Plat. Leg. 7, 12; Dem. 496: aor. pass. ἤλεγχθην, Thuc. 3, 64. Verbal ἐλεγχτίος, Plat. Leg. 10, 13.

ἐλελίζω (ἐλελεῦ), *to raise a war-cry, to shout* ἐλελεῦ, Xen. Anab. 1, 8, 18: aor. ἐλέλιξα, Call.

Del. 137. — Mid. ἐλελίζομαι, *to mourn*, Eurip. Hel. 1111; Arist. Av. 213.

ἐλελίζω (ἐλίσσω), *to twirl rapidly, to wheel around rapidly, cause to tremble, shake*, Epic, Pind. Olym. 9, 21; Hom. Hym. 28, 9: aor. ἐλέλιξα, Il. 1, 530: aor. pass. ἐλελίχθην as middle, Il. 5, 497; 6, 109: aor. mid. ἐλελιξάμην, *to whirl one's self, coil one's self*, Il. 2, 316.

ἐλέλικτο, imperf. or 2 aor. mid. 3 sing. syncopated, Il. 13, 558; 11, 39.

ΕΛΕΥΘΩ, ΕΛΥΘΩ, ΕΛΘΩ, see ἔρχομαι.

ἐλίσσω or ἐλίτιω, *to roll, twirl*, fut. ἐλίξω, Eurip. Phoen. 711: aor. εἴλιξα, Xen. Ages. 2, 11: perf. pass. εἴλιγμαι, later ἐλήλιγμαι, Hes. Theog. 791: aor. pass. εἰλίχθην, Eurip. Taur. 444. — Mid. ἐλίσσομαι, *to roll or turn one's self*, Il. 8, 340: fut. ἐλίξομαι, Il. 17, 728: aor. εἰλιξάμην, Il. 12, 408; 13, 204. — See also ἐίλίσσω.

Its original form was *ἑλίσσω*, hence γέλιξαι, γέλιξη, in Hesychius. Compare εἴλω.

ἐλκίω, for ἔλκω, imperf. ἔλκεον, Il. 17, 395: fut. ἐλκήσω, Il. 22, 336: aor. ἤλκησα, Odys. 580; Il. 17, 558: aor. pass. part. ἐλκηθεῖς, Il. 22, 62. ἔλκω and ΕΛΚΥΩ, *to draw, attract, pull*, fut. ἔλξω, ἐλκύσω, Arist. Eq. 710; Hippocr.: aor. εἴλκυσα, later εἶλξα, Arist. Nub. 540; Orph. Argon. 260: perf. εἴλκυκα, Dem. 60: perf. pass. εἴλκυσμαι, Thuc. 6, 50: aor. pass. εἰλκύνσθην, Arist. Eccl. 688. Verbal ἐλκυστέος, Xen. Ages. 9, 4. — Mid. ἔλκομαι transitively, Il. 17, 136; 1, 210: imperf. εἰλκόμην, Odys. 19, 506: aor. εἰλκυσάμην, Anthol. 7, 287.

εἴλκυθα, ἐλκύνωσι (ῥ), Il. 17, 558, now read ἐλκήσουσι from ἐλκίω · infin. ἐλκῦσαι, Herod. 7, 167: part. ἐλκύνσαντες (ῥ), Apol. 1, 955.

The original theme was *ἑλκω* or *ἑελλω*, hence

γέλλαι, in Hesychius. Compare Latin *vello*, *vellīco*, *sulcus* (όλκός), English *pull*.

ἐλπῶ, to cause to hope, give hope, Epic, Odys. 2, 91 : 2 perf. *ἐόλπα* as present middle, *I hope*, Il. 20, 186 : 2 pluperf. *ἐώλπειν* as imperfect middle, *I hoped, was hoping*, Il. 19, 328. — Mid. *ἐλπομαι* and *ἐέλπομαι*, to hope, expect, Il. 7, 199 ; 10, 105 ; Herod. 2, 11 ; opt. *ἐελποίμην*, Il. 8, 196 : imperf. *ἐλπόμην* and *ἐελπόμην*, Il. 10, 355 ; 12, 407. — In Attic prose *ἐλπίζω*, to hope.

The original form was *ἑλπω*, *ἑλπομαι*, *ἑέλπομαι* compare *γέτις* (*ἐπις*), in Hesychius ; also *ἑελπιδ*, that is *ἐπιδ*, for *ἐπιδ'*, *ἐπίθα*, in the Sigeon inscription. Compare also the English *help*.

ἐλσεῖν, see *ἐρχομαι*.

ΕΛΥΘΩ, see *ἐρχομαι*.

ΕΛΥΩ (*εἰλω*), Epic, aor. pass. *ἐλύσθην*, was compressed, drawn up together, pushed, rolled, attached to, Il. 23, 393 ; Odys. 9, 433 : part. *ἐλυσθεῖς*, prostrate, crouching in the attitude of a suppliant, Il. 24, 510 ; stretched out, Apol. 1, 1034. — See also *εἰλύω*.

The original form was *ἑλῶ*. Compare the derivative *μελουτρον*, Latin *volva*. Compare also *εἰλω*, *εἰλίσσω*.

ΕΛΩ, to roll, see *εἰλω*.

ΕΛΩ, to take, see *αἰρέω*.

ἐμέω, to vomit, fut. *ἐμέσω*, *ἐμέσομαι*, *ἐμοῦμαι*, Hippocr. ; Æsch. Eum. 730 : aor. *ἤμεσα* (σσ), Epic also *ἤμησα*, Arist. Ach. 6 ; Il. 14, 437 ; Hes. Theog. 497 : perf. *ἐμήμεκα* later, Lucian. Lexiph. § 21 : pluperf. *ἐμεμέκειν* later, Diogen. Laert. 6, 4 : perf. pass. *ἐμήμεσμαι* later, Ælian. Var. Hist. 13, 22.

It is etymologically connected with the Latin *vomo*.

ἐμπάζομαι, to care about, Epic, Il. 16, 50 : imperf. *ἐμπαζόμην*, Odys. 3, 553.

ἐμπολάω (ἐμπολή, ἐν, πωλείω), *to traffic, buy and sell*, Soph. Trach. 93 : fut. ἐμπολήσω, Soph. Phil. 303 : aor. ἠμπόλησα, Arist. Pac. 563 : perf. ἠμπόληκα, later ἐμπεπόληκα, Soph. Aj. 978 ; Lucian. Catapl. 1 : perf. pass. ἠμπόλημαι, Ionic ἐμπόλημαι, Soph. Antig. 1036 ; Herod. 1, 1.

ἐναίρω (ΕΝΑΡΩ), *to kill*, Poetic, Il. 8, 296 : 2 aor. ἤναρον, Soph. Antig. 871 ; Pind. Nem. 10, 27. — Mid. ἐναίρομαι, transitive, Il. 16, 92 ; Odys. 19, 263 : aor. ἐνηράμην unaugmented, Il. 5, 43.

ἐναρίζω (ἐναρα), *to slay, despoil*, Poetic, fut. ἐναρίξω, Il. 20, 339 : aor. ἐνάριξα unaugmented, and ἠνάρισα, Soph. Col. 1733 ; Anacr. Epigr. 15 : perf. pass. ἠνάρισμαι, Soph. Aj. 26 : aor. pass. ἠναρίσθην, Æsch. Choëph. 347.

ἐνάω, see αὔω, *to kindle*.

ΕΝΕΓΚΩ, see φέρω.

ΕΝΕΘΩ, 2 perf. ἐνήνοθα, *to sit, rest upon*, only in composition, ἐπενήνοθε, κατενήνοθε, Epic, Il. 2, 219 ; 10, 134 ; Hes. Scut. 269 ; Odys. 8, 365 ; Hom. Hym. 3, 62 ; 4, 280.

The form ἐνήνοθε is a new imperfect, as from ἐνηνοθω, with the exception of two passages, Odys. 8, 365, and Hym. 3, 62. Compare ἀνήνοθεν, ἄρηγεν, δίδιδε, μέμαεν, ἐμέμηκον, τετεύχετον, from ΑΝΕΘΩ, ἀραρίσκω, δίδω, ΜΑΣΩ, μηχανάομαι, τεύχω. — Apol. 4, 276, ἐπενήνοθε, *had elapsed, as time*.

ΕΝΕΙΚΩ, **ΕΝΕΚΩ**, see φέρω.

ἐνέπω and **ἐννέπω** rarely ἐνίπτω (**ΕΠΩ**, **ΕΝΙΠΩ**, **ΕΝΙΣΠΩ**), *to tell, say*, Poetic, Il. 11, 643 ; Odys. 1, 1 ; Pind. Pyth. 4, 358 ; imperf. ἔνεπον and ἔννεπον, Call. Dion. 158 ; Pind. 1, 137 : fut. ἐνίψω and ἐνισπήσω, Odys. 2, 137 ; 5, 98 : 2 aor. ἐνισπον, ἐνίσπω, ἐνίσποιμι, ἔνισπε, ἐνισπεῖν, Il. 2, 80 ; 11, 838 ; 14, 107. 470 ; Eurip. Sup. 435. — The present ἐνίπτω must not be confounded with ἐνίπτω, *to chide*.

Hes. Theog. 369, for *ἐνίσπειν* or *ἐνισπεῖν*, Goettling has *ἐνενιπεῖν*.

According to Buttmann, the theme *ΕΠΩ* became *ΕΝΠΩ* or *ΕΜΠΩ* after the analogy of *ΠΑΘΩ* (*ΠΕΘΩ*), *ΠΕΝΘΩ* (*πέπονθα*); *ΧΑΛΩ*, *ΧΑΝΩ* (*κέχανθα*); *ΛΑΒΩ*, (*ΛΑΝΒΩ*) *ΛΑΜΒΩ* (*ελάμφθην*). By inserting *ε* before *π*, *ΕΝΠΩ* became *ἐνέπω*. — Observe that the Latin *inquam* has the same relation to *ΕΝΠΩ* or *ΕΜΠΩ*, that *quinque* has to *πέμπε*. — Others suppose that it is compounded of the preposition *ἐν* and *ΕΠΩ*. But the form *ἐννέπω* (*νν*) goes against this hypothesis, inasmuch as it cannot be satisfactorily shown that *ἐν* in composition ever doubles the *ν*; compare *εἰνάλιος*, *εἰνόδιος*, (never *ἐννάλιος*, *ἐννόδιος*,) for *ἐνάλιος*, *ἐνόδιος*. Further, as *ΕΠΩ* was *ἜΕΠΩ*, the compound *ἐνέπω*, that is *εν Ἔεπω*, ought generally, if not always, to have a *long antepenult*.

ἐνήνοθα, see *ΕΝΕΘΩ*.

ἐνθεῖν, *ἦνθον*, see *ἔρχομαι*.

ἐνθυμέομαι (*ἐν*, *θυμός*), *to reflect upon, consider*, fut. *ἐνθυμήσομαι*, Lysias, 415: perf. *ἐντεθύμηναι* actively, sometimes passively, Thuc. 1, 120; Plat. Cratyl. 45: aor. pass. *ἐντεθυμήθην*, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 17.

ἐνίπτω, *to say*, see *ἐνέπω*.

ἐνίπτω and *ἐνίσσω* (*ΕΝΙΠΩ*, *ΕΝΙΠΑΠΩ*), *to chide, upbraid, reproach*, Poetic, Æsch. Agam. 590; Il. 15, 198: 2 aor. *ἐνένιπτον* or *ἐνένισπον*, written also *ἐνένιπον*, Il. 15, 546; 23, 473; also *ἦνίπαπον* (*ι*), Il. 2, 245. — Not to be confounded with *ἐνίπτω*, *to say*.

We suppose, with Buttmann, that the theme *ΕΝΙΠΩ* is connected with *νέικος*, *νείκεω*, and that it was formed from *ΝΙΚΩ* after the analogy of *θείλω* from *θίλω*, &c.

ΕΝΙΣΠΩ, see *ἐνέπω*.

ἐννέπω, see *ἐνέπω*.

ἐννύμι and *ἐννύω* (*ΕΩ*), *to put on another, to clothe*, Poetic, fut. *ἔσω* (*σσ*), Odys. 15, 338: aor. *ἔσα* (*σσ*), *ἔσσον*, *ἔσσαι*, *ἔσσας*, Il. 5, 905; 16, 670; Odys. 14, 154. 396. — Mid. *ἐννυμαι*, *to put on one's self, clothe one's self*, Odys. 6, 28: imperf.

ἐννύμην, Odys. 5, 229 : fut. ἔσομαι (σσ), Pind. Nem. 11, 21 : perf. εἶμαι and ἔσμαι, Odys. 19, 72 ; 24, 250 : pluperf. ἔσμεν and ἔεσμεν, Il. 3, 57 ; 12, 464 : aor. ἔσάμην (σσ), and ἔεσάμην, Il. 20, 150 ; 10, 334. 23.

εἴνυον, καταεἴνυον, *I covered*, imperf. Epic, Il. 23, 135. — εἴνυσθαι; ἐπιεἴνυσθαι, pres. infin. for ἐπιέννυσθαι, Herod. 4, 64. — εἶατο, pluperf. mid. 3 plur. for εἶντο, Il. 18, 596.

The original theme was **FEΩ**, hence γαῖθρον, γέμματα, γιστία, γέστρα, γῆμα, βέστον or βέτιον. Compare Latin *vestis* (εσθής), *velum* (?), English *vest*.

ΕΝΟΘΩ, *to shake, agitate*, hence the noun ἔνοσις, and the compounds ἐνοσίχθων, ἐνοσίγαιος, εἰνοσίφυλλον, formed with respect to the first component part (ἐνοσι-) after the analogy of δοκησίσοφος, δηξίθυμος, ταραξικάρδιος.

ἐνοχλέω (ἐν, ὄχλος), *to annoy, vex*, imperf. ἠνώχλουν, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 56 : fut. ἐνοχλήσω, Bion, 16, 7 : aor. ἠνώχλησα, Dem. 405 : perf. ἠνώχληκα, ἠνώχλημαι, Dem. 515. 242.

ἐντέλλομαι, *to enjoin, request*, see τέλλω.

ἐξακέσας, see ἀκέομαι.

ἐόληται, ἐόλητο, see εἰλέω.

ἐορτάζω, Ionic ὀρτάζω, *to celebrate a festival*, Herod. 2, 60 : imperf. ἐώρταζον, Isoc. 392 : fut. ἐορτάσω, Herod. Vit. Hom. 29 : aor. ἐώρτασα, ἐορτάσαι, Arist. Ach. 1079.

ἐπαινέω, see αἰνέω.

ἐπαινιῶ, see αἰνέω.

ἐπαυρίσκω and ἐπαυρέω (ἐπί, ΑΤΡΩ), *to enjoy, hit*, Poetic and Ionic, Theogn. 111 ; Hes. Op. 417 : 2 aor. ἐπαῦρον, ἐπαύρω, ἐπαυρεῖν, Pind. Pyth. 3, 65 ; Il. 13, 649 ; 11, 573. — Mid. ἐπαυρίσκομαι, *to enjoy, have the advantage or disadvantage, to profit by*, Il. 13, 733 : fut. ἐπαυρήσομαι, Il. 6, 353 : aor. ἐπαυράμην, ἐπαύρασθαι,

Hippocr.: 2 aor. ἐπηυρόμην, ἐπαύρεο, Eurip. Hel. 469; Il. 15, 17; Pind. Nem. 5, 89.

ἐπιμέλομαι and ἐπιμελέομαι (ἐπί, μέλω), to take care of, care for, fut. ἐπιμελήσομαι, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 22: perf. pass. ἐπιμεμέλημαι, Thuc. 6, 41: aor. ἐπεμελήθην, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 15: fut. pass. ἐπιμεληθήσομαι equivalent to ἐπιμελήσομαι, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 8. Verbal ἐπιμελητέος, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 28.

ἐπίσταμαι (ΕΠΙΣΤΑΣΩ), to know, understand, learn, inflected like ἴσταμαι in the present and imperfect, imperf. ἡπιστάμην, Soph. Col. 927: fut. ἐπισιτήσομαι, Arist. Nub. 991: aor. ἡπισιτήθην, Herod. 3, 15.

ἐπίστα Epic ἐπίστη, pres. ind. 2 sing. for ἐπίστασαι, Aesch. Eum. 86; Theogn. 1081: subj. Ionic ἐπιστέωμαι for ἐπίστωμαι, Herod. 3, 134. — ἡπιστέατο or ἐπιστέατο, imperf. 3 plur. Ionic for ἡπισταντο, Herod. 8, 88. 97. — The accent of the present subjunctive and optative is thrown as far back as possible; as ἐπίσσηται, ἐπίσσησθε, ἐπίσσονται, ἐπίσσαιο, ἐπίσαιτο, ἐπίσσαισθε, ἐπίσσαιντο.

This verb is derived from the substantive ΕΠΙΣΤΗΣ (equivalent to ἐπίστωρ, knower), compounded of ἐπί and ΙΣΤΗΣ from ΙΑΣΩ. Compare εὐχετάομαι from εὐχέτης (εὐχομαι), κλαστάω from κλάστης (κλάω, to break), ναιετάω from ναιέτης (ναιώ); also αἰτέω and αἰτάομαι from αἶτη (ΑΑΣΩ), δατέομαι from δατήρ (ΔΑΣΩ), βωστρέω from βωστήρ (βοάω), ελαστρέω from ελαστήρ (ελάω). But as ΙΑΣΩ was originally FIASΩ, it is natural to suppose that the original form of ἐπίσταμαι was ἐπιFισταμαι. In fact, the nouns ἐπίστωρ, ἐπίδμων imply ἐπιFιστωρ, ἐπιFιδμων. — Others consider it as a modification of ἐφίσταμαι from ἐφίστημι (ἐπί, ἵστημι), and compare it with the English understand (under, stand), German verstehen (stehen). It seems, however, that ἐπίσταμαι is no more related to ἵσταμαι than polite is to πόλις. — Others, by a series of arbitrary changes derive it from ἱσάμι as follows; ἱσημι, pass. ἱσάμαι, by inserting τ before α, ἵσταμαι, hence ἐπίσταμαι. — Buttmann, in his Lexilogus, proposes a new theme beginning with π, but not connected with πίσις (πέθω).

ἐπιτάσσω, see τάσσω.

ἐπιτέλλω, see τέλλω.

ἐπιτόσσαι, see τυγχάνω.

ΕΠΩ, to say, see **ΕΙΠΩ**, ἐνέπω.

επω, to be employed, be after any thing, Il. 6, 321 : imperf. εἶπον, Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 5 ; Il. 2, 207 : 2 aor. ἔσπον, σπεῖν, σπών, Herod. 1, 73. — Mid. ἔπομαι, to be after, simply to follow, imperf. εἰπόμην, Thuc. 5, 60 : fut. ἔψομαι, Soph. Aj. 814 : 2 aor. (ἐσπόμην) ἐπ-εσπόμην, σπῶμαι, σποίμην, σποῦ, σπέσθαι, σπόμενος, Pind. Pyth. 4, 237 ; Herod. 1, 32 ; Plat. Theæt. 67 ; Eurip. Phœn. 426 ; Pind. Pyth. 4, 70. — Mid. also ἔσπομαι (compare διδάσκω, ἀλύσκω, ἔϊσκω), Odys. 4, 826 ; Hom. Hym. 29, 12 ; subj. ἔσπωμαι, Pind. Olym. 8, 15 ; opt. ἐσποίμην, Pind. Olym. 9, 123 ; Pyth. 10, 26 ; imperat. ἐσπέσθω, Il. 12, 350 ; infin. ἔσπεσθαι, Pind. Isth. 5, 26 : imperf. ἐσπόμην usually as aorist, Il. 3, 239 ; Soph. Trach. 563. — The compound περιέπω has also pass. περιέπομαι, to be handled, treated, imperf. περιειπόμην, Xen. Hel. 3, 1, 16 : fut. περιέψομαι as passive, Herod. 2, 115 ; 7, 149 : aor. περιέφθην, Herod. 6, 15.

ἔπεσπον, ἐφέπεσπον, imperf. iterative, Odys. 12, 330. — σπεῖο, 2 aor. imperat. 2 sing. for σποῦ (σπέο), Il. 10, 285. — ἐσπέσθαι, infin. from ἔσπομαι, with the accent on the penult (?), Il. 5, 423.

The present ἔσπομαι is suspected by some critics. — The imperfect ἐσπόμην is usually considered a second aorist with the anomalous augment ἐ- for ἐ-. The dependent moods ἔσπωμαι, ἐσποίμην, ἐσπέσθω, ἔσπεσθαι or ἐσπέσθαι, ἐσπόμενος are generally subjoined to ἐσπόμην. But the rough breathing of the augment ; the necessity of admitting that this augment remains through all the moods ; and the accent of the infinitive ἔσπεσθαι (also ἐσπέσθαι ?), seem to go against this arrangement. Further, the meaning of ἐσπόμην and the dependent moods ἔσπωμαι, ἐσποίμην, &c. is not always aoristic.

The mid. ἔπομαι is etymologically connected with the

Latin *sequor*, English *seek*, French *suivre*. The active *ἐρω* may be connected with the Latin *opus*, *opera*.

ἐρᾶμαι, Poetic for **ἐράω**, inflected like **ἵσταμαι**, Il. 3, 446; Pind. Pyth. 11, 75: imperf. **ἡράμην**, Pind. Pyth. 3, 34: aor. **ἡρᾶσάμην** (σσ), Il. 14, 317; 20, 223.

ἐρᾶται, subj. 3 sing. Doric, analogous to **ἵσσηται**, **δύννηται**, Pind. Pyth. 4, 164: opt. **ἐραμᾶν**, Doric, Pind. Pyth. 11, 76. — **ἐράται**, indic. 3 sing. for **ἐράται**, Theoc. 2, 149. — **ἐράασθε**, imperf. 2 plur. protracted from **ἐράσθε** (**ἡράεσθε**), Epic, Il. 16, 206.

ἐράω (ᾶ), *to love, desire, be passionately fond of*, Bion, 16, 8: imperf. **ἡραον**, Xen. Ages. 3, 1: aor. pass. **ἡράσθην** as active, Soph. Aj. 967: fut. pass. **ἐρασθήσομαι** as active, Æsch. Eum. 852. — Pass. **ἐράομαι**, *to be loved*, not very common, Xen. Conv. 8, 3; Eurip. Troad. 1052. — See also **ἐραμαι**.

ἐράω, only in composition, **ἐξεράω**, *to pour out*, Athen. 6, 94: aor. **ἐξήρασα**, Arist. Vesp. 993; Ach. 341.

ἐργάζομαι (**ἔργον**, **ΕΡΓΩ**), *to work, do*, imperf. **ἐργαζόμεν**: fut. **ἐργάσομαι**, Soph. Aj. 109: perf. **ἐργασμαι** actively or passively, Arist. Plut. 1113; Soph. Tyr. 1369: aor. pass. **ἐργάσθην** always passive, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 5: aor. mid. **ἐργασάμην**, Thuc. 3, 39.

ἐργνυμι (**ἔργω**), **ἐσέργνυμι**, for **εἰργνυμι**, **εἰσείργνυμι**, Herod. 4, 69: imperf. **ἐέργνυν**, Odys. 10, 238.

ΕΡΓΩ, *to do*, see **ἐρδω**.

ἔργω, the theme of **εἰργνυμι**, *to shut in, confine*, not found in the present, fut. **ἐρξω**, **ξυνέρξω**, Soph. Aj. 593: aor. **ἔρξα** or **ἐρξα**, Odys. 14, 411; Herod. 3, 136: perf. pass. **ἔργμαι**, Hom. Hym. 2, 123: aor. pass. **ἔρχθην**, Il. 21, 282. — See also **ἐέργω**.

ἐρχαται, perf. pass. 3 plur. (for **ερχνται**), Epic, Il. 16,

481; Odys. 10, 283. — ἔρχατο, pluperf. pass. 3 plur. Epic, Il. 17, 354.

ἐργω (**ΕΡΓΑΘΩ**), the original form of **εἶργω**, *to shut out, exclude, debar, prevent*, Herod. 3, 48; Odys. 3, 296: aor. **ἔρξα**, in composition **ἀπερξα**, Herod. 2, 124: perf. pass. **ἔργμαι**, **ἀπεργμαι**, Herod. 2, 99: 2 aor. **ἐργαθον**, Il. 11, 437: 2 aor. mid. **ἐργαθόμεν**, **ἐργάθου**, transitive, Æsch. Eum. 566: fut. mid. **ἐρξομαι** as passive, Soph. Tyr. 890. — See also **ἐέργω**.

It seems to be etymologically connected with the Latin *arceo*. As to **ἐρχίω**, it probably has little or no relation to **ἐργω** and *arceo*. See also **ἀλέξω**.

ἐρδω and **ἐρδω** (**ΕΡΓΩ**), *to do, sacrifice*, Poetic and Ionic, Il. 10, 503; Æsch. Sept. 233: imperf. **ἔρδον** and **ἔρδον**, Il. 1, 315; Herod. 9, 103: fut. **ἐρξω**, Soph. Phil. 1406: aor. **ἔρξα**, Æsch. Sept. 924: 2 perf. **ἔοργα**, Il. 2, 272: 2 pluperf. **ἔώργειν**, Ionic **ἔόργεα**, Odys. 4, 693; Herod. 1, 127. — See also **ῥέζω**.

ἐρδεσκον, imperf. iterative, Odys. 13, 850. — **ἔοργαν**, 2 perf. 3 plur. for **ἔοργᾶσι**, Hom. Batr. 179; with the ending of the first aorist.

The original theme was **ΕΡΓΩ**, hence **Εργον**, in the Elean inscription; **γερργός**, in Hesychius. Compare English *work*, German *Werk*.

ἐρείνω (**ἐρέω**), *to ask*, Epic, Il. 6, 145: imperf. **ἐρέεινον**, Odys. 4, 137. — Mid. **ἐρείνομαι** as active, Odys. 17, 305.

ἐρείδω, *to prop*, fut. **ἐρείσω**, Call. Del. 234: aor. **ἤρρισα**, Soph. Antig. 1236: aor. pass. **ἤρρείσθην** as middle, Il. 7, 145. — Mid. **ἐρείδομαι**, *to lean upon*, Il. 14, 38: perf. **ἤρρισμαι** and **ἐρήρρισμαι**, Plat. Loc. 5; Herod. 4, 152: aor. **ἤρρεισάμην**, Il. 5, 309.

ἐρηρέδαται and **ἐρήρρηνται**, perf. mid. 3 plur. Epic, Il. 23, 284; Apol. 2, 320: pluperf. 3 plur. **ἐρηρέδατο** and

ῥήρειντο, *Odys.* 7, 95; *Apol.* 3, 1397. — ῥήρεισται, perf. mid. 3 sing. *Orph. Argon.* 1142: pluperf. 3 sing. ῥήρειστο, *Il.* 3, 358.

ῥείκω (*EPIKΩ*), *to rend, tear, burst, break in pieces*, aor. ῥείξα, *Arist. Vesp.* 649; frag. 88; also ῥριξα, *Hippocr.*: perf. pass. ῥήριγμαi, *Hippocr.*: 2 aor. ῥριχον, *Soph. frag.* 184; ῥριχον is commonly intransitive, *to be rent, torn, burst, broken in pieces*, *Il.* 17, 295.

It may possibly be connected with *ΠΑΓΩ*, the theme of ῥήγνυμι. (Compare ῥεῖπω, from ῥίπτω.)

ῥείπω (*EPIΠΩ*), *to cast down, overthrow*, fut. ῥείψω, *Xen. Cyr.* 7, 4, 1: aor. ῥρειψα, *Pind. Pyth.* 4, 469: perf. pass. ῥήριμμαi later: pluperf. pass. 3 sing. ῥέριπτο, *Il.* 14, 15: 2 aor. ῥριπον intransitive, *to fall down*, *Il.* 5, 47: 2 aor. pass. part. ῥριπέντι, *Pind. Olym.* 2, 76: 2 perf. ῥήριπα, intransitive, *to have fallen*, *Il.* 14, 55: aor. mid. ἀνηρειψάμην *Epic*, *impelled upwards, carried off*, *Odys.* 1, 241.

It is probably connected with ῥίπτω, ῥιπή.

ῥεύγομαι, *Epic and Ionic for ῥευγγάνω*, *Il.* 15, 621: fut. ῥεύξομαι, *Hippocr.*: perf. ῥρευγμαi, *Hippocr.* — See also ῥευγγάνω.

ῥεύθω and **ῥευθαίνω** (*EPTΘΩ*), also **ῥευθραίνω** (*ῥευθρός*), *to redden*, *Il.* 11, 394; 10, 484; *Xen. Cyr.* 1, 4, 4: aor. ῥρευσα, ῥρεύσαι, and ῥεύθηνα, *Il.* 18, 329; *Apol.* 1, 791: 2 aor. pass. opt. ῥρευθείην, *Hippocr.*

Etymologically connected with the English *red*, *ruddy*, German *rot*, and perhaps with the Latin *ruber*. For the commutation of θ, b, and d, compare οὐθα, Latin *uber*, English *udder*.

ῥέω, *to ask*, *Epic*, *Il.* 7, 128; not to be confounded with ῥέω, the future of εἶρω, *to say*. — Mid. ῥέομαι as active, *Il.* 1, 332.

ἐρεῖσμεν, subj. 1 plur. Epic for ἐρέωμεν, Il. 1, 62: imperat. ἔρειο (ἐρέεο), for the common ἐροῦ, Il. 11, 611.

ἐριδαίνω and ἐριδμαίνω, for ἐρίζω, Il. 1, 574; Theoc. 12, 31: aor. ἐρίδηναι, Apol. 1, 89: aor. mid. infin. ἐριδήσασθαι as active, Il. 23, 792. — Il. 16, 260, ἐριδμαίνω, to provoke.

ἐρίζω, to contend, quarrel, fut. ἐρίσομαι, Odys. 4, 80: aor. ἤρισα, Xen. Ages. 1, 5. — Mid. ἐρίζομαι as active, Pind. Isth. 4, 49: perf. ἐρήρισμαι as present, Hes. frag. 152.

ΕΡΟΜΑΙ, to ask, question, fut. ἐρήσομαι, Xen. Hel. 4, 5, 6: 2 aor. ἠρόμην, ἔρωμαι, ἐροίμην, ἐροῦν, ἐρέσθαι, ἐρόμενος, Eurip. Orest. 874; Soph. Phil. 576. The rest is borrowed from ἐρωτάω. — See also εἶρομαι, to ask.

As the 2 pers. of the *subjunctive* of this verb is found after μή in *prohibitions*, it is clear that the dependent moods belong to the aorist ἠρόμην, and not to the present ΕΡΟΜΑΙ. Arist. Ran. 434–5, μηδὲν μακρὰν ἀπέλθης, μηδ' αὐθις ἐπανέρη με.

ἐρπύζω, for ἔρπω, Il. 23, 225: aor. ἐρπύσα, Arist. Ran. 488; part. ἐρπύσας (ῦ), Theoc. 22, 15.

ἔρπω, to creep, crawl, imperf. εἶρπον, Soph. Tyr. 83: fut. ἔρψω, Æsch. Eum. 500.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *serpo*. Compare ἔρῳ.

ἔρῳ (ΕΡΩ), to go away, go to destruction, perish, fut. ἐρρήσω, Arist. Vesp. 1329: aor. ἠρρήσα, Arist. Ran. 1192; also ἔρσα, ἀπόρσα, causative, to force or sweep away, wash or hurry away, Il. 6, 348; 21, 283. 329: perf. ἠρρήξα, Arist. Thesm. 1075.

The original theme was ΕΡΩ or Εἶρω, hence βιέρης, βαρρέϊ, βερέει, in Hesychius; βέρης, βερηδεύει, in the Etymologicum Magnum. — The Epic ἀποέρση (υ ---), ἀποέρσεις (υ --- υ) were probably ἀποΕΕἶρση, ἀποΕΕἶρσεις, respectively. — In its usual acceptation it corresponds

with the Latin *erro*; as a causative verb, it seems to be connected with *verro* (*to sweep away*).

ἐρυγγάνω (*EPTΓΩ*), *to eruct, disgorge*, Eurip. Cycl. 523: 2 aor. *ἔρυγον*, Arist. Vesp. 913.

It is an *onomatopy*, etymologically connected with the Latin *erūgo*, *ructo*.

ἐρυθαίνω and **ἐρυθραίνω**, see *ἐρέυθω*.

ἐρῡχάνω and **ἐρῡχανάω**, for **ἐρύχω**, Odys. 10, 429; 1, 199.

ἐρύχω (*EPTKAKΩ*), long *υ*, *to keep back, detain, impede*, Poetic, fut. *ἐρύξω*, Il. 8, 178: aor. *ἔρυξα*, Xen. Anab. 5, 8, 25: 2 aor. *ἔρύχᾱκον* (*υ*), Il. 5, 321. — Mid. *ἐρύκομαι* as active, Theogn. 1207.

ἐρύω (*υ*) *to draw, pull*, Epic. imperf. *ἐρύον*, Il. 12, 258: fut. *ἐρύω* (*υ*), without the *σ*, Il. 11, 454; 15, 351: aor. *ἔρυσσά* (*σσ*), Il. 1, 459; 10, 490; Odys. 8, 51. — Mid. *ἐρύομαι*, *to draw to one's self, to draw, move, rescue, deliver, protect, guard*, imperf. *ἐρύόμην*, Il. 6, 403: fut. *ἐρύσομαι* (*σσ*), Odys. 21, 125; also *ἐρύομαι* without the *σ*, Il. 14, 422: aor. *ἐρύσάμην* (*σσ*), Il. 1, 466; 4, 530. — The forms *εἶρνον*, *εἶρυσσά*, *εἶρυνμαι*, *εἶρυσμαι*, *εἶρύμην*, *εἶρύσθην*, and *εἶρυσάμην* are referred to *εἶρύω*.

ἐρύεται, pres. mid. 3 sing. from *EPTMI*, Apol. 2, 1208: infin. *ἐρύσθαι*, Odys. 5, 484. — *ἐρύσο*, imperf. mid. 2 sing. likewise from *EPTMI*, Il. 22, 507; 3 sing. *ἐρύτο*, Il. 4, 138; 3 plur. *ἐρύντο*, Theoc. 25, 76. — Hes. Theog. 304, *ἐρύτο* as aorist is passive, *was confined, watched*. — *ἐρύσασκε*, aor. iterative, Il. 10, 490.

The Latin *servo* seems to be parent of *ἐρύω* and *ρύομαι*. Compare *solvo*, *λύω*, and *sorbeo*, *ροφίω*.

ἐρχομαι (*EAEYΘΩ*, *EATΘΩ*, *EATΘΩ*), *to come, go*, fut. *ἐλεύσομαι*, Æsch. Prom. 854: 2 aor. *ἤλυθον* Poetic, Il. 1, 152; commonly *ἦλθον*, *ἔλθω*, *ἔλθοιμι*, *ἔλθέ*, *ἔλθειν*, *ἔλθών*, *to come*: 2 perf. *ἐλήλυθα*, Epic *εἰλήλουθα* rarely *ἦλυθα*,

ἐηλυθοίην, Soph. Trach. 7; Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 17; Il. 1, 202; Hes. Theog. 660; part. Epic εἰηλουθώς and ἐηλουθώς, Odys. 19, 28; Il. 15, 81.

Of the full form of the second aorist only ἤλυθον, ἤλυθες, ἤλυθε are found. As to ἡλύθομεν in Goettling's Hesiod (Theog. 660), it is usually edited ἡλύθαμεν. — εἰηλούθαμεν, 2 perf. 1 plur. syncopated, Epic, for ἐηλύθαμεν, Il. 9, 49. — Also ἐηλύμεν for ἐηλύθαμεν, and ἐηλύετε for ἐηλύθατε, Hephæst. 1, 3. — ἦνθον, 2 aor. Doric for ἤλθον, Theoc. 1, 80: subj. ἔλω, opt. ἔλοισι, part. ἐλών, Laconian for ἔλθω, ἔλθοιμι, ἐλθών, Arist. Lys. 105. 118. 1081.

The present ἔρχομαι is a modification of ΕΛΘΩ. For the commutation of λ and ρ, see ἀλέξω. For the change of θ into χ, compare ὄρνιθες, ὄρνιχες: ΠΑΘΩ, πάσχω.

ΕΡΩ, see εἶρω, ἔρομαι, and ἔρῳ.

ἔρῳ, see εἶρω, to tell; also ἐρέω, to ask.

ἔρώω (ἔρῳή, ῥέω), to flow, move, hasten, give way, desist, Epic, Il. 2, 179: fut. ἐρώήσω, Il. 1, 303: aor. ἠρώησα, Il. 23, 433; opt. 2 plur. ἐρώήσαιτε causative, cause to give way, drive back, Il. 13, 57. — Theoc. 13, 74, ἐρώησε, forsook, left, fled from.

ἔσθημένος, Ionic for ἠσθημένος.

ἔσθιω, sometimes ἔσθω and ἔδω (ΦΑΓΩ), to eat, Il. 24, 213; Odys. 9, 75: fut. ἔδομαι, later ἔδοῦμαι and φάγομαι -εσαι, Arist. Nub. 129; Athen. 8, 23: perf. ἐδήδοκα, Xen. Anab. 4, 8, 20; Athen. 7, 71: perf. pass. ἐδήδεσμαι, Epic ἐδήδομαι, Plat. Phædo, 137; Odys. 22, 56: aor. pass. ἠδέσθην, Athen. 12, 58: 2 perf. ἔδηδα Epic, Il. 17, 542: 2 aor. ἔφαγον, Xen. Anab. 4, 8, 20.

ἔδμεναι, pres. infin. Epic, syncopated for ἐδέμεναι (ἔδειν), Il. 4, 345. — φαγέοις, 2 aor. opt. 2 sing. almost barbarous for φάγοις, Phocylid. 13, 145.

The form ἔσθω is obtained by annexing θω (for the usual

ἔθω or ἄθω) to the root of ἔδω · thus ἔδ-θω, ἔσ-θω. — The usual form ἔσθλω is a prolongation of ἔσθω.

Its original form was **Ἔδω**, hence γέσμα, in Hesychius; compare γένω, ΦΑΓΩ. It is etymologically connected with the Latin *edo*, English *eat*, *feed* (*fed*), *food*, *fodder*, Saxon *hitan*, *fedan*.

ἔσπομαι, see **ἔπω**.

ἑστήκω (ἵστημι, ἔστηκα), *to stand*, rare, Hippocr. de Aer. § 25; Athen. 10, 4. For ἑστήξω, ἑστήξομαι, see ἵστημι.

ἑστιᾶω (ἑστία), *to give an entertainment, entertain, feast*, fut. ἑστιᾶσω (ᾱ), Athen. 8, 57: aor. ἐἑστιᾶσα, Arist. Nub. 1212: perf. ἐἑστιᾶκα, Dem. 565: aor. pass. ἐἑστιᾶθην (ᾱ), Dem. 400. — Mid. ἑστιᾶομαι, *to feast, make merry*, intransitive, Arist. Vesp. 1218: fut. ἑστιᾶσομαι, Athen. 1, 14: perf. ἐἑστιᾶμαι, Herod. 5, 20.

ἔσΩ, *to be*, see εἰμί.

εὐαδε, see ἀνδάνω.

εὐδω, *to sleep*, imperf. εὐδον and ηὔδον, Eurip. Rhes. 769; Plat. Conv. 29: fut. εὐδήσω, Æsch. Agam. 337.

εὐεργετέω (εὐεργέτης), *to do good, to benefit*, imperf. εὐηργέτεον and εὐεργέτεον, Xen. Ages. 4, 4; Apol. 26: fut. εὐεργετήσω, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 7: aor. εὐηργέτησα and εὐεργέτησα, Lysias, 329; Isoc. 52: perf. εὐηργέτηκα and εὐεργέτηκα, Lycurg. 233; Dem. 467: perf. pass. εὐηργέτημαι and εὐεργέτημαι, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 3; Dem. 478. 469. Verbal εὐεργετητέος, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 28.

εὐνάω (εὐνή), *to put to bed, put to sleep*, Epic and Ionic for εὐνάζω, fut. εὐνήσω, Anthol. 10, 26: aor. εὐνησα, Odys. 4, 440: aor. pass. εὐνήθην, rarely εὐνέθην, as middle, Herod. 6, 69; Hippocr. — Mid. εὐνάομαι, *to sleep*, Soph. Col. 1571.

εὕρισκω (*ΕΥΡΩ*), *to find*, fut. εὕρήσω, Thuc. 5, 20 : perf. εὕρηκα, εὕρήκοιμι, Soph. Tyr. 546 ; Herod. 1, 44 : perf. pass. εὕρημαι, Soph. Aj. 615 : aor. pass. εὕρέθην, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 40 : 2 aor. εἶρον, Thuc. 4, 44. Verbal εὕρητέος, Arist. Nub. 728. — Mid. εὕρισχομαι, *to find for one's self*, Xen. Anab. 2, 1, 8 : fut. εὕρήσομαι, Xen. Anab. 5, 8, 22 : perf. εὕρημαι, Dem. 1280 : 2 aor. εὕρόμην, later εὕράμην, Thuc. 5, 32 ; Apol. 4, 1133 ; Call. Epigr. 48.

εὕχομαι, *to pray, boast*, imperf. ἠύχόμην and εὐχόμην, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 15 ; Anab. 1, 4, 7 : fut. εὕξομαι, Eurip. Andr. 1105 : perf. ἠύγμαι, Plat. Phædr. 147 : pluperf. ἠύγγμην, Soph. Trach. 610 : aor. ἠέξάμην and εὐξάμην, Eurip. Aul. 1608 ; Taur. 21 ; Odys. 3, 45. Verbal εὐχτέος, Hippocr.

εὕκτο, 2 aor. mid. syncopated, Epic, Hom. frag. 2, 15.

εὔω, *to roast, singe*, Odys. 2, 300 : aor. εὔσα, Odys. 9, 389 : perf. pass. εὔμαι, ἤφευμαι, Athen. 9, 17 : aor. pass. εὐθείς, ἀφευθείς, in Suidas.

ἐχθαίρω (*ΕΧΘΑΡΩ*), *to hate*, aor. ἤχθηρα, Soph. Phil. 59 ; Eurip. Herc. 1087 : fut. mid. ἐχθαροῦμαι as passive, Soph. Antig. 93. Verbal ἐχθαυτέος, Soph. Aj. 679 (written also ἐχθραντέος).

ἐχθοδοπῆσαι (ἐχθοδοπός), *to have a noisy contention with*, a defective aor. inf. found only once, Il. 1, 518.

ἐχθω, *to hate*, Poetic, used only in the present, Soph. Aj. 459. — Pass. ἐχθομαι, Æsch. Agam. 417 : imperf. ἠχθόμην, Odys. 14, 366. — See also ἀπεχθάνομαι.

It seems to be etymologically connected with the English *hate*.

ἔχω (*ΕΧΩ, ΣΧΕΩ, ΣΧΗΜΙ, ΣΧΕΘΩ*), *to have*, imperf. εἶχον, fut. ἔξω and σχήσω, Xen.

Anab. 3, 5, 11; Soph. Elec. 223: perf. ἔσχηκα, Plat. Apol. 5: perf. pass. ἔσχημαι, Dem. 1204: aor. pass. ἐσχέθην, Eurip. Dan. 6. 27: 2 aor. ἔσχον, σχῶ, σχοίην, σχές, σchein, σχών, Xen. Hel. 4, 8, 5; Cyr. 7, 1, 36; Il. 21, 309; Soph. Elec. 1013; Thuc. 1, 9; Odys. 1, 157; also ἔσχεθον Poetic, σκέθω, σκέθοιμι, σκέθε, σκέθειν, σκέθων, Il. 12, 184; Arist. Lys. 425; Eurip. Rhes. 602; Odys. 8, 537; Æsch. Prom. 16; Pind. Pyth. 6, 19: perf. part. (ὀχωνώς) συνοχωνώς Epic, found only once, Il. 2, 218. Verbal ἐκτέος and σχετέος, Arist. Ach. 259; Plat. Phædr. 126. — Mid. ἔχομαι, *to hold one's self, endure, get hold of, hold by, border upon*, imperf. εἰχόμεν · fut. ἔξομαι and σήσομαι, Xen. Anab. 7, 6, 41; Il. 9, 235: perf. ἔσχημαι, Xen. Anab. 7, 6, 11: 2 aor. ἐσχόμεν, σχῶμαι, σχοίμεν, σχοῦ, σκέσθαι, σχόμενος, Soph. Tyr. 1387; sometimes used passively, as Herod. 1, 31; Odys. 3, 284.

εἴχεε, imperf. 3 sing. Ionic for εἶχε, Herod. 1, 118. — σχεθέειν, 2 aor. infin. Epic for σκέθειν, Il. 23, 466. — Xen. Anab. 3, 4, 2, διάσχη, paroxytone, is referred to διέσχον · but διασχή, perispomenon, the other reading, must be referred to the assumed theme ΣΧΗΜΙ, whence also σχές. — ἐπώχαστο, *were closed or defended*, Il. 12, 340. It seems to be a pluperf. pass. 3 plural, Ionic as to form, from ΕΠΟΧΩ, compounded of ἐπί and ΟΧΩ, whence also ὄχος. Compare συνοχωνώς.

The original form was ἔχΩ, with the rough breathing; hence fut. ἔξω, and the derivatives ἔξις, ἐκτέος, ἐξής, καθεκτός (κατά, ἐκτός). But see Rem. §§ 5. 1 (ΣFEX): 24. — Those who class ἔχω with the Latin *velo* virtually connect it with ἄγω to which *velo* seems to be related.

ἔψω (ἔΠΩ, πέπτω), *to cook, boil*, imperf. ἤπων, fut. ἐψήσω, ἐψήσομαι, Athen. 1, 62; Plat. Rep. 2, 13: aor. ἤψησα, rarely ἤψα, συνήψα; Arist. frag. 355; Athen. 9, 73: perf. pass. ἤψημαι, Herod. 1, 188: aor. pass. ἤψήθην, Athen. 3, 58.

ἔψεε, imperf. 3 sing. Ionic for ἤψε, Herod. 1, 48. — ἔψου-

σθ, καθιψοῦσι, pres. 3 plur. implying ἰδέω, καθιψίω, Xen. Eq. 9, 6.

EΩ, to be, see εἰμί.

EΩ, to clothe, put on, see ἔννυμι.

EΩ, to send, see ἔημι, ἰέω.

EΩ, to seat, place, cause to sit, set, aor. εἶσα or ἔσα (σσ), εἶσον, ἔσαι (σσ), ἔσας and εἶσας, Il. 2, 549; 13, 657; Odys. 7, 163; Pind. Pyth. 4, 486; 5, 54; Odys. 10, 361; Herod. 3, 126. — Mid. fut. εἶσομαι and ἔσομαι (σσ), to seat one's self, to sit, Apol. 2, 807; Il. 9, 455: perf. ἦμαι as present, to sit, ἦσο, ἦσθαι, ἦμενος, Il. 19, 345; 3, 406; 1, 134; Eurip. Sup. 355: pluperf. ἦμην as imperfect, sat, was sitting, Il. 9, 190 & aor. εἰσάμην and ἔσάμην (σσ), ἔσασάμην, transitive, to place, erect, build, ἔσαι, εἰσάμενος and ἔσασάμενος, Pind. Pyth. 4, 363; Odys. 15, 277; 14, 295; Thuc. 3, 58; Herod. 1, 66. — See also κάθημαι, ἰδρύω.

ἵαται and εἵαται, perf. mid. 3 plur. for ἦνται, Il. 3, 134; 10, 100. — ἵατο and εἵατο, pluperf. mid. 3 plur. for ἦντο, Il. 7, 414; 3, 149.

The original theme was *FEΩ*, hence pres. mid. imperat. 2 sing. γέννου, in Hesychius. See also ἔχομαι.

ἔωνται, see ἀφέωνται, ἀφίημι.

Z.

ζάω (*ZHMI*), to live, imperat. ζῆ, ζῆθι, infin. ζῆν, Soph. Antig. 1169; Anthol. 11, 57: imperf. ἔζαον, and ἔζην only in the first person singular, Soph. Elec. 323; Eurip. Alc. 295: fut. ζήσω and ζήσομαι, Arist. Plut. 263; Dem. 794: aor. ἔζησα, Anthol. 7, 470.

The forms ἔζης and ἔζη (contracted from ἔζας, ἔζας) of the imperfect suggested *ZHMI*, whence the imperative ζῆθι, and the new imperfect ἔζην.

ζέννυμι and ζεννύω, later for ζέω transitive.

ζεύγνυμι and **ζευγνύω** (**ΖΕΥΓΩ**, **ΖΥΓΩ**), *to join, yoke*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 1: fut. **ζεύξω**, Æsch. Agam. 1640: aor. **ἔζευξα**, Thuc. 1, 29: perf. pass. **ἔζευγμαι**, Xen. Anab. 1, 2, 5: aor. pass. **ἔζεύχθην**, Soph. Antig. 947: aor. pass. **ἔζύγην**, Soph. Tyr. 826. — Mid. **ζεύγνυμαι** transitively, **ζεύξομαι**, **ἔζευξάμην**, Odys. 3, 492; Eurip. Sup. 1229; Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 51.

ζευγνύμεν, pres. infin. Epic for **ζευγνύναι**, Il. 16, 145. Compare **διδούναι**, **τιθήμεναι**, from **δίδωμι**, **τίθημι**.

It is etymologically connected with the Latin *jungo*, *jugum*, English *join*, *yoke*.

ζέω, *to boil*, commonly intransitive, fut. **ζέσω**, Æsch. Prom. 370: aor. **ἔξεσα**, Eurip. Cycl. 392; Herod. 1, 59: perf. pass. **ἔξεσμαι**, Hippocr.: aor. pass. **ἔξέσθην** later.

ζόω, rare for **ζάω**, imperf. **ζόεν** (**ἔζοεν**), Anthol. 13, 21.

ζώννυμι and **ζωννύω** (**ΖΩΩ**), *to gird*, fut. **ζώσω**, aor. **ἔζωσα**, Arist. Thesm. 255: perf. **ἔζωκα**, Anthol. 9, 778: perf. pass. **ἔζωσμαι**, Thuc. 1, 6. — Mid. **ζώννυμι** reflexive, Il. 11, 15: aor. **ἔζωσάμην**, Il. 14, 181.

ζώω, Epic and Ionic for **ζάω**, *to live*, Il. 16, 15: imperf. **ἔζωον**, Herod. 4, 112: aor. **ἔζωσα** rare, Herod. 1, 120.

H.

ἡβάω (**ἡβη**), *to be at the age of puberty, be vigorous*, Thuc. 3, 36; also **ἡβάσχω**, *to be approaching the age of puberty*, Xen. Anab. 4, 6, 1: fut. **ἡβήσω**, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 12: aor. **ἡβησα**, Eurip. Alc. 654: perf. **ἡβηκα**, Thuc. 2, 44.

ἡβώοιμι, pres. opt. 1 sing. Epic protracted from **ἡβῶμι** (**ἡβάοιμι**), Il. 7, 157. Compare **δρῶοιμι** from **δράω**.

ἡγέομαι (**ἄγω**), *to lead, consider, think*, fut. **ἡγήσο-**

μαι, Thuc. 5, 40 : perf. ἤγημαι, Eurip. Phœn. 550 ; in the sense *to consider*, it has the force of the present ; part. ἡγημένος (Doric ἀγημένος), actively or passively, Dem. 1072 ; Herod. 1, 207 ; Hippocr. de Aer. § 34 ; 3 sing. διήγεται passively, *has been related*, Antiph. 620.

ἡγερέθωμαι and ἡγερέομαι (ἀγείρω), *to be collected, assemble*, intransitive, Epic, Il. 3, 231 ; 10, 127 : imperf. ἡγερεθόμην, Il. 2, 304.

ἡδω (ἀνδάνω, ἈΔΩ), *to please*, very rare in the active ; part. neut. plur. ἡδοντα, *pleasures*, Plat. Ax. 5. — Mid. ἡδομαι, *to be pleased, delighted, take pleasure in*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 11 : aor. pass. ἡσθην as middle, Arist. Av. 880 : fut. pass. ἡσθήσομαι as middle, Soph. Tyr. 453 : aor. mid. ἡσάμην rare, Odys. 9, 353.

Athen. 8, 26, ἡσται, by some referred to this verb, seems to belong to ἡμαι, *to sit*.

ἡερέθωμαι (ἀείρω), *to hang, move, be unsteady*, intransitive, Epic, Il. 3, 108 : imperf. ἡερεθόμην, Il. 2, 448.

ἡίσκω, for εἶσκω, Il. 21, 332 ; ἡίσκομεν however in this verse may be imperf. 1 plur. from εἶσκω.

ἡκω, *to come, to have come, return*, as perfect, Xen. Anab. 2, 5, 6 : imperf. ἡκον, *came, had come, returned*, as pluperfect, Xen. Hel. 5, 3, 25.

ἡλαίνω (ἀλάομαι), *to wander, act foolishly*, Call. Dian. 251. — Mid. ἡλαίνομαι as active, Theoc. 7, 23.

ἡλάσσω (ἀλάομαι), *to wander*, Il. 2, 470 ; also ἡλασκάω, *to wander, flee from, escape*, Il. 18, 281 ; Odys. 9, 457.

ἡμαι, *to sit*, see ἘΩ, *to seat, place*, also κάθημαι. ἡμί (φημί), *say I*, Latin *inquam*, colloquial, Arist. Ran. 37 : imperf. ἦν, ἦ, in the phrases ἦν δ' ἐγώ, *said I* ; ἦ δ' ὅς, *said he*, Arist. Eq. 634 ; Plat.

Lys. 32, 38. — But ἦ, *he said*, is used by the Epic Poets without the appendage δ' ὅς, Il. 3, 355.

ἡμύνω (ῥ rarely ῡ), *to bow down, sink, stoop, fall*, Il. 2, 148; Apol. 3, 1400: aor. ἡμύσα, Il. 2, 373: perf. ὑπεμνήμυκε, *are bent down*, Il. 22, 491.

ἡσθημένος Ionic ἐσθημένος (ἐσθής), *clothed, dressed*, a defective perf. pass. part., Eurip. Hel. 1539; Herod. 3, 129.

ἡσσάομαι or ἡττάομαι (ἡσσαν, ἡττων), *to be inferior, be worsted, defeated, conquered*, fut. ἡττήσομαι commonly ἡττηθήσομαι, Xen. Anab. 2, 3, 23; Cyr. 3, 3, 42: perf. ἡσσημαι or ἡττημαι, Soph. Aj. 1242; Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 10: aor. ἡσθήθην or ἡττήθην, Thuc. 8, 27; Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 18. Verbal ἡσσητέος or ἡττητέος, Soph. Antig. 678; Arist. Lys. 450.

Generally speaking, the forms with σσ are used by the Tragedians and Thucydides; those with ττ, by Aristophanes, Xenophon, and the Orators.

Θ.

θαάσσω, *to sit*, Epic, Odys. 3, 336; contracted θάσσω, in Attic Poetry, Soph. Tyr. 161: imperf. θαάσσον, Il. 9, 194.

θαέομαι, Doric for θεέομαι, Pind. Pyth. 8, 64.

θαλέθω, Epic for θάλλω, Odys. 6, 63. — Theoc. 25, 16, θαλέθω, *to cause to grow, produce*.

θάλλω (ΘΑΛΛΩ), *to bloom, flourish*, fut. θαλλήσω, causatively, *will give birth to*, Brunck's Analect. 1, 419 (5): 2 aor. ἔθαλον, Hom. Hym. 18, 33: perf. τέθηλα, Doric τέθαλα, as present, Soph. Phil. 259; Pind. frag. 95, 5; Theoc. 16, 90: pluperf. ἐτέθηλειν as imperfect, Odys. 5, 69: fut. mid. θαλήσομαι later, Anthol. 7, 281.

Pind. Olymp. 3, 40, imperf. ἔθαλλε causatively, *caused to*

grow, flourish. — τεθάρναι, 2 perf. part. fem. Epic for τεθελύαι, Il. 9, 208.

ΘΑΝΩ, see θνήσκω.

θάσμαι, *to gaze at, behold with admiration, behold*, a Doric verb, Arist. Ach. 770: fut. θάσσομαι (ᾱ), Theoc. 15, 23: aor. ἐθαῶσάμην, θησαίμην, θᾶσαι, θάσασθαι, Theoc. 1, 149; 2, 72; Odys. 18, 191.

θάπτω (ΘΑΦΩ), *to bury*, fut. θάψω, Æsch. Sept. 1028: aor. ἔθαψα, Thuc. 5, 11: perf. pass. τέθαμμαι, Xen. Hel. 2, 4, 19: aor. pass. ἐθάφθην rare, Herod. 2, 81: 2 aor. pass. ἔταφην, Thuc. 5, 74: 3 fut. pass. τεθάψομαι, Soph. Aj. 577. 1141. Verbal θανπίος, Soph. Aj. 1140.

θάσσα, see θαάσσα.

θαυμαίνω (θαῦμα), Epic for θαυμάζω, fut. θαυμανέω, Odys. 8, 108.

ΘΑΦΩ, *to bury*, see θάπτω.

ΘΑΦΩ, *to be astonished*, Epic and Ionic, perf. τέθαφα transitive, *to astonish*, Athen. 6, 72: 2 perf. τέθηπα as present, τεθηπάς, Odys. 23, 105; Il. 4, 243: 2 pluperf. ἔτεθήπεα, Odys. 6, 166: 2 aor. ἔταφον, ταφών, Pind. Pyth. 4, 168; Odys. 16, 12.

ΘΑΩ, *to suckle*, Epic, aor. infin. θῆσαι, in Hesychius. — Mid. θάσμαι, infin. θῆσθαι (θῆεσθαι), *to milk*, Odys. 4, 89: aor. ἐθησάμην, *to suck*, Il. 24, 58; also *to suckle*, Hom. Hym. 1, 128.

θεάσμαι, *to behold, see*, fut. θεάσομαι (ᾱ), Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 22: perf. pass. τεθέαμαι, Arist. Nub. 370: aor. ἐθεᾶσάμην, Xen. Anab. 5, 7, 26: aor. pass. ἐθεάθην passively, Thuc. 3, 38? Verbal θεατής, Plat. Soph. 65.

θείνω, *to smite*, Poetic, Il. 17, 430: imperf. ἔθεινον, Æsch. Pers. 418: fut. θενῶ, Arist. Ach. 564: aor. ἔθεινα, Il. 20, 481: 2 aor. ἔθεινον, θένω,

θένε, θενεῖν, θενόν (θένων), Eurip. Rhes. 687; Heracl. 271; Cycl. 7; Arist. Av. 54.

θέλω, the same as ἐθέλω, fut. θελήσω, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 18: aor. ἐθέλησα, Soph. Col. 757: perf. τεθέληκα, Æsch. 306.

According to Phrynichus, the perf. τεθέληκα belongs to the Alexandrian dialect; he condemns it.

θεραπεύω, *to serve, court*, regular: fut. mid. θεραπεύσομαι usually passive in sense, Plat. Alc. Prim. 61.

Hom. Hym. 1, 390, θεραπεύονται is transitive.

θέρομαι, *to warm one's self, heat, burn*, Poetic, Il. 6, 331: fut. θέρσομαι, Odys. 19, 507: 2 aor. pass. ἐθέρηην as middle, subj. θερέω (θερῶ), Odys. 17, 23.

θέσσεσθαι, *to pray that it may be, to obtain by prayer*, found only in the aor. mid. 3 plur. θέσσαντο, and part. θεσσάμενος, Pind. Nem. 5, 17; Hes. frag. 9; Apol. 1, 824.

θέω, *to put*, see τίθημι.

θέω (ΘΕΥΩ), *to run*, imperf. ἔθεον, Il. 20, 229: fut. θεύσομαι, Arist. Av. 205.

θηέομαι (θάομαι), *to gaze at, behold with admiration, behold*, Ionic, Herod. 1, 10: fut. θηήσομαι, Hes. Op. 480: aor. ἐθηησάμην, Herod. 3, 23.

θιγγάνω (ΘΙΓΩ), *to touch*, as with the hand, fut. θίξομαι, Eurip. Hip. 1086: 2 aor. ἔθιγον, θιγεῖν, θιγών, Soph. Antig. 546.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *tango* (root *tag-*).

θλάω, *to bruise, break*, Athen. 8, 41: fut. θλάσω, Hippocr.: aor. ἔθλασα, Odys. 18, 97: perf. pass. τέθλασμαι, Doric τέθλαγμαι, Athen. 11, 30; Thuc. 22, 35.

θνήσκω (ΘΑΝΩ, ΘΝΑΣΩ), *to be dying, die*, fut. θανέομαι, θανούμαι, Il. 4, 12; Xen. Cyr. 7, 1,

19; also *τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι*, Æsch. Agam. 1279; Lysias, frag. 42: perf. *τέθνηκα*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 2: 2 aor. *ἔθανον*, Soph. Col. 1706: 2 perf. *τέθναα, τεθναίην, τέθναθι, τεθνάναι, τεθνεώς*, see Rem. § 68: 2 pluperf. *ἔτεθνάειν*, Rem. § 68.

θοάζω, for *θαάσσω*, in Attic Poetry, Soph. Tyr. 2.

θοινάζω, to feast, feast upon, Xen. Ages. 8, 7; equivalent to *θοινάομαι* from *θοινάω*.

θοινάω, to entertain festively, Eurip. Ion. 982: imperf. *ἔθοίναον* intransitive, *I feasted*, Hes. Scut. 212: aor. *ἔθοίνισα* (as if from *-ίζω*), Herod. 1, 129: aor. pass. *ἔθοινήθην* as middle, Odys. 4, 36. — Mid. *θοινάομαι*, to feast, feast upon, Eurip. Cycl. 248: fut. *θοινήσομαι* and *θοινάσομαι* (ā), Æsch. Prom. 1025; Eurip. Cycl. 550: perf. *τεθοίνᾱμαι*, Eurip. Cycl. 377: aor. *ἔθοινησάμην*, Anthol. 9, 244.

ΘΟΡΩ, see *θρώσχω*.

θράσσω (*ταράσσω*), to disturb, Eurip. Rhes. 863: aor. *ἔθραξα, θράξαι*, Æsch. Prom. 628: perf. *τέτρηχα*, as present intransitive, *to be tumultuous*, Epic, Il. 7, 346: pluperf. *τετρήχειν* as imperfect, intransitive, Il. 2, 95: aor. pass. *ἔθράχθην*, Soph. frag. 812: fut. mid. *θραξοῦμαι*, in Hesychius, explained *ταράξομαι*.

It is formed from *ταράσσω* by *metathesis* and *contraction*, *ταράσσω, τραασσω, τρᾶσσω, θράσσω*. The change of *τ* into *θ* may be considered an anomaly. Perhaps the original theme was **ΘΡΑΧΩ**. — This form gives *τρᾶχὺς*, Ionic *τρηχὺς*, *rough, uneven*.

ΘΡΕΦΩ, see *τρέφω*.

ΘΡΕΧΩ, see *τρέχω*.

θρύπτω (**ΘΡΥΦΩ**), to break in pieces, crumble, debilitate, aor. *ἔθρυπα*, Hippocr.: aor. pass. *ἔθρύφθην* later, Anthol. 5, 294, 15: 2 aor. pass. *ἔτρύφην*, Il. 3, 363. — Mid. *θρύπτομαι*, to put

on airs, be dainty, be rendered vain, spoiled, Æsch. Prom. 891: fut. θρύνομαι, Arist. Eq. 1163: perf. τέθρυμαι, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 25.

θρᾶσκω (ΘΟΡΩ, ΘΡΟΩ), to leap, spring, jump, fut. θορέομαι, θορούμαι, Il. 8, 179; Æsch. Sup. 874: 2 aor. ἔθορον, Herod. 1, 80.

θύω dissyllabic, for θύω, to rush, move rapidly, Hom. Hym. 2, 560.

ΘΥΦΩ, see τύφα.

θύω and θένω (ῥ), to rage, rush, move rapidly, Il. 1, 342; Pind. Pyth. 10, 84: imperf. ἔθυον and ἔθυνον, Il. 11, 180; 2, 446: fut. θύσω, παρθύσω (ῥ), outrun, Anthol. 12, 32: aor. ἔθυσα, Call. frag. 82? — See also θυίω.

θύω, to sacrifice, fut. θύσω (ῥ), Eurip. Heracl. 877: aor. ἔθυσα, Xen. Anab. 1, 2, 10; Odys. 9, 231: perf. τέθυχα, Athen. 9, 54; Arist. Lys. 1062; Anthol. 11, 413: perf. pass. τέθυμαι, Æsch. Eum. 327: aor. pass. ἐτύθην (ῥ), Æsch. Choëph. 242. Verbal θυτίος, Arist. Av. 1237. — Mid. θύομαι, to sacrifice formally, on some special occasion, or for some important purpose, θύσομαι, τέθυμαι, ἑθυσάμην, Arist. Thesm. 38; Xen. Anab. 7, 8, 21; 3, 5, 18.

Herod. 7, 197 (twice), θύσομαι is passive in sense. — The penult of the present is generally long. Eurip. Elec. 1141, and Arist. Ach. 792, θύειν (ῥ).

I.

ἰάλλω (ΙΑΛΩ), to send, Poetic, fut. ἰαλῶ, ἐπιαλῶ, Arist. Nub. 1281: aor. ἤλα (ι), Odys. 22, 49; 8, 443; the ι is long in consequence of the augment.

ἰάομαι, to cure, heal, fut. ἰάσομαι (ᾱ), Eurip. Troad. 1232: aor. ἔασάμην, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 25: aor. pass. ἰάσθην passively, Plat. Conv. 16.

Herod. 7, 236, ἀνιεύνται contracted from ἀνιέονται (ἀνι-
άονται), for ἀνιῶνται, as future.

ἰάχω and ἰαχέω, *to shout*, Eurip. Elec. 707; Orest.
965: imperf. ἰαχον, Il. 1, 482: fut. ἰαχήσω,
Eurip. Phoen. 1523: aor. ἰάχησα, Arist. Ran. 217:
perf. part. fem. ἰαχυνῖα, ἀμφιαχυνῖα, as present,
screaming around, Il. 2, 316.

We suppose that the original theme was $\text{FAX}\Omega$, hence
 $\text{F}\cdot\text{F}\alpha\chi\omega$, like βιβάνω from βάνω, and finally ἰάχω. Compare
βάζω (βαχ-, βακ-), ἀβακίω, Βάκχος, Ἰαχχος ($\text{F}\cdot\text{F}\alpha\chi\chi\omega\varsigma$),
ἀνιαχος (α $\text{F}\cdot\text{F}\iota\alpha\chi\omega\varsigma$), ἦχος, ἦχώ, Romaic ἄχος (ἦχος).

ἰδρώω, *to sweat*, fut. ἰδρώσω, Il. 2, 388: aor. ἰδρω-
σα, Xen. Econ. 4, 24.

In the Epic and Ionic dialects, it is contracted as if the
present were in -άω as opt. 3 sing. ἰδρώῃ, Hippocr. de
Aer. § 17; part. fem. ἰδρώσα (ἰδραουσα), for ἰδρούσα, Il. 11,
597; ἰδρώοντας, protracted from ἰδρώντας (ἰδραοντας),
Odys. 4, 39. — Il. 11, 119, ἰδρώουσα presupposes a theme in
-άω.

Etymologically connected with ἵδωρ, Latin *sudo*, English
water, wet, sweat.

ἰδρύω and ἸΔΡΥΝΩ (ἰζω, ἔδρα), *to seat, place, lo-
cate*, fut. ἰδρύσω (ῥ), Eurip. Bac. 1339: aor.
ἰδρύσα, Herod. 4, 124: perf. pass. ἰδρύμαι, Eu-
rip. Heracl. 19; Thuc. 2, 15: aor. pass. ἰδρύθην
and ἰδρύνθην usually as middle, Arist. Av. 45;
Thuc. 4, 44; Il. 3, 78; Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 10.
Verbal ἰδρύτέος, Soph. Aj. 809. — Mid. ἰδρύομαι,
*to place, establish, build, erect a building, dedi-
cate, consecrate* as a temple, Dem. 256: fut.
ἰδρύσομαι, Arist. Plut. 1191: perf. ἰδρύμαι, He-
rod. 2, 42: aor. ἰδρυσάμην, Thuc. 6, 3; pre-
ferred to its equivalent εἰσάμην from $\text{E}\Omega$.

ἸΔΩ, see ΕΙΔΩ.

ἱεμαι (εἵμι), *to hasten*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 17; Il. 12,
274; 2, 154; Herod. 6, 134: imperf. ἱέμην,
Arist. Eq. 625.

This verb is the middle of ἰμι, *to go*. Many modern critics, however, refer it to ἰνμι, *to send*, that is, *to cause to go*, and accordingly write ἰμαι, with the rough breathing.

ἰένω (*EΩ*), *to send*, μεθιένω, Il. 6, 523; 10, 121; imperat. ἰεῖ (*ἰεε*), Il. 21, 338; Odys. 1, 271; infin. ἰεῖν, συνιεῖν, Theog. 565: imperf. ἰουν (*ἰεον*), Arist. Vesp. 355; Il. 1, 479; Herod. 4, 125.

The forms ἰεῖς, ἰεῖ are often written ἰεῖς, ἰεῖ, in which case they are referred to ἰω.

ἰζω and ἰζάνω (*ἰζομαι*), *to seat, place, establish, institute*; also intransitive, *to sit, settle, sink*, Æsch. Eum. 18; Soph. Antig. 1000; Il. 23, 258; Thuc. 2, 76: imperf. ἰζεν, Il. 18, 422. — Mid. ἰζομαι, *to sit*, Il. 3, 162; Herod. 1, 119. — See also καθίζω.

ἰνμι (*ἰένω, EΩ2*), *to send*, imperf. ἰην, Pind. Isth. 1, 34: fut. ἦσω, Epic also ἔσω, ἀνέσω, Arist. Ran. 823; Odys. 18, 265: aor. ἦκα only in the indicative, Xen. Anab. 4, 5, 18; Epic ἦκα only in composition, ἀπέηκα, ἐπέηκα, συνέηκα, Il. 18, 108; 1, 8; also opt. ἔσαιμι, ἀνέσαιμι, Il. 14, 209: perf. εἶκα, Dem. 966: perf. pass. εἶμαι, Dem. 292; Herod. 8, 49: aor. pass. εἶθην and εἶθην, εἶθᾶ, Eurip. Phoen. 1376: fut. pass. ἐθήσομαι, Xen. Ven. 7; 11: 2 aor. ἦν, εἶ, εἶην, εἶς, εἶναι, εἶς, Arist. Vesp. 574; Soph. Tyr. 1405. Verbal ἔτις, see ἀφ᾽ ἑμῆ. — Mid. ἰμαι, *to send one's self, hasten on, desire*, fut. ἦσομαι, Eurip. Hel. 1629: aor. ἦσάμην rare in the Attic writers, used only in the indicative, Eurip. Elec. 622: 2 aor. εἶμην and εἶμην, εἶμα, εἶμην, οἶ (*ἴο, ἴοο*), ἔσθαι, ἔμενος, Xen. Hier. 7, 11; Odys. 4, 76; Il. 1, 469; Soph. Tyr. 1521. — See also ἀφ᾽ ἑμῆ.

The singular ἦκα, ἦκας, ἦκς, and the 3 plur. ἦσαν, with good writers are much more common than the remaining forms of the aorist ἦκα. — On the other hand, the singular

of the 2 aor. ἴσθι is not used in the indicative. See also Rem. § 72.

ἴσθι, imperf. 1 sing. for ἴσθι or rather ἴσθις (ἴσθις), ἡφίσθις, see ἀφίσθιμι· πορτεῖα, Odys. 10, 100; 3 plur. Epic ἴσθι for ἴσθις, Il. 12, 33, — ἴσθι, ἴσθις ἴσθι, or εἴσθι, 2 aor. subj. Epic for εἴσθι, &c., Il. 1, 567; 3, 414; also 3 sing. ἴσθι, ἀνῆλθι, for ἀνῆλθι, Il. 2, 34. — ἴσθις, perf. act. for εἴσθις, Etymol. Magn. voc. ἀνῆλθις. — ἴσθις, perf. pass. 3 plur. for εἴσθις, see ἀφίσθιμι, ἀφίσθιται· ἀνέσθιται, perf. mid. 3 plur. for ἀνέσθιται (not for the present ἀνέσθιται). Herod. 2, 165. The Florentine Codex has ἀνέσθιται, analogous to ἀφίσθιται. See Buttmann's Lexilogus (ἀνῆλθις, 29). — πορτεῖα, 2 aor. mid. 3 sing. for πορτεῖα, Xen. Anab. 1, 9, 10. — The fut. ἴσθις, ἀνέσθις, and the aor. opt. ἀνέσθιμι are by some referred to ἴσθι, to place, put, set, set; the former, however, clearly belongs to ἴσθις.

ἰθύνα (ἰθύς), long υ, to direct straight forward, Odys. 9, 78: aor. ἰθύνα, Odys. 23, 197: aor. pass. ἰθύσθην, Il. 16, 475. — Mid. ἰθύνομαι transitive, Il. 6, 3; Odys. 5, 270.

ἰθύω (ύ), to rush straight forward, Epic, Il. 11, 552: aor. ἰθύσα, Il. 6, 2; Herod. 4, 122.

ἰκέω (ἴκα), long α, to come, Poetic, Il. 1, 254: imperf. ἰκέων as aorist, Il. 6, 370. — Mid. ἰκέομαι as active, Epic only, Il. 10, 118.

ἰκνέομαι (ἴκα), to come, Soph. Tyr. 798: fut. ἴξομαι, Herod. 2, 29: perf. ἴκμαι, Soph. Trach. 229: 2 aor. ἰκέμεν, Il. 1, 362. — Prose writers use the compound ἀφικνέομαι, ἀφίξομαι, ἀφίγμαι, ἀφικόμην. — See also ἰκέω, ἴκα.

ἴκτο, 2 aor. mid. Epic for ἴκτο, Hes. Theog. 481: part. ἴκμενοι adjectively, favorable, fair, as wind, Odys. 2, 420.

ἴκω (ι), to come, Epic, Il. 10, 142: imperf. ἴκων, Il. 1, 317: aor. ἴκον, Hom. Hym. 1, 230; Il. 5, 773; Hes. Scut. 32. — See also Rem. § 54.

ἰλάσσομαι, Epic also ἰλάομαι and ἰλάμαι, to propitiate, Il. 2, 550; Hom. Hym. 20, 5; rarely ἰλέομαι and ἰλέομαι, Aesch. Sup. 116, 127; Plat.

Leg. 7, 10: fut. *ιλάσομαι* (ᾱ), later Epic *ιλάξομαι*, Call. Epigr. 46, 5; Apol. 2, 808: aor. pass. *ιλάσθην* passively, Plat. Leg. 9, 6: aor. mid. *ιᾶσάμην* (σσ), later Epic *ιλαξάμην*, Il. 1, 100; Apol. 1, 1093. — See also the following.

ΙΛΗΜΙ (*ιλάομαι*), *to be propitious*, imperat. *ιᾶθι* and *ιῆθι*, Theoc. 15, 143; Odys. 3, 380: perf. subj. *ιλήκω* as present, Odys. 21, 365; opt. *ιλήκοιμι* as present, Hom. Hym. 1, 165.

ἴλλω, for *εἴλω* or *εἴλλω*, Lysias, 359.

ιμέιρω (*ΙΜΕΡΩ*), *to desire*, Odys. 10, 431: aor. pass. *ιμέρθην* as active, Herod. 7, 44. — Mid. *ιμείρομαι* as active, Odys. 1, 41: aor. *ιμειράμην*, Il. 14, 163.

ιμέρρω, Æolic for *ιμέιρω*, Sapph. 1, 27.

ἵπταμαι (*πέτομαι*, *ΠΤΑΩ*, *ΙΠΤΗΜΙ*), *to fly*, as a bird, inflected like *ἵσταμαι*, in the present and imperfect, imperf. *ιπτάμην*, Eurip. Aul. 1608: fut. *πιτήσομαι*, Arist. Vesp. 208: 2 aor. *ἐπτάμην*, *πτῶμαι*, *πτάσθαι*, *πτάμενος*, Il. 5, 99: 2 aor. act. *ἔπτην* Doric *ἐπτᾶν*, *πταῖην*, *πτήναι*, *πτάς*, Hes. Op. 98; Æsch. Prom. 115.

The early writers commonly use *πέτομαι*, *ἐπετόμην*, and in poetry *ποτάομαι*, *ἐπατάομην*, instead of *ἵπταμαι*, *ἱπτάμην*.

ἴσᾰμι (*ΙΣΑΩ*, *ΕΙΑΩ*, *οἶδα*), *to know*, a Doric verb, Pind. Pyth. 4, 441; 2 sing. *ἴσης*, Theoc. 14, 34; 1 plur. *ἴσαμεν*, Pind. Nem. 7, 20; 3 sing. *ἴσᾰτι*, Theoc. 15, 146; 3 plur. *ἴσαντι*, Theoc. 15, 64; part. dat. sing. *ἴσαντι*, Pind. Pyth. 3, 52. — See also Rem. § 70.

This verb is derived from the noun *ΙΣΑ* or *ΙΣΗ*, formed from *ΙΣΩ* after the analogy of *δόξα* from *δοκέω* (*ΔΟΚΩ*), *ᾄση* from *ᾄω* or *ἈΔΩ*. Compare *ᾠσάομαι* from *ᾠση*. — Others suppose that it was suggested by *ἴσᾰσι*, the 3 plur. of *οἶδα*. — See also *ἐπίσταμαι*.

ἴσχω, for *εἴσχω*, Il. 11, 799; 16, 41; Odys. 4, 279: imperf. *ἴσκον*, Odys. 19, 203; 22, 31.

Theoc. 22, 167, and Apol. 1, 834; 2, 240; 3, 396; 4, 1718, *ἔκον* means *they said*. Many critics, both ancient and modern, are of opinion that the later Epic poets *misunderstood* the Homeric passage (Odys. 19, 203) *ἔκον πρὸς πολλὰ λῆγον ἐνύμειον ὅποια*, *telling many falsehoods he made them appear like truths*, where *ἔκον* may be said to be superfluous, inasmuch as it is implied in *ἔκον*. — Odys. 22, 31 (a vexed passage), *ἔκον ἀνὴρ ἑαυτός*, *every man labored under a mistake, conjectured*, did not know the true state of the case, attributed the fact to a wrong cause, made a wrong inference.

ἰστάνω, for *ἰστώ*, *ἰστημι*, Dem. 807.

ἰστώ (ΣΤΑΩ), the original form of *ἰστημι*, Herod. 4, 103: imperf. *ἰστων*, Herod. 2, 106.

ἰστημι (*ἰστώ*, *ἑστήκω*, ΣΤΑΩ), *to cause to stand, set up, erect, raise, place*, fut. *στήσω*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 25; also *ἑστήξω*, *ἑστήξομαι*, intransitive, *shall stand*, Thuc. 3, 37; Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 17: aor. *ἑστησα*, Thuc. 7, 24: perf. *ἑστηκα* as present intransitive, *to stand*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 19; later also *ἑστάκα* transitive, Longin. de Sublim. 16, 2; Anthol. 11, 139; Plat. Ax. 18: pluperf. *ἑστήκειν* or *ἑιστήκειν* as imperfect intransitive, *was standing*, Thuc. 1, 89: perf. pass. *ἑστάμαι* rare, Plat. Tim. 62: aor. pass. *ἑστάθην* (ᾱ), Soph. Tyr. 1463: 2 perf. *ἑσταα*, *ἑστώ*, *ἑσταίην*, *ἑσταθι*, *ἑσθάναι*, *ἑστάς*, as present intransitive, Rem. § 68: 2 pluperf. *ἑστάειν* as imperfect intransitive, Rem. § 68: 2 aor. *ἑστην* intransitive, *I stood*, *στά*, *σταίην*, *στήθι*, *στήναι*, *στάς*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 16. Verbal *στατέος*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 10. — Mid. *ἰσταμαι*, *to stand*, also transitively *to set up, erect for one's self*, Xen. Hel. 2, 4, 14: fut. *στήσομαι*, Arist. Theom. 697; Soph. Phil. 8, 33: aor. *ἑστησάμην* generally transitive, Xen. Hel. 5, 4, 53. — See also *ἰστάνω*, *ἰστώ*, *ἑστήκω*, *στήκω*.

, The subjunctive and optative passive may take the accent

on the antepenult, if the last syllable permits it; as, subj. ἀπλίστηται, Dem. 1112. — Hippocr. de Salubr. Diæt. § 11, opt. 3 sing. ξυνιστοῖτο for ξυνισταῖτο. — ἵστασθον, imperf. iterative, Odyss. 19, 574. — 2 aor. στάσθον, iterative, Il. 3, 217; 18, 160. — ἵστασαν, 1 aor. 1 plur. Epic for ἵστησαν, Il. 12, 56; Odyss. 18, 307; 3 sing. ἵστασε later, Anthol. 9, 708. — As to 2 aor. 3 plur. ἵστασαν, Il. 4, 331, &c. it is now edited ἵστασαν, *were standing*, from ἵστασιν. — ἵσταν or σταν, 2 aor. 3 plur. Epic for ἵστησαν, Il. 1, 535; 9, 193: subj. 1 plur. Epic στήμεν and στέλομεν, for στῶμεν, Il. 22, 239; 15, 297; 2 sing. στήης for στήε, Il. 17, 30; 3 sing. στήῃ for στή, Il. 5, 598; 3 dual στήετον for στήετον, Odyss. 18, 182: imperat. 2 sing. στα for στήθι, only in composition, as ἀνστα for ἀνάστα for ἀνάστηθι, Theoc. 24, 36. — ἵστίσθαι, perf. pass. 3 plur. Ionic for ἵστανται, Herod. 1, 196. — ἵστάσθην (ᾱ), aor. pass. for ἵστάσθην (ᾱ), Call. Min. 83. — In some compounds whose middle is intransitive, the perfect active may be translated as a real perfect; as ἀνίστημι, *to set up*, ἀνίσταμαι, *to rise up*, ἀνέστηκα, *to have risen up*.

The theme *ΣΤΑΝ* is etymologically connected with the Latin *sto* (root *sta-*), *sisto*, English *stand*, *stay*, *sty*, German *stehen*, &c. &c.

ἰσχάνω and ἰσχανᾶω (ἰσχω), *to check, repress*, Il. 14, 387; 5, 89.

ἰσχνέομαι (ἰσχω), see ὑπισχνέομαι.

ἰσχναίνω (ἰσχνός), *to attenuate, make lean, dry up*, aor. ἰσχνάνα, Ionic ἰσχνῆνα, Arist. Ran. 941; Herod. 3, 24: aor. pass. ἰσχνάνθην, Hippocr.: fut. mid. ἰσχνανούμαι as passive, Æsch. Prom. 269.

ἰσχω (ἔχω), *to have, hold fast, grasp, seize, check, withhold, restrain, hinder*, Soph. Antig. 304: fut. σχήσω, perf. ἔσχηκα, &c. as in ἔχω.

ἰΩ, *to go*, see εἶμι.

ἰω, another form of ἵημι, used only in composition, subj. ἀπίω, Xen. Cyr. 8, 16; opt. ἀπίοιμι, Plat. Apol. 17: imperf. ξύνιον, Il. 1, 273. For μεμετιμένος, see μεθίημι.

. The only forms which prove the existence of ἰω are ξύνιον

and μεμετιμένος. As to μεθίεις, μεθίει, ἐξίει, &c. μεθίω, μεθίοιμι, they may, by a change of accent, be referred to ἰέω: that is, they may be accented μεθίεις, μεθίει, μεθίοιμι, &c.

K.

καγχλάζω, later Epic for καχλάζω, which see.

ΚΑΛΩ, see καίνυμι, χάζω.

καθαίρω (καθαρός, ΚΑΘΑΡΩ), to purify, clean, fut. καθαράω, Xen. Œcon. 18, 6: aor. ἐκάθηρα and ἐκάθαρα, Thuc. 3, 104; Xen. Anab. 5, 7, 35; perf. pass. κεκάθαρμαι, Xen. Anab. 1, 2, 16: aor. pass. ἐκαθάρθην, Thuc. 3, 104. Verbal καθαρτέος, Hippocr. — Mid. καθαίρομαι, to clean one's self, fut. καθαρουῖμαι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 27: aor. ἐκαθηράμην, Plat. Leg. 9, 8.

καθέζομαι (κατά, ἕζομαι), to sit down, Eurip. Heracl. 33; Xen. Anab. 5, 8, 14: imperf. ἐκαθεζόμεν, in Poetry also καθεζόμεν, usually as aorist, Thuc. 2, 18; Soph. Col. 1597: fut. καθεδοῦμαι, later καθεδήσομαι, Arist. Ran. 200; Diogen. Laert. 2, 72 (Aristipp.): aor. pass. ἐκαθέσθην as middle, later, Anthol. 9, 644: fut. pass. καθεσθήσομαι as middle, Æschin. 558.

καθεύδω (κατά, εὔδω), to sleep, imperf. ἐκάθευδον, καθεῦδον or καθηῦδον, Xen. Œcon. 7, 11; Il. 1, 611; Plat. Conv. 40: fut. καθευδήσω, Xen. Hel. 5, 1, 20: aor. καθεύδησα, Hippocr. Verbal καθευδητέος, Plat. Phædr. 91.

κάθημαι (κατά, ἤμαι), to sit, sit down, κάθωμαι, καθοίμην, κάθησο, καθῆσθαι, καθήμενος, Arist. Eq. 754; Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 7: pluperf. ἐκαθήμην or καθήμην as imperfect, Xen. Anab. 4, 2, 6; Arist. Eccl. 304.

κάθῃ, perf. 2 sing. later for κάθησαι: opt. 1 plur. καθῆμεθα (like κεκλήμεθα from κλέω), Arist. Lys. 149, com-

monly written καθοίμυθα · imperat. 2 sing. κάθου, later for καθῆσο, Septuagint. Psal. 106, 20.

καθίζω (κατά, ἵζω), *to set, place*; also *to sit*, fut. καθίσω, καθιῶ, Ionic κατίσω, Doric καθιζῶ, Xen. Anab. 2, 1, 4; Herod. 4, 190; Bion, 2, 16: aor. ἐκάθισα, Doric ἐκάθιξα, Il. 3, 68; Arist. Ran. 911; Theoc. 1, 12. — Mid. καθίζουαι, *to sit*, Arist. Eq. 785: fut. καθιζήσομαι, Plat. Phædr. 5: aor. ἐκαθισάμην usually transitive, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 7.

καίνομαι (ΚΑΛΩ), *to excel, surpass, be distinguished, to be adorned, ornamented*, Poetic, imperf. ἐκαίνυμην, Odys. 3, 288: perf. κέκασμαι, κεκάσθαι, κεκασμένος and κεκαδμένος, Odys. 19, 82; 4, 725; Il. 24, 546; Pind. Olym. 1, 42: pluperf. ἐκεκάσμην, Il. 2, 530.

We may suppose that the noun κόσμος is formed from the theme ΚΑΛΩ, thus καθ-μος, κασ-μος, κόσμος, with the accent on the penult contrary to the analogy of verbals in μός.

καίνω (κτείνω), *to kill*, Poetic, fut. κανῶ, Eurip. Hercul. 1075: 2 aor. ἔκανον, Soph. Col. 545; Theoc. 24, 90.

Xen. Anab. 7, 6, 36, κατακεκανότες, in some of the recent editions, for the common κατακωνότες: it implies a 2 perf. κέκανα. See Schneider's note on the passage.

καίω (ΚΑΥΩ), also κάω long α and without contraction, *to burn, set fire to, kindle*, Arist. Lys. 9; Xen. Hel. 4, 1, 1: fut. καύσω and καύσομαι, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 21; Arist. Plut. 1054: aor. ἔκαυσα, Poetic also ἔκαα, Epic ἔκηα or ἔκεια, Thuc. 7, 80; Eurip. Rhes. 97; Æsch. Agam. 849; Il. 1, 40; Odys. 21, 176; 9, 231: perf. κέκαυκα, Xen. Hel. 6, 5, 37: perf. pass. κέκαυμαι, Eurip. Cycl. 457: aor. pass. ἐκαύθην, Thuc. 3, 74: 2 aor. pass. ἐκάην (ᾱ), Epic and Ionic, Il. 1, 464; Herod. 1, 51, — Mid. aor. ἐκαναάμην and ἐκνή-

μην transitively, not Attic, Herod. 1, 202; Il. 9, 88; part. also κειάμενος, Odys. 16, 2; Il. 9, 234. **καλέω** (**ΚΑΛΩ**, **ΚΛΑΩ**), *to call*, fut. καλέσω, καλῶ, Dem. 93; Xen. Anab. 3, 1, 46: aor. ἐκάλεσα, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 30: perf. κέκληκα, Arist. Plut. 260: perf. pass. κέκλημαι, Eurip. Hec. 480: aor. pass. ἐκλήθην, rarely ἐκαλέσθην, Thuc. 6, 2; Hippocr.: 3 fut. pass. κεκλήσομαι, Soph. Aj. 1368. Verbal κλητέος, Plat. Rep. 4, 6. — Mid. καλέομαι, *to call, summon to a court*, fut. καλοῦμαι, Arist. Eccl. 864: aor. ἐκαλεσάμην, Xen. Anab. 3, 3, 1. — Eurip. Orest. 1140, fut. mid. 2 sing. καλεῖ as passive.

κεκλέαται, perf. pass. 3 plur. Ionic for κέκληνται, Herod. 2, 164: opt. 2 sing. κεκλήῃ, Soph. Phil. 119; 1 plur. κεκλήμεθα, Arist. Lys. 253. — καλέεσκον and κάλεσκον, imperf. iterative, Il. 6, 402; 9, 562; Apol. 4, 1514: pass. καλέεσκετο, Il. 15, 338.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *calo*, English *call*.

κάλημι, from καλέω, Soph. 1, 16; infin. καλήμεναι for καλῆναι, Il. 10, 125.

καλινδέομαι (κυλίνδω), *to roll about, spend one's time in*, Herod. 3, 52; Thuc. 2, 52.

κάμνω (**ΚΑΜΩ**, **ΚΜΑΩ**), *to labor, grow weary, be sick*, fut. καμέομαι, καμοῦμαι, Apol. 3, 580; Soph. Trach. 12, 15: perf. κέκμηκα, Thuc. 6, 34: 2 aor. ἔκαμον, Xen. Hel. 3, 3, 1; Epic (κέκαμον) κεκάμω, Il. 1, 168: 2 perf. part. κεκμηώς, -ῶτος or -ότος, Il. 23, 232; 11, 802; Thuc. 3, 59: 2 aor. mid. ἐκαμόμην as active, Epic, Il. 18, 341.

ΚΑΠΥΩ, *to breathe*, Epic, aor. ἐκάπυσσα, Il. 22, 467.

κατάγνυμι and **καταγνύω** (ἄγνυμι), *to break in pieces*, fut. κατάξω · aor. κατέαξα, rarely κατηῖξα ·

2 perf. κατέαγα, Ionic κατέηγα, rarely κάτηγα, Hippocr. : 2 aor. pass. κατεάγην.

κατεάξας, aor. part. for κατάξας, Lysias, 159. — καταγῶ, 2 aor. pass. subj. for καταγῶ, Hippocr. ; part. καταγείς, Lysias, 156. — κανάξαις, aor. opt. 2 sing. for κατάξαις, Hes. Op. 664. 691. It is formed as follows ; original theme **FAΓΩ**, with κατά, κατα**FAΓΩ**, κατα**FA**ξαις, κατα**FA**ξαις, κα**FF**αξαις, like καταβαλεῖν, καταβαλεῖν, καββαλεῖν, also κατὰ γόνυ, κατγόνυ, καγγόνυ· finally, by dropping the second **F** and changing the other into *v*, κανάξαις, the actual form. Compare εὔαδε from ἀνδάνω.

καταείννον, see ἐννυμι.

καταναλίσκω, see ἀναλίσκω.

καταχράω (κατά, χράω), Ionic for ἀποχράω, *to be sufficient*, imperf. 3 sing. κατέχρα, Herod. 7, 70. Impersonal καταχρᾶ, for the common ἀπόχρη, Herod. 1, 164 : fut. καταχρήσει.

κανάξαις, see κατάγνυμι.

ΚΑΦΕΩ, *to pant*, Epic, 2 perf. part. κεκαφηώς as present, Il. 5, 698 ; Odys. 5, 468.

καχλάζω or καγγλάζω (ΧΛΑΛΩ), *to bubble up, swell*, Pind. Olym. 7, 3 ; Apol. 2, 570.

It seems to be an *onomatopy*, connected with the Romaic χοχλάζω.

κάω, see καίω.

κεδάννυμι (ΚΕΛΑΛΩ), Epic for σκεδάννυμι, pass. part. κεδαννύμενος, Anthol. 5, 276 : aor. ἐκέδασα (σσ), Il. 5, 88 : pluperf. pass. κεκέδαστο, Apol. 2, 1114 : aor. pass. ἐκεδάσθην, Il. 15, 657.

κεδῶνται, pres. pass. 3 plur. protracted from κεδῶνται (κεδάονται), Apol. 4, 500.

κεῖμαι, Epic and Ionic κέομαι (ΚΕΩ, ΚΕΙΩ), *to lie down*, κέωμαι, κείομην, κείσο, κείσθαι, κείμενος, Il. 22, 510 ; Xen. Econ. 8, 19 ; Herod. 1, 67 : imperf. ἐκείμην · fut. κείσομαι, Soph. Antig. 73.

The infinitive of the compounds takes the circumflex on

the penult; as *διάκειμαι, διακείσθαι· κατάκειμαι, κατακείσθαι*· as if *κείσθαι* were contracted from *κείσθαι*. — *κείσαι*, 2 sing. Epic for *κείσαι*, Hom. Hym. 2, 254; 3 plur. *κείσται* and *κείαται*, Ionic for *κείνται*, Herod. 1, 14; Odys. 24, 527. — Subj. 3 sing. *κῆται*, contracted from *κῆται*, Odys. 2, 102; 19, 147; Il. 19, 32; edited also *κῆται*. — *κείωνται*, subj. 3 plur. in an ancient inscription, Boeckh's Corp. Inscript. Græc. 102, 10. — *διάκειμαι*, subj. for *διακείωμαι*, Plat. Phædo, 77. — *κείσκετο*, imperf. 3 sing. iterative for *ἔκειτο*, Odys. 21, 41; Ionic 3 plur. *ἐκείατο* or *ἐκείατο*, for *ἔκειντο*, Herod. 1, 167; Hes. Scut. 241. 175; Apol. 4, 1295.

κείρω (ΚΕΡΩ), to shear, fut. *κερέω, κερῶ*, also *κέρσω*, Il. 23, 146; Plat. Rep. 5, 16; Mosch. 2, 32: aor. *ἔχειρα*, Poetic also *ἔκερσα*, Soph. Trach. 1196; Hes. Scut. 419: perf. pass. *κέκαρμαι*, Xen. Hel. 1, 7, 8: aor. pass. *ἐκέρσθην*, Pind. Pyth. 4, 146: 2 aor. pass. *ἐκάρην*, Anthol. 9, 56. — Mid. *κείρομαι*, to shear one's own hair, fut. *κεροῦμαι*, Eurip. Hip. 1426: aor. *ἐχειράμην*, *ἐκερσάμην*, Arist. Nub. 826; Æsch. Pers. 952.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *curtus*, Saxon *scyran*, English *shear*, *short*.

κείω and *κέω*, I will lie down, Epic, Odys. 19, 340; 14, 532; 7, 342.

The regular future of *ΚΕΙΩ* or *ΚΕΩ* would be *κείσω, κείω*· by dropping the *σ*, *κείω, κείω*. Buttmann supposes that *κείω* is contracted from *κείω*, the second future of *κείω*, after the analogy of *κλείος* for *κλέους* for *κλέος*. Compare *δήω*.

κέκλωμαι, see *κέλωμαι*.

κελευτιάω (κελεύω), to cheer on, Epic, part. *κελευτιών* protracted from *κελευτιῶν (κελευτιάων)*, Il. 12, 265; 13, 125.

κέλλω (ΚΕΛΩ), to come or bring to land, as a ship, fut. *κέλσω*, Æsch. Sup. 330: aor. *ἔκελσα*, Soph. Trach. 804.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *pello*.

κέλωμαι, to order, request, exhort, Poetic, fut. *κελήσομαι*, Odys. 10, 296: aor. *ἐκελησάμην*, Pind.

Olym. 13, 113: 2 aor. *κεκλόμην* and *ἐκεκλόμην*, Il. 4, 508; Hes. Scut. 341.

κεκλόμενος, 2 aor. part. as present, Il. 8, 346; Soph. Tyr. 159. This form gave rise to *κέλομαι* used by the later Epic Poets, as Apol. 1, 716.

κεντέω (*KENTΩ*), *to prick, puncture*, regular.

Epic aor. infin. *κένσαι* for *κεντῆσαι*, Il. 23, 337.

κέομαι, see *κεῖμαι*.

κεράννυμι and *κεραννύω* (*κεράω*), *to mix*, as wine and water, Athen. 2, 3: fut. *κεράσω* (*ᾶ*), *κερῶ*, *ᾶς*, *ᾶ*, in Hesychius: aor. *ἐκέρᾶσα*, Xen. Anab. 1, 2, 13; Epic and Ionic (*ἐκρησα*) *ἐπικρηῆσαι*, *κρήσας*, Odys. 7, 164; Hippocr.: perf. pass. *κέρασμαι*, commonly *κέκρᾶμαι* Ionic *κέκρημαι*, Athen. 13, 36; Arist. Plut. 853: pluperf. pass. *ἐκεκράμην*, Plat. Polit. 15: aor. pass. *ἐκεράσθην* and *ἐκράθην* (*ᾶ*), Ionic *ἐκρήθην*, Xen. Anab. 5, 4, 29; Soph. Trach. 662; Herod. 4, 152: aor. mid. *ἐκερᾷσάμην* transitively, Odys. 3, 393. Verbal *κρατέος*, Plat. Phil. 147. — See also *κεράω*, *κίρνάω*, *κίρνημι*.

The forms *κέκρᾶμαι*, *ἐκράθην* are formed by *metathesis* and *contraction* from *κεκερᾶμαι*, *εκερᾷθην*. Compare *θράσσω*.

κεράω, *to mix*, Epic, imperat. *κέρᾶ* and *κέραιε*, Athen. 2, 29; Il. 9, 203; part. *κερῶν*, Odys. 24, 364; Athen. 11, 33: imperf. *ἐκέραιον*, Apol. 1, 1185.

— Mid. *κεράομαι* transitive, 2 plur. *κεράασθε* protracted from *κερᾷσθε* (*κεράεσθε*), Odys. 3, 332; subj. 3 plur. *κέρωνται* as if from *κέραιμαι*, like *δύνωνται* from *δύναμαι*, Il. 4, 260: imperf. *ἐκεραόμην*, Odys. 15, 500; 8, 470.

κερδαίνω (*ΚΕΡΔΑΩ*, *ΚΕΡΔΑΝΩ*), *to gain*, fut. *κερδανέω*, *κερδανῶ*, later *κερδήσω*, Ionic *κερδήσομαι*, Herod. 1, 35; 3, 72; Arist. Nub. 1115; Anthol. 9, 390: aor. *ἐκέρδᾶνα*, Ionic *ἐκέρδηναι*, *ἐκέρδησα*, Pind. Isth. 5, 33; Herod. 8, 5; 4, 152: perf. *κεκέρδαγα* and *κεκέρδηκα*, Dem. 1292.

κεύθω, Epic **κευθάνω** (**ΚΥΘΩ**), *to hide, conceal*, fut. **κεύσω**, Odys. 3, 187; Il. 3, 453: aor. **ἔκευσα**, Odys. 15, 263: 2 aor. **ἔκυθον**, Epic also (**πέκυθον**) **κεκύθω**, -οι, Odys. 3, 16; 6, 302: 2 perf. **κέκευθα** as present, Il. 22, 118: 2 pluperf. **ἔκεκεύθειν** as imperfect, Odys. 9, 348.

The root **ΚΥΘ-** seems to be etymologically connected with the Saxon *kydan*, English *hide*.

κεχλάδω, see **ΧΛΑΖΩ**.

κέω, see **κείω**.

κήδω (**ΚΑΔΩ**), *to vex, trouble, afflict*, Epic, Il. 17, 550: fut. **κηδήσω**, Il. 24, 240: 2 perf. **κέκηδα** as present middle, *to sorrow*, Tyrt. 3, 28. — Mid. **κήδομαι**, *to sorrow, care for*, Il. 6, 55: fut. **κηκάδησομαι**, Il. 8, 353: aor. **ἐκηδεσάμην**, imperat. 2 sing. **κήδεσαι**, Æsch. Sept. 139.

κιγχάνω, see **κιχάνω**.

κίδνημι, for **κεδάννυμι**, **σκεδάννυμι**, Poetic, Herod. 7, 140. — Mid. **κίδναμαι**, Eurip. Hec. 916.

κικλήσκω, Poetic, for **καλέω**, Æsch. Sept. 217.

ΚΙΚΩ, see **ἀπέκιξαν**.

κινέω, *to move*, regular. — The fut. mid. **κινήσομαι** is either reflexive or passive, *I shall move myself*, or *I shall be moved*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 19; Plat. Theæt. 98. — The fut. pass. **κινηθήσομαι** is also used as middle, Æschin. 547.

κίννυμι, *to move one's self*, Epic for **κινέομαι**, Odys. 10, 556; Il. 14, 173: imperf. **ἐκινύμην**, Il. 4, 281.

κιρνάω and **κίρνημι**, for **κεράννυμι**, Herod. 4, 52; imperat. **κίρναθι**, Pind. Nem. 9, 119; infin. Epic **κιρνάμεν** for **κιρνάναι**, Pind. Isth. 5, 31; part. **κιρνάς**, Æolic **κίρναις**, Odys. 16, 14; Alc. 1, 3: imperf. **ἐκίρναον** and **ἐκίρνην**, Odys. 7, 182; 14, 78. — Mid. **κίρναμαι**, Eurip. Hip. 254.

κιχάνω (**ΚΙΧΗΜΙ**), Poetic; in the Tragedians

also *κιγχάνω*, *to find, reach*, Il. 17, 672; Eurip. Alc. 477; also *κιχέω*: imperf. *ἐκίχανον* and *ἐκίχαιον*, Il. 2, 18; Odys. 24, 284: fut. *κιχήσομαι*, later Epic also *κιχήσω*, Il. 2, 258; Apol. 1, 1482: 2 aor. *ἐκίχον* and *ἐκίχην*, *κιχείω* (*κιχῶ*), *κιχείην*, *κιχήμεναι*, *κιχείς*, Odys. 16, 379. 357; Il. 1, 26; 2, 188; 15, 274; 16, 342. — Mid. *κιχάνομαι* as active, Il. 11, 441: aor. *ἐκίχησάμην*, Il. 4, 385: 2 aor. (or pres.) part. *κιχήμενος*, Epic, Il. 5, 187.

κίξατο, aor. mid. 3 sing. in Hesychius, explained *εὔρεν, ἔλαβεν, ἤνεγκεν*. — Anthol. 15, 27, *ἐκίξα* is by some referred to this verb. We are not prepared to say that it means any thing. When a poem has the form of "a Swallow's Egg" it is absurd to suppose that there is any sense to it.

κίχρημι (*χράω*), *to lend*, Dem. 1250: fut. *χρήσω*, Herod. 3, 58: aor. *ἔχρησα*, Arist. Thesm. 219: perf. pass. *κέχρημαι*, Dem. 817. — Mid. *κίχραμαι*, *to borrow*, imperf. *ἐκίχράμην*, Anthol. 9, 584: aor. *ἐχρησάμην*, Eurip. Elec. 190. — Compare *δανείζω*, *to lend*; *δανείζομαι*, *to borrow*.

κίχρασθαι, pres. mid. infin., Theoph. Char. 30.

κίω (*ΚΙΑΘΩ*), *to go*, Poetic, *κίω*, *κίοιμι*, *κίε*, *κίειν*, *κιών*, Æsch. Choëph. 680; Sup. 504; Odys. 1, 311; 7, 50; Plat. Cratyl. 91; Il. 1, 35: imperf. *ἔκιοι* usually as aorist, Il. 1, 348; 12, 138; Hes. Scut. 284: 2 aor. *ἐκίαθον* (*ι*), only in the compound *μετεκίαθον*, Il. 11, 52. 714.

The part. *κίων* takes the acute on the last syllable, after the analogy of *ιών* and *τών*, from *εἶμι* and *εἰμί*.

κλαγγαίνω and *κλαγγέω* (*κλάζω*), *to bark*, Æsch. Eum. 131; Theoc. Epigr. 6.

κλάζω (*ΚΛΑΓΩ*, *ΚΛΑΓΓΩ*, *ΚΛΗΓΩ*), *to shout, scream, clang*, Poetic, Soph. Antig. 112: fut. *κλάβξω*, *κεκλάβξομαι*, Æsch. Pers. 947; Arist. Vesp. 930: aor. *ἐκλαγξα*, 1, 46: 2 aor.

ἐκλαῶν, Eurip. Aul. 1062: 2 perf. κέκληγα and κέκλαγγα as present, Il. 2, 222; Arist. Vesp. 929.

Arist. Vesp. 929, 2 perf. subj. κελάγγω, in Dindorf's edition κεκλάγγω, implying κέκλαγγα.

It is an *onomatopoeia*, connected with the Latin *clang*, English *clang*.

κλαίω (ΚΛΑΥΩ), also κλάω, long α and without contraction, *to weep, cry*, Arist. Ran. 654: fut. κλαύσω, κλαύσομαι or κλαυσούμαι, also κλαιήσω and κλαήσω, Theoc. 23, 34; Arist. Lys. 505; Pac. 1081; Dem. 546. 440: aor. ἐκλαυσα, Æsch. Sept. 828: perf. pass. κέκλαυμαι, Soph. Tyr. 1490; later and doubtful κέκλαυσμαι, Anthol. 7, 281: aor. pass. ἐκλαύσθην later, Anthol. App. Epigr. 341: 3 fut. pass. κεκλαύσομαι, Arist. Nub. 1436. — Mid. κλαίομαι, Æsch. Sept. 920: aor. ἐκλαυσάμην transitively, Soph. Trach. 153: perf. κέκλαυμαι, *to be bathed in tears*, Æsch. Choëph. 457. 731.

ΚΛΑΩ, *to call*, see καλέω.

κλάω (ᾱ), *to break*, aor. ἐκλάω, Odys. 6, 128: perf. pass. κέκλασμαι, Xen. Eq. 7, 6: aor. pass. ἐκλάσθην, Thuc. 4, 37: 2 aor. part. κλάς, ἀποκλάς, implying ΚΛΗΜΙ, Anacr. frag. 16.

κλείω, *to shut, close*, fut. κλείσω, Xen. Anab. 6, 6, 13: aor. ἐκλεισα, Xen. Anab. 7, 1, 36: perf. κέκλεικα, Theoph. Char. 18: perf. pass. κέκλειμαι, commonly κέκλεισμαι, Herod. 2, 121 (2); Arist. Vesp. 198: aor. pass. ἐκλείσθην, Xen. Anab. 4, 3, 21: 3 fut. κεκλείσομαι, Arist. Lys. 1071. — Mid. κλείομαι, aor. ἐκλείσάμην reflexive, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 5; sometimes transitively, as Thuc. 6, 101.

κατακλιεῖ, fut. 3 sing. for κατακλείσει, Bekker's Anecd. 1290.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *clauso*, *clavis*, (*κλαίς*, *κλήις*). Its original form was probably *κλεινω*, whence the Ionic *κλήνω*.

κλείω, to celebrate, see *κλέω*.

κλέπτω (*ΚΛΕΠΩ*), to steal, fut. *κλέψω*, *κλέψομαι*, Arist. Eccl. 667; Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 13: aor. *ἔκλεψα*, Soph. Aj. 1137: perf. *κέκλοφα*, Arist. Plut. 356: perf. pass. *κέκλεμμαι*, Soph. Antig. 681: aor. pass. *ἔκλεφθην*, rather Ionic, Herod. 5, 84: 2 aor. *ἔκλαπον* later: 2 aor. pass. *ἐκλάπην*, Xen. Hel. 5, 4, 12. Verbal *κλεπτεύς*, Soph. Phil. 57.

κίελαμμαι (?), perf. pass. for *κίελεμμαι*, Etymol. Magn. voc. *ἐπιτεγράφεται*.

κλέω and *κλείω*, to celebrate, name, Odys. 1, 338; Hes. Theog. 32: imperf. *ἔκλεον*, Apol. 3, 246. — Pass. *κλέομαι*, Pind. Isth. 5, 33: imperf. 2 sing. *ἐκλέο* or *ἔκλεο* (for *ἐκλέεο*), Il. 24, 202.

κλήζω contracted from *κλήϊζω*, to celebrate, name, call, Soph. Tyr. 48: fut. *κλήσω*, Hom. Hym. 31, 18: aor. *ἔκλησα*, Arist. Av. 905; also *ἔκληξα*, Orph. Arg. 1007.

κλήϊζω (*κλείω*, *κλέω*), to celebrate, call, Poetic, Apol. 4, 1153; Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 1: fut. *κλειῖζω* Doric, Pind. Olym. 1, 176: perf. pass. *κεκλήισμαι* and *ἐκλήισμαι*, Apol. 4, 618. 990: pluperf. *ἐκλήισμην*, Apol. 4, 267. — See also *κλήζω*.

κλήϊω (*κλείω*), to shut, Ionic, Herod. 4, 7: aor. *ἐκλήισα* (*σσ*), Herod. 1, 37; Odys. 24, 165: perf. pass. *κεκλήισμαι* and *κεκλήιμαι*, Herod. 7, 129; 3, 117: aor. pass. *ἐκλήισθην*, Herod. 1, 165. — See also *κλήω*.

κλήω contracted from *κλήϊω*, to shut, Herod. 7, 129: imperf. *ἔκληον*, Eurip. Rhes. 304: fut. *κλήσω*, Thuc. 4, 8; Doric *κλαξῶ*, Theoc. 6, 32: aor. *ἔκλησα*, Doric *ἔκλαξα*, Thuc. 4, 35; Theoc.

15, 77: perf. pass. *κέκλημαι*, Eurip. Hel. 977: aor. mid. *ἐκλησάμην*, Doric *ἐκλαξάμην*, Thuc. 7, 52; Theoc. 18, 5.

The Doric forms *κλαξῶ*, *ἐκλαξα*, *ἐκλαξάμην* are written also *κλαξῶ*, *ἐκλαξα*, *ἐκλαξάμην*.

κλίνω (*ι*), *to bend, incline*, fut. *κλινῶ*, Arist. Plut. 621: aor. *ἐκλίνα*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 3: perf. *κέκλικα*, Anthol. 12, 213: perf. pass. *κέκλιμαι*, Il. 3, 135: aor. pass. *ἐκλίθην* (*ι*), Soph. Trach. 1226; also *ἐκλίνθην* Poetic, Il. 3, 360: 2 aor. pass. *ἐκλίνην* (*ι*), Arist. Lys. 906. — Mid. *κλίνομαι*, *to lean, incline*, reflexive, fut. *κλινούμαι*, Arist. Lys. 910: aor. *ἐκλινάμην*, Odys. 17, 340.

The Latin *clino* is evidently the same as *κλίνω*: *clivus* is connected with it; also the Saxon *hlīnian* *hleonian*, and the English *lean*.

κλύω (*ΚΛΥΜΙ*), *to hear*, Poetic, Soph. Antig. 1207: imperf. *ἔκλυον* as aorist, Odys. 2, 42; Soph. Col. 1766: 2 aor. imperat. *κλῦθι* or *κέκλῦθι*, Il. 1, 37; 10, 284; 2 plur. *κλῦτε* or *κέκλῦτε*, Il. 2, 56; 3, 86: 2 aor. mid. part. *κλύμενος*, as an adjective, *celebrated, renowned*, Theoc. 14, 26; Athen. 11, 38.

ΚΜΑΩ, see *κάμνω*.

κνάω for the regular *κναίω*, *to scrape*, Arist. Av. 533; infin. *κνήσθαι*, Plat. Gorg. 107: imperf. 3 sing. *ἔκνη* contracted from *ἐκναε*, as aorist, Il. 11, 638: fut. *κνήσω*, Plat. Theæt. 60: aor. *ἔκνησα*, Arist. Vesp. 965: perf. pass. *κέκνησμαι*, Arist. Plut. 973: aor. pass. *ἐκνήσθην*. — See also *κνίζω*.

κνίζω, *to pinch, claw, tear*, fut. *κνίσω*, Arist. Ran. 1198: aor. *ἐκνισα*, Doric *ἐκνιξα*, Arist. Vesp. 1286; Pind. Pyth. 10, 94: perf. pass. *κέκνισμαι*, Arist. Plat. 973: aor. pass. *ἐκνίσθην* as middle, Theoc. 4, 59. — See also *κνάω*.

These two verbs, *κνῶω* and *κνίζω*, seem to be etymologically connected with the English *knife*.

κοῖέω, see *νοέω*.

κοναβίζω, to rattle, ring, resound, Epic, Il. 2, 466 : aor. *ἐκονάβησα* (η), Il. 2, 334.

κονίω (ι), to raise dust, sprinkle with dust, Il. 13, 820 : fut. *κονίσω* (ι), aor. *ἐκόνισα*, perf. pass. *κεκόνισμαι*, Il. 14, 145 ; Æsch. Pers. 163 ; Hes. Op. 479. — Mid. *κονίομαι*, *κονίσσομαι*, *ἐκονισάμην* (σσ), reflexive, Anthol. Planud. 25 ; Orph. Lith. 25 ; Xen. Conv. 3, 8.

The perf. pass. *κεκόνισμαι*, sometimes subjoined to this verb, belongs to the regular *κονίζω*, Theoc. 1, 30.

κοννέω, see *νοέω*.

κόπτω (ΚΟΠΩ), to cut, strike, knock, fut. *κόψω*, aor. *έκοψα*, perf. *έέκοφα*, Xen. Œcon. 18, 5 ; Hel. 5, 4, 7 ; 6, 5, 37 : perf. pass. *έέκομμαι*, Thuc. 4, 26 : 3 fut. pass. *κεκόψομαι*, Arist. Ran. 1223 : 2 perf. *έέκοπα* Epic, Il. 13, 60 : 2 aor. pass. *έέκόπην*, Thuc. 6, 27. — Mid. *κόπτομαι*, to smite one's self for grief, bewail, lament, Herod. 2, 61 : aor. *έέκοπάμην*, Eurip. Troad. 623.

κορέννυμι (ΚΟΡΕΩ), to satiate, fut. *κορέσω*, Epic *κορέω*, Herod. 1, 212 ; Il. 8, 379 : aor. *έέκορεσα*, Soph. Phil. 1156 : aor. pass. *έέκορέσθην* as middle, Eurip. Hip. 112 : 2 perf. part. *κεκορηώς* as middle, Epic, Odys. 18, 372. — Mid. *κορέννυμαι* reflexive, perf. *κεκόρεσμαι*, not Attic *κεκόρημαι*, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 13 ; Il. 18, 287 ; Odys. 8, 98 : aor. *έέκορεσάμην* (σσ), Il. 11, 87.

κορθύνω and *κορθύω*, to heap up, raise up, collect, muster as strength, aor. *έέκορθύνα*, Hes. Theog. 85. — Pass. *κορθύομαι* (ϋ), Il. 9, 7.

κορύσσω (ΚΟΡΥΘΩ, *κόρυς*), to arm, Poetic, Il. 2, 273 : aor. *έέκόρυξα* Doric, to butt as a horned animal, Theoc. 3, 5. — Mid. *κορύσσομαι* reflexive,

Il. 10, 37: perf. part. *κεκορυθμένος*, Il. 3, 18; Eurip. Andr. 279: aor. *ἐκορυσάμην* (σσ), not Attic *ἐκορυξάμην*, *to butt*, Il. 19, 397; Hippocr. *κοτέω* and *κοταίνω*, *to be angry*, Poetic, Il. 14, 143; Æsch. Sept. 485: aor. *ἐκότessa*, Hom. Hym. 4, 255: 2 perf. part. *κεκοτηώς*, Il. 21, 456. — Mid. *κοτέομαι* as active, imperf. *ἐκοτεόμην*, Il. 2, 223: fut. *κοτέσομαι* (σσ), Il. 5, 747: aor. *ἐκοτεσάμην* (σσ), Il. 23, 383; 5, 177.

κοχύνω (*χέω*), *to trickle down*, imperf. *κοχύεσκον* or *κοχύδεσκον* (ϋ), Epic, Theoc. 2, 107.

κραῖζω (ΚΡΑΓΩ), *to cry aloud*, fut. *κραῖξω*, commonly *κεκραῖξομαι*, Anthol. 11, 141; Arist. Ran. 258: 2 aor. *ἐκραγον*, Arist. Plut. 428: 2 perf. *κέκραγα* as present, Soph. Aj. 1236: 2 pluperf. *ἐεκραγέειν* as imperfect, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 10.

κείραχθι, 2 perf. imperat. 2 sing. syncopated, Arist. Vesp. 198; but 2 plur. *κείραγετε*, Arist. Vesp. 415.

κραγόν, 2 aor. part. neut. as an adverb, *vociferously*, *loudly*, Arist. Eq. 487.

It is an *onomatopy*, connected with *κράζω*, *κράξ*, *κράνη*, *γῆρυς*, *γῆρυς*, *κῆρυς*, *κῆρυς* (*crier*), Latin *corvus*, *crocio*, English *crow*, *cry*, *croak*, Saxon *hræfn* or *hrefn* (*raven*).

κραταίνω, a prolongation of *κραίνω*, Epic, imperf. *ἐκραταίνον*, Il. 2, 419: aor. *ἐκρήνηα*, Hom. Hym. 3, 223; Il. 1, 41; 9, 101: perf. pass. 3 sing. *κεκράανται* (*ᾶα*), Odys. 4, 616: pluperf. pass. 3 sing. *κεκράαντο*, Odys. 4 132: aor. pass. *ἐκράανθην*, Theoc. 25, 196.

κραίνω (ΚΡΑΝΩ), *to finish*, *complete*, *rule over*, Poetic, fut. *κρανῶ*, Eurip. Sup. 375: aor. *ἐκράνα*, Epic *ἐκρηνα*, Æsch. Agam. 369; Odys. 20, 115: perf. pass. 3 sing. *κέκρανται*, Æsch. Sup. 943; Eurip. Hip. 1455: aor. pass. *ἐκράνθην*, Pind. Pyth. 4, 311: fut. mid. *κρανέομαι* as passive, Il. 9, 626.

ΚΡΑΩ, see *κεράννυμι*.

κρέμαμαι, to hang, be in a state of suspension, be hanging, inflected like ἵσταμαι, opt. κρεμαίμην and κρεμοίμην, Arist. Nub. 870; Vesp. 297: imperf. ἐκρεμάμην, Il. 15, 18: fut. κρεμήσομαι, Arist. Vesp. 808. — See also κρεμάννυμι, κρήμνημι.

κρέμῃμι, the active form, occurs in the part. κρεμάντις, Athen. 1, 46.

κρεμάννυμι (κρεμάω), to hang, suspend, fut. κρεμάσω (ᾶ), κρεμῶ, Arist. Plut. 312: aor. ἐκρέμασα, Arist. Nub. 229: aor. pass. ἐκρεμάσθην, Xen. Anab. 7, 4, 17. — Mid. κρεμάννυμαι, to hang, intransitive, usually κρέμαμαι, which see: aor. ἐκρεμασάμην reflexive; sometimes transitive, as Hes. Op. 627.

κρεμόω, fut. protracted from κρεμῶ (κρεμάσω, κρεμάω), Il. 7, 83. The simple theme κρεμάω is not used by the classical writers.

κρημνάω and **κρήμνημι**, for κρεμάννυμι, part. κρημνάς, Pind. Pyth. 443. — Mid. κρήμναμαι, Æsch. Sept. 229: imperf. ἐκρημνῶντο, κατεκρημνῶντο, Hom. Hym. 6, 39.

ΚΡΙΖΩ, to creak, shriek, squeak, 2 aor. ἔκριχον, Il. 16, 470: 2 perf. κέκριγα as present, Arist. Av. 1521.

κρίνω (ι), to separate, judge, decide, fut. κρινέω, κρινῶ, Hippocr. Jusjur. § 1; Soph. Col. 79: aor. ἔκρινα, Xen. Hel. 1, 7, 38: perf. κέκρικα, Dem. 283: perf. pass. κέκριμαι, Eurip. Phœn. 1663: aor. pass. ἐκρίθην (ι), Epic ἐκρίνθην, Pind. Pyth. 8, 121; Il. 3, 98. Verbal κριτέος, Hippocr. de Art. § 15. — Mid. κρίνομαι, to decide, dispute, choose, select, interpret as a dream, fut. κρινέομαι, κρινούμαι, Odys. 18, 149; Eurip. Med. 609: aor. ἐκρινάμην, Odys. 4, 778; 8, 36. — See also ἀποκρίνομαι.

It is clearly connected with the Latin *cerno, crevi, cretum*.

κρύπτω (*KPTBΩ*), *to hide, conceal*, fut. *κρύψω*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 12: aor. *ἔκρυψα*, Thuc. 2, 34: perf. *κέκρυφα*, Hippocr.: perf. pass. *κέκρυμμαι*, Soph. Tyr. 1398: aor. pass. *ἐκρύφθην*, Thuc. 2, 39: 3 fut. *κεκρύψομαι*, Hippocr.: 2 aor. pass. *ἐκρύβην* the usual aorist passive, Soph. Aj. 1145. Verbal *κρυπτός*, Soph. Antig. 273. — Mid. *κρύπτομαι* reflexive or transitive, Xen. Anab. 1, 1, 6; Soph. Aj. 647: fut. *κρύψομαι*, Soph. Trach. 474; Eurip. Bac. 955: perf. pass. *κέκρυμμαι*, Dem. 836: aor. *ἐκρυψάμην*, Soph. Antig. 246.

ἔκρυβον, N. T. Luc. 1, 24, usually regarded as a *second aorist active*. — *κρύπτασθον*, imperf. iterative, Il. 8, 278. — Soph. Aj. 1145, the 2 aor. part. *κρυβεῖς* is edited also *κρυφείς*, implying *KPTΦΩ*. Eurip. Bacch. 955, for *κρυβῆναι*, the Codex Palatinus has *κρυφῆναι*. See Matt. Gram. § 193. Obs. 3 (5th edit. 1832).

It is not absurd to suppose that *κρύπτω* is a modification of *καλύπτω*: see *ἀλέξω*.

κτάομαι, *to acquire*, fut. *κτήσομαι*, Soph. Trach. 471: perf. *κέκτημαι* and *ἔκτημαι* as present, *to possess, have*, Thuc. 1, 33; Æsch. Prom. 795: aor. pass. *ἐκτήθην* passively, Thuc. 1, 123: aor. mid. *ἐκτησάμην*, Soph. Aj. 777: 3 fut. *κεκτήσομαι* and *ἐκτήσομαι*, *shall possess, have*, Eurip. Alc. 181; Plat. Lach. 21. Verbal *κτητός*, Plat. Rep. 2, 13.

κέκτηται, perf. subj. 3 sing. Xen. Conv. 1; 2 plur. *κεκτῆσθε*, Isoc. 37: opt. *κεκτηήμην*, Plat. Leg. 8, 7; 1 plur. *κεκτῆμεθα*, Plat. Rep. 6, 15. Also opt. 3 sing. *κεκτῶτο*, Xen. Ages. 9, 7; 3 plur. *κεκτῶμεθα*, Eurip. Heracl. 282.

κτείνω (*KTENΩ, KTANΩ, KTAΩ*), *to kill, slay*, fut. *κτενέω, κτενῶ*, Epic also *κτανέω*, Herod. 3, 30; Thuc. 3, 58; Il. 18, 309: aor. *ἔκτεινα*, Soph. Tyr. 1392: perf. *ἔκταχα* and *ἔκταρχα*

later, Aristotel.; also *ἐκτόνηκα* rare, Xen. Hier. 3, 8: aor. pass. *ἐκτάθην* Epic, and *ἐκτάνθην* later, Odys. 4, 537; Anthol. 14, 32: 2 perf. *ἔκτονα* the usual perfect active, Xen. Anab. 2, 1, 8: 2 aor. *ἔκτανον* Poetic, Il. 2, 701; also (from *ΚΤΗΜΙ*) *ἐκτᾶν* Poetic, *κτῶ*, *κτάμεναι* or *κτάμεν* for *κτάναι*, *κτάς*, Soph. Trach. 38: fut. mid. *κτανέομαι* as passive, Il. 14, 481: 2 aor. *ἐκτάμην* Poetic, *κτάσθαι*, *κτάμενος*, as passive, Il. 15, 437. 558; Æsch. Pers. 923. — See also Rem. § 72.

κτίωμεν, 2 aor. subj. Epic for *κτῶμεν*, dissyllabic in pronunciation, Odys. 22, 216.

It is connected with *καίρω*, and Latin *cædo*, *cudo*, English *cut*.

Its primary meaning seems to be *to smite, strike, beat, cut*; hence *to kill, slay, put to death*. — We suppose further that *κτίω* is the *causative* of *θνήσκω*, *to die*; hence the construction *ἀποθανεῖν ὑπό τινος*, *to die by the hand of any one*.

κτίμενος (*κτίζω*, *ΚΤΙΜΙ*), *η, ον*, Epic, *built, founded*, a defective 2 aor. mid. part. with a passive signification; used only in composition, *ἐϋκτίμενος*, Il. 2, 569.

κτίννυμι and *κτιννύω* (*κτείνω*), *to kill*, only in composition, *ἀποκτίννυμι*, Xen. Hel. 6, 5, 7; 4, 4, 2; Plat. Gorg. 53.

ἀποκτίννυμεν, subj. 1 plur. for *ἀποκτιννύμεν*, Plat. Gorg. 53; rather doubtful. Compare *σκεδάννυσι*, *σκεδάννυται*, from *σκεδάννυμι*.

κτυπέω (*ΚΤΥΠΩ*), *to sound, crash*, Poetic, Il. 13, 140: aor. *ἐκτύπησα*, Soph. Col. 1606: 2 aor. *ἔκτυπον*, Il. 8, 75. — Mid. *κτυπέομαι* as active, Arist. Plut. 758.

κνέω and *κύνω*, *to be pregnant*, Il. 23, 266; Arist. Lys. 745; also *to bring forth*, later, Palæph. 2, 1. 5: fut. *κνήσω*, *κνήσομαι*, Hippocr.: aor. *ἐκύνη*

σα, Arist. Thesm. 641; also ἐκῦσα causative, *to impregnate*, Æsch. frag. 38: perf. κεκύηκα, Anthol. 7, 385.

κνῖσχω, *to conceive*. — Mid. κνῖσκομαι as active, Herod. 2, 92: aor. mid. ἐκυσάμην or ἐκυσάμην (σσ), Il. 6, 26; Hes. Theog. 125.

κυλίνδω, κυλινδέω, and κυλίω (ι), *to roll*, Soph. Antig. 590; Arist. Vesp. 202; Xen. Anab. 4, 2, 3: fut. κυλινδήσω rare, Herodes Attic. Pag. Triop. 35: aor. ἐκύλισα, Arist. Thesm. 767; Pind. frag. 2 (ἐξεκύλισεν): perf. pass. κεκύλισμαι, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 1: aor. pass. ἐκυλίσθην, Soph. Elec. 50. — See also καλινδέομαι.

κυνέω (ΚΥΩ), *to kiss*, fut. κυνήσομαι, Eurip. Cycl. 172: aor. ἐκῦσα (σσ), Arist. Ran. 788; Il. 8, 371. — The compound προσκυνέω, *to worship*, is regular; as aor. προσεκύνησα, Poetic also προσέκυσσα, Soph. Phil. 533.

It is not absurd to suppose that it is etymologically connected with the Saxon *cyssan*, German *küssen*, English *kiss*.

κύπτω (ΚΥΦΩ, κῦφός), *to stoop*, fut. κύψω, commonly κύψομαι, Arist. Av. 146; Plat. Euthyd. 71: aor. ἐκνυσα, Xen. Econ. 11, 5: perf. κέκνυφα, Arist. Lys. 1003.

κύρω (ῥ), *to fall in with, meet, chance*, Eurip. Hip. 746: fut. κύρσω, Soph. Col. 225: aor. ἐκυρσα, Herod. 3, 77. — Mid. κύρομαι as active, Il. 24, 530.

κύω, *to be pregnant*, see κνέω.

ΚΥΩ, *to kiss*, see κυνέω.

κωμάζω (κῶμος), *to revel, celebrate in song*, regular: aor. ἐκώμασα, Doric ἐκώμαξα, Eurip. Herc. 180; Pind. Nem. 2, 38. — Mid. κωμάζομαι apparently as active, κωμάσομαι, Pind. Isth. 4, 124; Pyth. 9, 157.

Δ.

ΛΑΒΩ, see λαμβάνω.

λαγχάνω (**ΛΑΧΩ**, **ΛΗΧΩ**, **ΛΕΓΧΩ**), *to obtain by lot*, fut. λήξομαι, Ionic λάξομαι, Plat. Rep. 10, 14; Herod. 7, 144: perf. εἴληχα and λέλογχα, Doric εἴλᾱχα, Soph. Aj. 1058; Col. 1235; Theoc. 16, 84: perf. pass. εἴληγμαι, Dem. 873: aor. pass. ἐλήχθην, Dem. 990: 2 aor. ἔλαχον, Thuc. 5, 21. Verbal ληκτέος, Isæus, 176.

ἐλλαχον, 2 aor. Epic for ἔλαχον, Hom. Hym. 4, 86. — λελάχω, 2 aor. subj. Epic, *to cause to partake*, Il. 7, 80.

λάζομαι and **λάζνυμαι**, Poetic for λαμβάνω, Il. 4, 357; Arist. Lys. 209.

λάθομαι, Doric for λήθομαι.

ΛΑΘΩ, see λανθάνω.

λακάζω for λάσχω, Æsch. Sup. 872; Sept. 186.

λακέω, Doric for ληκέω, λάσχω.

ΛΑΚΩ, see λάσχω.

λαμβάνω (**ΛΑΒΩ**, **ΛΑΜΒΩ**, **ΛΗΒΩ**), *to take*, fut. λήψομαι, Ionic λάμψομαι, Doric λαποῦμαι, Xen. Anab. 1, 7, 9; Herod. 1, 199; Theoc. 1, 4: perf. εἴληφα, Thuc. 1, 77; Ionic λελάβηκα rare, Herod. 4, 79: perf. pass. εἴλημμαι, sometimes λέλημμαι, Ionic λέλαμμαι, Xen. Conv. 3, 13; Arist. Eccl. 1090; Herod. 3, 117: aor. pass. ἐλήφθην, Ionic ἐλάμφθην, Soph. Trach. 810; Herod. 2, 89: 2 aor. ἔλαβον, Soph. Tyr. 276. Verbal ληπτέος, Arist. Eq. 603. — Mid. λαμβάνομαι, *to take hold of*, Eurip. Heracl. 48: 2 aor. ἐλαβόμην, Soph. Col. 373.

ἐλλαβον, ἐλλαβόμην, 2 aor. Epic for ἔλαβον, ἐλαβόμην, Odys. 1, 298; 5, 325. — λελαβείσθαι, 2 aor. mid. Epic for λαβείσθαι, Odys. 4, 388.

λαμπετόων (λάμπω), *shining*, a defective participle, protracted from λαμπετῶν (-άων), Il. 1, 104.

λανθάνω, Poetic also **λήθω** (**ΛΑΘΩ**), *to lie hid, escape notice*, Soph. Tyr. 1325: fut. **λήσω**, Arist. Eccl. 98: aor. **έλησα** rather rare, Thuc. 8, 10; Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 1; sometimes causatively, *to cause to forget*, Odys. 20, 85: aor. pass. **έλασθην** Doric, *to forget*, Theoc. 2, 46; part. **έπιλασθέν**, *unnoticed in song, forgotten*, Pind. frag. 86: 3 fut. pass. **λελήσομαι** as middle, *I will forget*, Eurip. Alc. 198: 2 aor. **έλαθον**, Thuc. 4, 133: 2 perf. **λέληθα**, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 11; sometimes as middle, *to forget*, Herod. 3, 46. — **Μιδ. λανθάνομαι**, Poetic also **λήθομαι**, *to forget*, Il. 9, 259: fut. **λήσομαι**, Odys. 1, 308; sometimes as passive, Soph. Elec. 1249: perf. pass. **λέλησμαι**, Epic also **λέλασμαι**, Soph. Elec. 342; Il. 5, 834: aor. **έλησάμην** equivalent to **έλαθον**, Apol. 3, 737; Doric **έλασάμην**, Mosch. 3, 63: 2 aor. **έλαθόμην**, Æsch. Sup. 731.

λέλαθον, 2 aor. Epic for **έλαθον**, causative, *to cause to forget*, Il. 2, 600: but opt. **λελάθοιμι**, Apol. 3, 778, has the regular meaning. — **λελαθόμην**, 2 aor. mid. Epic for **έλαθόμην**, Il. 4, 127. — Hes. Theóg. 471, opt. **λελάθοιτο** equivalent to the active **λάθοι**. — **λέλᾱθα**, **έπιλέλᾱθα**, 2 perf. Doric, as middle, *to have forgotten*, Pind. Olym. 10, 4. — **εκλελάθων**, 2 aor. part. adjectively, *causing forgetfulness, oblivious*, Theoc. 1, 63; with the accent on the penult.

This verb is etymologically connected with the Latin *lateo*.

λάσκω (**ΛΑΚΩ**), *to speak, gabble*, Poetic, Eurip. Andr. 671: fut. **λακήσομαι**, Arist. Pac. 381: aor. **έλάκησα** (ᾱ), Arist. Pac. 382, but **ᾱ**, Nub. 410: 2 aor. **έλακον**, Soph. Trach. 824: 2 perf. **λέλᾱκα**, Epic **λέληκα**, as present, Æsch. Prom. 407; Il. 22, 141: 2 aor. mid. **λελακόμην** Epic, Hom. Hym. 2, 145. — See also **λέγω**, *to say, tell*.

λελάκνυα, 2 perf. part. fem. for **λαληκνῦα**, Odys. 12, 85.

λαφύσσω, *to devour*, see **διώκω**.

ΛΑΧΩ, see *λαγχάνω*.

ΛΑΩ, to bathe, see *λόω*.

λάω, to see, Epic, Hom. Hym. 2, 360; Odys. 19, 229: imperf. *λάον*, Odys. 19, 230.

It may possibly be etymologically connected with the English interjection *lo!* equivalent to *ἰδού!* *see!* *behold!*

λάω, to wish, see *λῶ*.

λέγω, to say, tell, regular: aor. pass. always *ἐλέχθην*. fut. mid. *λέξομαι* as passive, Eurip. Alc. 322. The perfect *λέλεχα* is not found.

This verb is connected with *λάσκω* (**ΛΑΚΩ**), which seems to be nothing more than an *onomatopoeia*. Further, the Latin *loquor* is connected with *λάσκω*, and consequently with *λέγω*, *λάλαξ*, *λαλαγίω*, *λαλάζω*.

λέγω, to enumerate, gather, collect, select, choose, Il. 23, 239: fut. *λέξω*, Odys. 24, 223: aor. *ἔλεξα*, Thuc. 8, 44: perf. *εἵλοχα*, Dem. 328: perf. pass. *εἵλεγμαι*, sometimes *λέλεγμαι*, Dem. 650; Herod. 7, 40: aor. pass. *ἐλέχθην*, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 2: 2 aor. *ἐλέγην*, Dem. 1208. Verbal *λεπτέος*, Plat. Rep. 3, 19; 5, 6. — Mid. *λέγομαι* usually as active, Il. 8, 508. 547: fut. *λέξομαι*, Doric *λεξοῦμαι*, Call. Min. 116: aor. *ἐλεξάμην*, Il. 2, 125. — The forms *εἵλοχα*, *εἵλεγμαι* or *λέλεγμαι*, *ἐλέχθην*, *ἐλέγην* are found only in composition, as *συλλέγω*, *συνείλοχα*, *συλλέλεγμαι*. But *ἐλέχθην*, Il. 3, 188.

ἐλέγμην, 2 aor. mid. as passive, Odys. 9, 335; 3 sing. *λέπτω* transitive, Odys. 4, 451. Not to be confounded with the corresponding forms from **ΛΕΧΩ**.

It is natural to suppose that the meanings to *enumerate*, &c. are modifications of the general idea TO UTTER A SOUND, SAY, TELL, which idea is as *physical* as any other.

ΛΕΓΧΩ, see *λαγχάνω*.

λείπω and **λιμπάνω** (**ΛΙΠΩ**), to leave, Thuc. 8, 17: fut. *λείψω*, Soph. Phil. 1084: aor. *ἔλειψα* later, Pythagor. 70: perf. pass. *λέλειμμαι*, Xen.

Cyr. 2, 2, 3: aor. pass. ἐλείφθην, Thuc. 3, 11: 3 fut. pass. λελείψομαι, Xen. Anab. 2, 4, 5: 2 aor. ἔλιπον, Soph. Antig. 143: 2 perf. λέλοιπα, Xen. Anab. 1, 2, 21. Verbal λειπτέος, Eurip. Herc. 1385. — Mid. λείπομαι, *to be left behind, be inferior, fall short of*, λείψομαι, λέλειμμαι, Hes. Op. 198; Eurip. Sup. 904: 2 aor. ἐλιπόμην, Il. 3, 160; sometimes transitively, *to leave for one's self*, Herod. 1, 186; 2, 134.

ἔλλιπον, 2 aor. for ἔλιπον, Apol. 2, 1034. — ἐλίφθην, aor. pass. for ἐλείφθην, if not a mistake in copying, Apol. 1, 1325. — ἔλειπτο, imperf. pass. for ἐλείπετο, as aorist, Apol. 1, 45; formed in imitation of the old Epic forms δέκτο, λέκτο, &c. — Herod. 7, 164, the imperf. ἐλειπόμην is transitive.

The form λιμπάνω is etymologically connected with the Latin *linguo*; and λείπω, with the English *leave*.

λείχῶ (ΛΕΙΧΜΩ, ΛΙΧΜΩ), *to lick*, aor. ἔλειξα, Æsch. Eum. 106: 2 perf. part. λελειχμῶς and λελιχμῶς, *playing with the tongue as a serpent*, Hes. Theog. 826.

It is hardly necessary to remark that this verb is connected with the Latin *lambo*, *lingo*, *lingua*, English *lick*.

λελίημαι, see λιλαίομαι.

λεύσσω (λάω), *to see*, defective.

ΛΕΧΩ, *to put to rest, cause to sleep*, Epic, aor. ἔλεξα, λέξον, Il. 14, 252; 24, 635. Not to be confounded with the corresponding forms from λέγω. — Mid. ΛΕΧΟΜΑΙ, *to lie down to rest, sleep*, fut. λέξομαι, Odys. 4, 413: aor. ἐλεξάμην, Il. 14. 360.

λέγμενος, pres. mid. part. syncopated, Odys. 2, 196. — λέκτο or ἔλεκτο, 2 aor. mid. syncopated, Odys. 19, 50; 4, 453: imperat. 2 sing. λέξο or λέξεο, Il. 24, 650; 9, 617; Odys. 19, 598: infin. λέχθαι, καταλέχθαι, Odys. 15, 394.

The nouns λέχος, *bed*, and λόχος, *an ambush*, are derived from this theme. Compare also the Latin *lectus*, *lectulus*, Saxon *ligan*, *legan*, English *lie*, *lay*.

ΛΗΒΩ, see λαμβάνω.

ληθάνω (λήθω), ἐκληθάνω, *to cause to forget*, Odys. 7, 221.

λήθω, see λανθάνω.

ληίζω, *to pillage, carry off forcibly, rob*, Thuc. 4, 41; rare in the present active: perf. pass. λελήισμαι and λέλησμαι, Eurip. Med. 256; Troad. 373: aor. pass. ἐληίσθην, Apol. 4, 401. — Mid. ληίζομαι transitive, Herod. 4, 112: fut. ληίσομαι (σο), Herod. 6, 86; Odys. 23, 28: aor. ἐληισάμην (σο) and ἐληισάμην, Herod. 3, 47: Il. 18, 28.

ληκέω, Epic for λάσκω, Odys. 8, 379.

ΛΗΧΩ, see λαγχάνω.

λιάζω, etymologically connected with κλίνω, in Hesychius. — Mid. λιάζομαι, *to turn aside, separate one's self*, also *to drop, fall, sink*, Epic, Il. 20, 420; 24, 96: pluperf. λελιάσμεν, Mosch. 4, 118: aor. pass. ἐλιάσθην as middle, Il. 15, 543; 1, 349.

ΛΙΖΩ or **ΛΙΓΓΩ**, *to twang*, aor. ἐλιγξα, Il. 4, 125.

λιλαίομαι (**ΛΙΛΑΩ**, λάω), *to desire earnestly, crave*, Epic, Il. 13, 253; 20, 76: perf. λελήημαι, Theoc. 25, 196; part. λεληημένος means also *eager, hastening*, Il. 4, 465: pluperf. λεληήμην, Apol. 3, 646.

Observe that the λ of the root is dropped in the perfect and pluperfect; compare πύελος from πλύνω.

λιμπάνω, see λείπω.

λίπτω, *to desire earnestly*, Apol. 4, 813: perf. mid. λέλιμμαι transitive, Æsch. Sept. 355, 380.

It is etymologically connected with the Latin *libet*, *libido*. The root λιπ- may possibly be connected with the English *like*.

λίσσομαι and **λίτομαι**, *to supplicate*, Il. 1, 174;

Arist. Thesm. 313: aor. ἐλίσάμην (λλ), Odys. 11, 35; 10, 526; Il. 1, 394: 2 aor. ἐλιτόμην, Odys. 14, 406; Il. 16, 47.

λοέω, *to bathe*, transitive, Epic, imperf. ἐλόεον, ἐλόευν, Odys. 4, 252: aor. ἐλόεσα (σσ), Il. 23, 282. — See also λόω, λουέω, λούω. — Mid. *to bathe*, reflexive, fut. λοέσσομαι, Odys. 6, 221: aor. ἐλοεσσάμην, Hes. Op. 520.

λουέω for λούω, Hom. Hym. 4, 290.

λούω contracted from λοέω, *to bathe*, transitive, regular. — See also λοέω, λόω, λουέω.

This form is not much used in the present and imperfect. As to ἔλον, ἐλοῦμεν, λοῦμαι, λοῦ, λοῦσθαι, λούμενος, ἐλούμην, usually subjoined to this form, it would on the whole be more satisfactory to refer them to λόω.

λόω, the original theme of λοέω, Poetic in the active, imperf. 3 sing. λόε, ἔλον, Odys. 10, 361; Arist. Vesp. 118; 1 plur. ἐλοῦμεν (ἐλόομεν), Arist. Plut. 657; 3 plur. λόον, Hom. Hym. 1, 120. — Mid. λόομαι, λοῦμαι, *to bathe*, reflexive, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 11; Arist. Nub. 838; imperat. λοῦ (λόον), in Hesychius; infin. λόεσθαι, λοῦσθαι, Hes. Op. 747; Odys. 6, 216; part. λούμενος (λοόμενος), Arist. Plut. 658: imperf. ἐλούμην (ἐλοόμην), Athen. 4, 60; 3 sing. ἐλοῦτο (ἐλόετο), Herod. 3, 125; 3 plur. ἐλοῦντο (ἐλόοντο), Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 4.

λῶντο, protracted λῶοντο, imperf. mid. 3 plur. implying a theme ΛΛΩ, Call. Min. 72. 73.

This verb is connected with the Latin *lavo*, *lautum*. We may assume then ΛΛΦΩ as the original form.

λυμαίνομαι (ΛΥΜΑΝΩ), *to outrage, injure, insult, frustrate*; sometimes passively, Lysias, 826: fut. λυμανοῦμαι, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 24: perf. λελύμασμαι, 3 sing. λελύμανται, Dem. 1375. 570; sometimes passively, Herod. 9, 112: aor.

pass. ἐλυμάνθην passively, Æsch. Choëph. 290:
aor. mid. ἐλυμηνάμην, Herod. 8, 28.

λύω, *to loose, release, untie*, fut. λύσω (ῥ), Soph. Tyr. 407: aor. ἐλύσα, Il. 2, 808: perf. λέλυκα, Athen. 13, 44; Arist. Vesp. 992: perf. pass. λέλύμαι, Il. 8, 103: aor. pass. ἐλύθην (ῥ), Arist. Thesm. 1207: 3 fut. λελύσομαι, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 37. Verbal λυτέος, Plat. Gorg. 80. — Mid. λύομαι, usually *to ransom*, λύσομαι, λέλυμαι, ἐλυσάμην, Il. 1, 13; Dem. 958; Xen. Anab. 7, 8, 6.

Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 9, καταλύσομαι is apparently passive in sense. — Eurip. Med. 146, καταλυσσάμην likewise apparently passive.

λελύτο, perf. pass. opt. 3 sing., Odys. 18, 238. — λύμην (ῥ), 2 aor. mid. as if from ἄρμι, Il. 21, 80; 3 sing. λύτο (ῥ) as passive, Il. 21, 114. 425; 24, 1; 3 plur. λύντο as passive, Il. 7, 16; 15, 435. — λύθι, 2 aor. imperat. like κλύθι, Pind. frag. 55.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *solvo*, *solutus*, English *loose*. For the prefix *so-*, compare *sorbeo*, *σοφίω* *servo*, *ῥτλ* (*έρύω*); compare also English *slack*.

λῶ, Doric for θέλω, contracted from λάω, λῆς, λῆ, λῶμες, λῆτε, λῶντι, Arist. Lys. 981. 1105. 1162. 1163; Theoc. 1, 12; Athen. 6, 28; infin. λῆν, Thuc. 5, 77; part. λῶν, Athen. 6, 28. — See also λιλαίομαι.

λωβάομαι, *to maltreat, insult*, fut. λωβήσομαι, Plat. Crito, 7: perf. λελώβημαι passively, Herod. 3, 155: aor. pass. ἐλωβήθην passively, Soph. Phil. 330: aor. mid. ἐλωβησάμην, Il. 1, 232.

Soph. Aj. 217, ἀπελωβήθη, according to the Scholiast, is either passive or reflexive. Ellendt prefers the latter meaning, *has been disgraced*.

M.

ΜΑΘΩ, see μανθάνω.

μαιμάω (ΜΑΩ), long α, *to desire earnestly, to*

rage, Poetic, Il. 20, 490; 13, 78; Soph. Aj. 50: aor. *ἐμαίμῃσα*, Il. 5, 670.

μαίμῳσι, 3 plur. protracted for *μαίμῳσι* (*μαίμῳσι*), Il. 13, 75: part. *μαίμῳων*, -ῳσα, -ῳντος or -ῳντος, Il. 15, 742. 542; Apol. 2, 269; Herod. 8, 77.

μαίνω (*ΜΑΝΩ*), only in the compound *ἐχμαίνω*, *to madden*, Eurip. Hip. 1229: aor. *ἐμῃνα*, Arist. Thesm. 561; Soph. Trach. 1143: 2 aor. pass. *ἐμάνῃην* as middle, Soph. Aj. 726: 2 fut. pass. *μανήσομαι* as middle, later, Anthol. 11, 216: 2 perf. *μέμῃνα* as present middle, *to be mad, rave*, Soph. Antig. 790. — Mid. *μαίνομαι*, *to be mad, raving*, fut. *μανοῦμαι*, Herod. 1, 109: perf. *μεμάνῃην* Epic, Theoc. 10, 31: aor. *ἐμηνάμην* Epic, Il. 6, 160.

μαίνομαι (*ΜΑΩ*), *to feel after, touch, seek, probe*, Odys. 13, 367; Soph. Aj. 287: fut. *μάσομαι* (σσ), Il. 4, 190: aor. *ἐμασάμην* (σσ), Odys. 13, 429.

ΜΑΚΩ, see *μηχάομαι*.

μανθάνω (*ΜΑΘΩ*), *to learn, understand*, fut. *μαθήσομαι*, Soph. Aj. 284: perf. *μεμάθηκα*, Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 11: 2 aor. *ἐμάθον*, Thuc. 1, 40: fut. mid. *μαθεῖνμαι* Doric, contracted from *μαθήομαι*, Theoc. 11, 60. Verbal *μαθητέος*, Arist. Vesp. 1262.

ἐμμαθον, 2 aor. Epic, Odys. 17, 226; 18, 362.

μάρναμαι, *to fight*, Poetic, inflected like *ἵσταμαι* in the present and imperfect, Il. 4, 513; subj. *μάρνωμαι*, Hes. Scut. 110; opt. *μαρνοίμην*, Odys. 11, 513; imperat. *μάρναο* (*μάρνασο*), Il. 15, 475: imperf. *ἐμαρνάμην*, Eurip. Phoen. 1142.

Pind. Nem. 5, 86, ind. 3 sing. *μάρναται* may have a long penult.

μάρπτω (*ΜΑΡΠΩ*, *ΜΑΠΩ*), *to take hold of, seize, catch*, fut. *μάρψω*, Il. 15, 137: aor. *ἐμαρψα*,

Soph. Aj. 444: 2 aor. μέμαρπον, also without the ρ, έμαπον and μέμαπον, Hes. Scut. 231. 252. 245: 2 perf. μέμαρπα, Hes. Op. 202.

έμέμαρπτο, pluperf. pass. 3 sing, Hes. Scut. 245, in Goettling's edition, for the usual μέμαρπον.

μαστιών, protracted from μαστιών (μαστιάων), scourging, a defective Epic part. equivalent to μαστιγών from the regular μαστιγώω, Hes. Scut. 431.

μαστιίω, Epic μαστίω, to scourge, whip, lash, Il. 17, 622; Hes. Scut. 466: aor. έμάστιξα, Il. 5, 768.

μάχομαι, Epic and Ionic also μαχέομαι, to fight, Il. 1, 272; Herod. 7, 104: fut. μαχέσομαι, μαχέομαι, μαχοῦμαι Attic, also μαχήσομαι Epic, Herod. 7, 209; Il. 2, 366; 1, 298; Soph. Phil. 1253: perf. μεμάχημαι, rarely μεμάχεσμαι, Isoc. 127; Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 14: aor. έμαχεσάμην (σσ), Xen. Anab. 1, 7, 17; Theoc. 22, 74. Verbal μαχετός or μαχητός, Plat. Soph. 73. 56.

Some critics, for the sake of uniformity, write aor. mid. έμαχήσατο for έμαχέσσατο, a reading not supported by manuscript authority, and therefore worth little. — Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 14, συμμαχεσμένων is written also συμμαχεσμένων. — μαχειόμενος and μαχεούμενος, pres. part. Epic, Odys. 17, 471; 11, 403.

ΜΑΣΩ and ΜΕΝΩ, to desire earnestly, or strongly, to be eager, intend, Poetic, 2 perf. μέμονα and μέμαα as present, μεμάτω, μεμαώς, Il. 5, 482; Æsch. Sept. 686: 2 pluperf. έμεμάειν as imperfect. — Mid. μάομαι as active, Soph. Col. 836; infin. μώεο as if from -ώω, Doric, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 20; infin. μῶσθαι, Theogn. 769. — See also μιμνήσκω.

Theoc. 25, 64, μέμαεν is an imperfect from a new present. Compare ανήνοθεν, αἶρηεν, έμέμηκον, τετεύχεται, from ΑΝΕΘΩ, άραρίσκω, μηκάομαι, τεύχω. — The 2 perf. μέμονα evidently belongs to this theme. Compare γέγαα, γέγονα, from γίγνομαι.

This theme may possibly be connected with the Latin *moveo*, *meo*; perhaps it once had the *digamma*, *ΜΑΦΩ*. Further, *Mavors*, the original form of *Mars*, the *impetuous god*, may be connected with it. The Latin *mens*, *mind*, is usually referred to *MENΩ*, whence *μένος*.

μέδομαι, to concern one's self about, think of, plan, *machinate*, Epic, Il. 2, 384; 4, 21; 9, 622: fut. *μεδήσομαι*, Il. 9, 650.

Etymologically connected with *μήδομαι*, *μείλω*, *μέλομαι*, and perhaps with the Latin *medeor*, *meditor*. For the commutation of δ and λ, compare Ὀδυσσεύς, Ὀλυσσεύς, *Ulysses*; δάκρυον, *lacryma*; δα-, λα- δασύς, λάσιος ἈΔΩ, ἄλις ὄζω (ΟΔΩ); *odor*, *oleo*.

μέδω, to rule, Soph. Antig. 1119; Il. 2, 79; part. *μέδων* and *μεδέων*, Il. 2, 276. — The participle *μέδων* has usually the force of a noun, *ruler*.

μεθίημι (μετά, ἴημι), to send off, let go, *μεθήσω*, &c. as in ἴημι: perf. *μεμέθεικα*, Anacr. frag. 78: perf. pass. part. *μεμετιμένος* Ionic, Herod. 5, 108: fut. mid. *μετήσομαι* as passive, Ionic, Herod. 5, 35. — See also ἴω.

μεθύσχω (μεθύω), to intoxicate, aor. *ἐμέθυσα*, Athen. 9, 51: perf. pass. *μεμέθυσμαι*, Athen. 4, 78: aor. pass. *ἐμεθύσθην* as middle, to get drunk, Eurip. Cycl. 167; Arist. Vesp. 1252. — Mid. *μεθύσχομαι*, to get drunk, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 11. See also *μεθύω*.

μεθύσθην, aor. pass. infin. Æolic for *μεθυνοθῆναι*, Alc. apud Athen. 10, 35. Some editors, without manuscript authority, write *μεθυνοθῆν*, with the circumflex on the last syllable. As to the infinitives *γεννηθην*, *επιγραφην*, *στεφανωθην*, *εισενεχθην* of the inscriptions (Gregor. Corinth.), they prove nothing, inasmuch as the accents are omitted.

μεθύω (ϑ), to get drunk, defective, Odys. 18, 240. *ΜΕΙΡΩ* (*ΜΕΡΩ*, *ΜΟΡΩ*), to divide, distribute, allot, Poetic, 2 aor. *ἔμμορε*, Apol. 3, 4; 4, 62: 2 perf. *ἔμμορε* as middle, Il. 1, 278; Odys. Op.

345. — Mid. *μείρομαι*, *to obtain*, transitive, Il. 9, 616; Hes. Op. 576: perf. pass. 3 sing. impersonal *εἴμαρται*, *it is fated*, Dem. 1435; part. *εἴμαρμένος*, *fated, ordained by fate*, Soph. Trach. 169; also *μεμόρηται*, *μεμορημένος* and *μεμορμένος*, Apol. 1, 646; Anthol. 7, 466. 700: pluperf. pass. 3 sing. impersonal *εἴμαρτο*, *it was fated*, Dem. 293; also *μεμόρητο*, Apol. 1, 973.

ἐμμόραντι, 2 perf. 3 plur. Doric, in Hesychius. — *μεμόρασται*, perf. pass. 3 sing. in the sense of *ἔμμορε*, Plat. Loc. 2; implying *ΜΟΡΑΖΩ*. — *ἐμβραται* for *εἴμαρται*, and *ἐμβραμένη* for *εἴμαρμένη*, in Hesychius; formed as follows; *ΜΕΙΡΩ*, *εμαρται*, *εμαρμένη*, like *φθείρω*, *ἐφθαρμαι*, *ἐφθαρμένη* by metathesis and epenthesis, *ἐμβραται*, *ἐμβραμένη*. Compare *ἄμβροτος* from *ἀ-*, *μορτός* · *ἡμβροτον* from *ἀμαρτάνω* · *γαμβρός* from *γάμος* · *μεσημβρία* from *μέσος*, *ἡμέρα* · *cucum-ber*, French *coucombre*, Latin *cucumis* or *cucumber*; *number*, French *nombre*, Latin *numerus*. — *βεβραμένων* for *εἴμαρμένων*, in Hesychius; formed from *ΜΕΡΩ* by changing *μ* into *β*. Compare *βέλλειν*, *μέλλειν* · *βάγιον*, *μέγα*, Latin *magis*, *magnus*, English *big*.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *morior*, *mors* (*μόρος*).

μέλλω, *to be about to do any thing, to intend, delay*, imperf. *ἔμελλον* and *ἡμελλον*, Thuc. 7, 20; Dem. 292: aor. *ἐμέλλησα*, and *ἡμέλλησα* rare, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 15; Hel. 5, 4, 65. — Pass. *μέλλομαι*, *to be delayed*, Xen. Anab. 3, 1, 47. * Verbal *μελλητέος*, Arist. Eccl. 876.

μέλω, *to be an object of concern, to concern*, also *to care for*, rare in the personal form, Odys. 9, 20; Il. 10, 92; Soph. Antig. 873; Aj. 689: fut. *μελήσω*, Il. 5, 228; 20, 137: 2 perf. *μέμηλα* as present, Epic, Il. 2, 25; 4, 353: 2 pluperf. *ἐμμήλειν* as imperfect, Odys. 1, 151. Verbal *μελητέος*, Plat. Rep. 2, 8. — Mid. *μέλομαι* as active, Eurip. Hip. 60, 109; Hel. 1161; Soph. Col. 1138: fut. *μελήσομαι*, Il. 1, 523: perf. *με-*

μέλημα as present, later, Anthol. 10, 17: pluperf. μεμελήμην as imperfect, later, Theoc. 17, 46: aor. pass. part. μεληθείς as active, *having cared for*, Soph. Aj. 1184. — See also ἐπιμέλωμαι.

Impersonal μέλει, *it concerns, is an object of concern*, μέλη, μέλοι, μελέτω, μέλιν, μέλον, imperf. ἔμελε: fut. μελήσει, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 17: aor. ἐμέλησε, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 19: perf. μεμέληκε, μεμεληκέναι, μεμεληκός, Dem. 1350: pluperf. ἔμεμελήκει, Xen. Hel. 3, 3, 9.

μέμβλεται, perf. mid. 3 sing. Epic, Il. 19, 343; Hes. Theog. 61; 2 plur. μέμβλεσθε, Apol. 2, 217: pluperf. 3 sing. μέμβλετο, Il. 21, 516. Formed from μέλω, by metathesis and epenthesis; see βλώσκω.

μεμνόμενος, see μιμνήσκω.

μέμονα, see ΜΑΣ, μένω.

μένω, *to remain, wait for, await*, fut. μενέω, μενῶ, Herod. 8, 62; Xen. Cyr. 4, 4, 5: aor. ἔμεινα, Thuc. 5, 40: perf. μεμένηκα, Isoc. 116: 2 perf. μέμονα very rare, Eurip. Aul. 1495. Verbal μενετέος, Thuc. 2, 88.

The 2 perf. μέμονα must not be confounded with the corresponding form from ΜΑΣ, ΜΕΝΩ.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *maneo*, English *re-main*.

μερμηρίζω, *to ponder, reflect, devise*, fut. μερμηρίξω, Odys. 16, 261: aor. ἔμερμηρίξα, Il. 1, 189; also infin. μερμηρίσαι, ἀπομερμηρίσαι, *to doze*, Arist. Vesp. 5.

μεταμέλει (μετά, μέλει), *it repents*, like the simple μέλει.

μεταμέλωμαι (μετά, μέλωμαι), Ionic μεταμελέομαι, *to repent*, fut. part. μεταμελησόμενος as passive, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 23.

Impersonal μεταμέλεται, μεταμέλεσθαι, Plat. Demod. 3.

μετίνμι, Ionic for **μεθίνμι**.

μηκάομαι (**ΜΑΚΩ**, **ΜΗΚΩ**), to bleat, as sheep or goats, Æsch. frag. 54: 2 aor. **ἐμάχον**, Il. 16, 469: 2 perf. **μέμηκα** as present, Il. 10, 362.

ἐμέμηκον, imperf. from a new present, Odys. 9, 439. See also **ἀραρίσχω**. — **μεμᾶκνυα**, 2 perf. part. fem. for **μεμῆκνυα**, Il. 4, 435.

μηχανάομαι (**μηχανή**), to contrive, machinate, devise; rare and Poetic **μηχανάω**, Soph. Aj. 1037: fut. **μηχανήσομαι**, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 9: perf. **μεμηχάνημαι** actively or passively, Xen. Hier. 11, 4; Cyr. 8, 3, 1; Soph. Trach. 586; Dem. 604; Isoc. 27: aor. **ἐμηχανησάμην**, Xen. Ages. 2, 5. Verbal **μηχανητέος**, Plat. Gorg. 80.

μηχανόωντας, part. protracted from **μηχανῶντας** (**μηχανάοντας**), Odys. 18, 142.

Connected with the Latin *machina*, *machinor*.

μιαίνω (**ΜΙΑΝΩ**), to stain, dye, pollute, fut. **μιανῶ**, Antiph. 638: aor. **ἐμίᾱνα** and **ἐμίηνα**, Eurip. Hel. 1000; Il. 4, 141: perf. **μεμίαγκα** later, Plutarch. Tiber. Gracch. § 21: perf. pass. **μεμίαςμαι**, Thuc. 2, 102: aor. pass. **ἐμιάνθην**, Soph. Col. 1374.

μιάνθην, aor. pass. 3 plur. Epic for **μιανθιν** (**ἐμιάνθησαν**), Il. 4, 146. Compare 2 aor. 3 plur. **ἔγνων** for **ἔγνον** (**ἔγνωσαν**), from **γινώσκω**.

μίσγνμι or **μινγνύω** or **μίσγω** (**ΜΙΓΩ**), to mix, mingle; **μίσγω** is the oldest form, Pind. Nem. 4, 35; Il. 3, 270: fut. **μίσξω**, Soph. Col. 1047: aor. **ἐμίξα**, Æsch. Choëph. 546: perf. pass. **μέμιγμαί**, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 10: aor. pass. **ἐμίχθην** as middle, Soph. Tyr. 791: 2 aor. pass. **ἐμίγην** as middle, Arist. Av. 698: 3 fut. pass. **μεμίξομαι**, Hes. Op. 177. Verbal **μικτέος**, Plat. Tim. 21. — Mid. **μίσγνμαι** or **μίσγομαι**, to mingle with, join one's self to; have intercourse with, fut. **μίσξομαι**, Odys. 24, 314.

μίχτο or ἔμιχτο, 2 aor. mid. 3 sing. syncopated, Odys. 1, 433; Il. 11, 354.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *misceo*, *mixtus*, English *miz*, *mingle*.

μιμέομαι, *to imitate*, fut. μιμήσομαι, Eurip. Rhes. 211: perf. μεμίμημαι actively or passively, Plat. Cratyl. 66; Arist. Lys. 159: aor. pass. ἐμιμήθην passively, Plat. Leg. 2, 10: aor. mid. ἐμιμησάμην, Dem. 420. Verbal μιμητέος, Eurip. Hip. 114.

μιμνάω, for μίμνω, μένω.

μιμνήσχω (MNAΩ), *to cause to remember, remind*, Odys. 14, 169: fut. μνήσω, Il. 15, 31: aor. ἐμνησα, Il. 1, 407: aor. pass. ἐμνήσθην as middle, *to remember*, Thuc. 3, 90: 3 fut. pass. μεμνήσομαι as middle, *will remain mindful*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 27. — Mid. μιμνήσχομαι, *to remember, recollect, call to mind, mention*, Odys. 15, 54; Epic also μνδομαι, *to remember*, Theoc. Epigr. 14: fut. μνήσομαι, Il. 4, 172: perf. μέμνημαι as present, *to remember*, Soph. Tyr. 1401: aor. ἐμνησάμην Poetic, Il. 4, 222. Verbal μνηστέος, Plat. Tim. 72.

μνώω, pres. mid. imperat. 2 sing. as if from -ώω, Apol. 1, 896; compare μώω from MAΩ. — μνωόμενος, pres. part. protracted from μνώμενος (μναόμενος), Odys. 4, 106: μνώοντο or ἐμνώοντο, imperf. 3 plur. protracted from ἐμνώοντο (ἐμνάοντο), Il. 11, 71; 2, 686. — μέμνηται, perf. 2 sing. for μέμνησαι, contracted μέμνη, Epic, Il. 21, 442; 15, 18: imperat. 2 sing. μέμνεο for μέμνησο, Herod. 5, 105: part. μεμνόμενος for μεμνημένος, Archil. frag. 1: subj. μεμνώμεθα, 1 plur., Soph. Tyr. 49; Odys. 14, 168; perhaps the only person in use: opt. μεμνήμην, Il. 24, 745; 3 sing. μεμνήητο, Arist. Plut. 991. Also 2 sing. μεμνώο or μέμνοιο, Xen. Anab. 1, 7, 5; 3 sing. μεμνώτο, Epic μεμνέωτο, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 3; Il. 23, 361; 3 plur. μενάιαιτο, Ionic for μέμναιτο, Pind. frag. 277.

This verb is etymologically connected with the Latin *memini*, *memor*, *memoro*, English *remember*.

μίμνω, Poetic for μένω, Æsch. Agam. 74.

μινύθω (*MINTΩ*, *μείων*), to diminish, make less, also intransitive, to be less, Il. 15, 492; Hippocr.: aor. *ἐμινύθησα* and *ἐμινύθισα*, Hippocr.: perf. *μεμινύθηκα*, Hippocr.: aor. *ἐμινύθην*, Hippocr.

Connected with the Latin *minor*, *minus*, *minimus*, *minuo*, *diminuo*, English *diminish*.

μίσγω, see *μίσγνυμι*.

μνάσμαι, to remember, see *μμνήσκω*. — *μνάσμαι*, to court, woo, Odys. 16, 77; Herod. 1, 96. 205: aor. *ἐμνησάμην*, *προμνησάμενος*, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 36: in this sense it is not restricted to the Epic language.

μνήσκω, *μνήσκομαι*, for *μμνήσκω*, *μμνήσκομαι*, Orph. Hym. 76, 6; Anacr. frag. 69.

ΜΟΛΩ, see *βλώσκω*.

μόργνυμι, *μόργνυμαι*, *ἐμορξάμην*, for *ὀμόργνυμι*, Mosch. 2, 96; Simonid. frag. 108, Gaisford's edition.

μύζω, later *μυζάω* and *μυζέω*, to suck: aor. *ἐμύζησα*, Il. 4, 218. Not to be confounded with the following.

μύζω (*μῦ μῦ*), to mutter, grumble, (to cry *μῦ μῦ*, Arist. Thesm. 231,) aor. *ἐμυξα* and *ἐμυσα*, Il. 4, 20; Hippocr. Nbt to be confounded with the preceding.

μυκάσμαι (*ΜΥΚΩ*), to bellow, Odys. 10, 413: fut. *μυκήσομαι*, Anthol. 9, 724: aor. *ἐμυκησάμην*, Arist. Nub. 292; later aor. act. *ἐμύκησα*, Anthol. 6, 220: 2 perf. *μέμυκα* as present, Il. 18, 580: 2 pluperf. *ἐμεμύκειν* as imperfect, Odys. 12, 395: 2 aor. *ἐμῦκον*, Il. 749.

It is an *onomatopy*; compare the Latin *mugio*, Romaic *μουγκρίζω*, *μουγκοφυσῶ*, *βογκῶ* or *βουγκῶ*.

μύω (*ῡ*), to close the lips or eyes, Athen. 8, 34: aor. *ἐμῦσα* and *ἐμῦσα*, Hom. Batr. 192; Soph. Antig. 421: perf. *μέμυκα*, Il. 24, 420, not to be confounded with *μέμυκα* from *μυκάσμαι*.

N.

ναιετάω (*ναιέτης, ναίω*), short *a*, *to inhabit, or to be inhabited, situated*, Epic, Odys. 9, 21; Il. 4, 45.

ναιετάωσα, part. fem. Epic, protracted from *ναιετώσα* (*ναιεταόουσα*), Il. 2, 648. Compare *σάω, έσάω*, from *σαύω*. — *ναιετάασκον*, imperf. iterative, Il. 2, 539.

ναίω (*ΝΑΩ*), *to inhabit, settle*, Poetic, Soph. Trach. 40: fut. *νάσομαι* (*σσ*), Apol. 4, 1751; aor. *ἔνασα* (*σσ*) causative, *to cause to dwell, build as a city, establish*, Odys. 4, 174; Pind. Pyth. 5, 94: perf. mid. *νένασμαι*, Herodes Attic. Sim. Reg. 8: aor. pass. *ἐνάσθην*, Il. 14, 119; Eurip. Med. 166: aor. mid. *ἐνασάμην* (*σσ*) reflexive, Hes. Op. 637.

Eurip. Taur. 1260, *ἀπενάσσαστο* seems to be equivalent to the causative *ἔνασσε*. — Arist. Vesp. 662, *κατένασθε* is now edited *κατένασθεν* for *κατενάσθησαν*, the reading of the best manuscripts.

νάσσω or **νάττω**, *to stuff, press close together*, fut. *νάξω* (?), in Hesychius: aor. *ἔναξα*, Herod. 7, 36. 60; Odys. 21, 122: perf. pass. *νένασμαι*, Ionic *νέναγμα*, Arist. Eccl. 840; Theoc. 9, 9; Hippocr.

ΝΑΩ, *to dwell*, see *ναίω*.

νάω (*ᾶ*), *to flow*, Il. 21, 197; Odys. 6, 292: imperf. *νάων* and *ναῖον*, Odys. 9, 222.

Arist. Ran. 146, *ἀεὶ νῶν* is now written *ἀείνων*, from *ἀίναος* (*ἰάινως*), *ever flowing*.

νείσσομαι, see *νίσσομαι*.

νεικέω, *to reproach, chide*, Epic, fut. *νεικέσω*, Il. 10, 158: aor. *ἐνείκεσα* (*σσ*), Il. 3, 59. 38.

νέμω, *to distribute, think, consider, pasture*, transitive, Soph. Elec. 150: fut. *νέμῶ, νεμήσω*, Plat. Phileb. 156; Eurip. Epist. 5, 77: aor. *ἔνεμα*, Thuc. 3, 48: perf. *νενέμηκα* in composition, Xen. Cyr. 4,

5, 45: perf. pass. *νενέμμαι*, Xen. Anab. 7, 3, 21: aor.-pass. *ἐνεμήθην* and *ἐνεμέθην*, Xen. Hel. 7, 4, 27; Dem. 956. Verbal *νεμητέος*, Xen. Eq. 7, 36. — Mid. *νέμμαι*, *to allot to one's self, inhabit, feed or pasture*, intransitive imperf. *ἐνέμομην*, Epic also *νεμεθόμην*, Il. 11, 635: fut. *νεμέομαι*, *νεμοῦμαι*, Herod. 1, 173; Dem. 579: perf. *νενέμμαι*, Isoc. 298: aor. *ἐνειμάμην* and *ἐνεμησάμην*, Thuc. 8, 21; Athen. 12, 58.

νέομαι, contracted *νεῦμαι*, *to go away, return*, usually as future, Epic, Il. 18, 101. 136; Theoc. 18, 56; 2 sing. *νεῖαι* (*νέειαι*), Odys. 11, 114; subj. 2 sing. *νέηαι*, Il. 1, 32.

νεφέω (*νέφος*, ΝΕΦΩ), only in composition, *ξυννεφῶ*, *to be clouded, to lower*, Eurip. Dan. frag. 4, 7; Arist. Av. 1502: perf. *ξυννένοφα*, Arist. frag. 142; 349.

νέω, *to swim*, Herod. 8, 89: fut. *νευσσοῦμαι*, Xen. Anab. 4, 3, 12: aor. *ἐνευσα*, Thuc. 2, 90; Pind. Olym. 13, 163: perf. *νένευχα*, Plat. Rep. 4, 16.

ἔννεον, imperf. Epic for *ἐννον*, Il. 21, 11.

The kindred noun *ναῦς*, *ship*, that is, *floater, swimmer*, and the Latin *navis*, connected with *no*, *nare*, presuppose a digammated theme, ΝΑΨΩ.

νέω, *to heap up*, Herod. 4, 62: aor. *ἐνησα*, Eurip. Cycl. 387; Thuc. 2, 52: perf. pass. *νένημαι* and *νένησμαι*, Xen. Anab. 5, 4, 27; Arist. Nub. 1208. — See also *νηέω*, *νηνέω*.

νενίσταται, perf. pass. 3 plur. Ionic for *νένηται*, Herod. 2, 135; 4, 62.

νέω and *νήθω*, *to spin*, Hes. Op. 775; Plat. Polit. 29: fut. *νήσω*, Arist. Lys. 519: aor. *ἐνησα*, Il. 20, 128: perf. pass. *νένησμαι* (?), Etymol. Magn. (voc. *νηγάτεον*): aor. pass. *ἐνήθην*, Plat. Polit. 23: aor. mid. *ἐνησάμην* as active, Odys. 7, 198. *νηέω* and *νηνέω*, Epic and Ionic for *νέω*, *to heap*

νυ, Il. 23, 139 ; 7, 428 ; Odys. 1, 147 : aor. *ἐνήησα*, Herod. 1, 50 : aor. mid. *ἐνηησάμην* transitive, Il. 9, 137.

νήθω, see *νέω*, *to spin*.

νηνέω, see *νηέω*.

νήχω, commonly *νήχομαι*, *to swim*, Poetic, Odys. 5, 375 ; 7, 275 : fut. *νήξομαι*, Arist. Eccl. 1104 : aor. *ἐνηξάμην*, Call. Dell. 47.

νίζω, later *νίπτω* (*NIBΩ*), *to wash*, as the hands or feet, fut. *νίψω*, Herod. 6, 19 : aor. *ἐνιψα*, Eurip. Sup. 765 : perf. *νένιμμαι*, Il. 24, 219 : aor. pass. *ἐνίφθην*, Hippocr. — Mid. *νίζομαι* and *νίπτομαι*, Odys. 18, 178 : fut. *νίψομαι*, Arist. Av. 1163 : aor. *ἐνιψάμην*, Il. 16, 230. The form *νίπτομαι* is rare in pure Greek.

νίσομαι and *νείσσομαι*, for *νέομαι*, Epic, Odys. 10, 42 ; Hes. Op. 235.

νίφω, *to snow*, *cover with snow*, impersonally, Arist. Ach. 1141 : fut. *νίψω*, Plutarch, p. 949 : aor. *ἐνιψα*, Arist. Ach. 138.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *nix*, *nivis*, *ningo*, *nivesco*, *nivo*, Saxon *snaw*, English *snow*.

νοέω (*ΓΝΟΩ*), *to think*, *perceive*, regular in the Attic dialect. — The Ionians have *ἐνωσα*, *νένωχα*, *νένωμαι* as active, *ἐνενώμην* as active, *ἐνωσάμην*, for *ἐνόησα*, *νενόηχα*, &c., Herod. 1, 68 ; 3, 6 ; 9, 53 ; Theoc. 25, 263.

The original form of this verb was *ΓΝΟΕΩ*. Compare the compound *ᾄ-γροίω*. For the omission of *γ* before *ν*, compare the Latin *nosco* for *gnosco*, *nascor* or *gnascor*.

νυστάζω, *to feel sleepy*, *drowsy*, Arist. Av. 638 : aor. *ἐνύστασα*, later *ἐνύσταξα*, Athen. 1, 62 ; Theoph. Char. 7.

Ξ.

ξίω, *to scrape, scratch*, aor. ξέεσα (σσ), Il. 5, 81; Odys. 5, 245 : perf. ξέεσμαι, Alcidas. 85, 18.

ξηραίνω (ξηρός), *to dry*, fut. ξηρανῶ, Eurip. Cycl. 575 : aor. ἐξήρανα, Ionic ἐξήρηνα, Thuc. 1, 109; Herod. 7, 109 : perf. pass. ἐξήρασμαι, Herod. 7, 109 : aor. pass. ἐξηράνθην, Il. 21, 345 : fut. mid. ξηρανοῦμαι, Hippocr.

ξυννεφέω, *see νεφέω*.

ξυρέω and ξυράω, *to shave*, regular. — Mid. commonly ξύρομαι.

ξύω, *to polish*, Odys. 22, 456 : aor. ἐξύσα, Il. 14, 179; but ἐγξύση (ῡ), Eurip. Beller. frag. 11 : perf. pass. ἐξύσμαι, Hippocr. : aor. pass. ἐξύσθην, Plat. Rep. 3, 14 : aor. mid. ἐξύσάμην transitive, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 32.

Ο.

ὀδάζομαι (ὀδούς), *to bite*, fut. ὀδαξήσομαι as passive, Hippocr. : perf. ὠδαγμαί, Soph. frag. 708 : aor. ὠδαξάμην, Anthol. 9, 86.

ὀδάζω, *to smart from a bite*, imperf. ὠδαξον, Xen. Conv. 4, 27.

ΟΛΥΩ, Poetic, perf. mid. ὀδῶδυσμαι as present, *to be angry*, Odys. 5, 423 : aor. mid. ὠδυσσάμην (σσ), Odys. 1, 62; Hes. Theog. 617; but causatively, ὠδύσατο, *made angry*, Hom. Epigr. 6, 8.

It is probably connected with the Latin *odi, odium*.

ὀίω (ΟΙΩ), *to emit a smell, have the smell of*, fut. ὀίήσω, Ionic ὀίέσω, Arist. Vesp. 1059; Hippocr. : aor. ὤησα, Ionic ὤζεσα, Arist. frag. 538; Hippocr. : 2 perf. ὀδῶδα as present, Athen. 2, 9 : 2 pluperf. ὀδῶδειν and ὠδῶδειν as imperfect, Odys. 5, 60; Anthol. 13, 29.

Connected with the Latin *odor*, *oleo*.

ὄθομαι, *to care about, mind*, Epic, Il. 1, 181: imperf. **ὀθόμην**, Il. 5, 403.

οἶγω and **οἶγνυμι**, *to open*, Poetic, Hes. Op. 817; Arist. Eccl. 852: fut. **οἶξω**, Eurip. Cycl. 502: aor. **ᾠξα**, commonly **ᾠξα**, Il. 6, 298; Eurip. Alc. 547: aor. pass. part. **οἶχθείς**, Pind. Nem. 1, 61. — Pass. imperf. **οἶγόμεν** and **ᾠγνύμεν**, Apol. 2, 574; Il. 2, 809. — Prose writers use the compound **ἀνοίγω**, which see.

It may be connected with **εἶκω**, *to yield, give way*. We may suppose that its original form was **φοίγω**. The Epic form **ἀναοίγεσθαι** (**αναφοίγεσθαι**) is one of the facts in favor of a digammated theme.

οἶδα, *to know*, see **ΕΙΔΩ**.

οἰδαίνω, **οἰδέω**, **οἰδάω** and **οἰδάνω**, *to swell*, intransitive, Arist. Pac. 1166; Ran. 940; **οἰδάνω** is usually causative, *to cause to swell*, Il. 9, 554: fut. **οἰδήσω**, Hippocr.: aor. **ᾠδησα**, Eurip. Hip. 1210: perf. **ᾠδησα**, Theoc. 1, 43. — Mid. **οἰδάνομαι**, equivalent to **οἰδαίνω**, Il. 9, 645.

οἶζύω, *to wail, be miserable*, Il. 3, 408: aor. **οἶζυσα**, Odys. 4, 152.

οἰμῶζω (**οἰμοί**), *to bewail, lament*, fut. **οἰμῶξομαι**, later **οἰμῶξω**, Dem. 938; Anthol. 5, 302: aor. **ᾠωξα**, Il. 3, 364; Xen. Hel. 2, 3, 56: perf. pass. **οἰμωγμαι**, Eurip. Bac. 1286: aor. pass. part. **οἰμωχθείς**, Theogn. 1204.

οἶομαι and **οἶμαι**, *to think*, 2 sing. always **οἶει**, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 50: imperf. **ᾠόμην** and **ᾠμην**, Xen. Econ. 5, 19: fut. **οἰήσομαι**, Dem. 1297: aor. **ᾠήθην**, Thuc. 2, 81.

The Epic Poets revolve **οι** into **οἷ**: thus, **οἶομαι** and **οἶω** (**ῖ**), Il. 1, 78. 59: imperf. **ᾠόμην**, **οἶστο**, Odys. 10, 248; Hom. Hym. 1, 342: aor. **ᾠίσθην**, Odys. 4, 453: aor. mid. **οἶσάμην** (**ῖ**), later **ᾠίσάμην**, Odys. 1, 323; Mosch. 2, 8. — The form **οἶω** has sometimes **ῖ**, Il. 1, 558; 11, 609; 13, 153;

Odys. 2, 255. — Arist. Lys. 156, for οἶω, Dindorf has ὀῖω circumflexed. — The syncopated form οἶμαι is used parenthetically, *I think, methinks, in my opinion*. "According to the ancient grammarians, the forms οἶμαι, ὤμην were employed only in cases of conviction [ἐπὶ ὁμολογουμένου]; where however Attic urbanity avoided in this way the harshness of positive assertion." Buttmann.

οἶχομαι as perfect, *to be gone*, imperf. ὤχόμην as aorist, sometimes as pluperfect, Odys. 16, 24; Xen. Anab. 4, 3, 30; 4, 5, 24: fut. οἰχήσομαι, Arist. Vesp. 51: perf. οἶχονα, sometimes ὤχονα, Epic also ὤχηνα, Soph. Aj. 896; frag. 227; Il. 10, 252: perf. mid. ὤχημαι, Ionic οἶχημαι, equivalent to οἶχονα, Hippocr. de Art. § 15; Herod. 4, 136.

The perfect οἶχονα presupposes ΟΙΧΟΩ. According to Buttmann, it contains the Attic reduplication, after the analogy of συν-οχωκώς from συν-έχω. But then, as the Attic reduplication shortens the radical syllable (compare ἄρ-αλεγμα, ἔμν-ήμυκα, from αἰφείω, ἡμύνω), the analogical form would be ο-κοίχα or ο-χοίκα, not οἶ-χονα.

οἶω, *to think*, see οἶομαι.

ΟΙΩ, *to bring*, see φέρω.

ὀλισθαίνω also ὀλισθάνω (ΟΛΙΣΘΩ), rarely ὀλισθάω, *to slip, slide*, Thuc. 7, 65; Athen. 6, 28: aor. ὠλίσθησα, Anthol. 11, 238: perf. ὠλίσθηκα, Hippocr.: 2 aor. ὤλισθον, Soph. Elec. 746.

ὀλλυμι and ὀλλύω (ΟΛΩ), *to destroy, lose*, Soph. Antig. 673; Archil. frag. 79: fut. ὀλέσω (σσ), ὀλέω, ὀλῶ, Hes. Op. 178; Odys. 2, 49; Herod. 1, 34; Soph. Tyr. 448: aor. ὤλεσα (σσ), Eurip. Alc. 893; Pind. Pyth. 3, 71: perf. ὀλώλεκα, Dem. 350: 2 perf. ὀλώλα as middle, *to be undone, have perished*, Soph. Aj. 896: 2 pluperf. ὀλώλειν, rarely ὠλώλειν, Antiph. 739. — In prose ἀπόλλυμι, ἀπόλλυμαι. — Mid. ὀλλυμαι, *to perish*, fut. ὀλέομαι, ὀλούμαι, Ionic ὀλεῦμαι, Herod. 7,

218. 209 ; Soph. Antig. 59 : 2 aor. ὀλόμην, Soph. Tyr. 822.

ὀλέεσκεν, imperf. iterative, implying οἴσω, Il. 19, 135. — ὀλόμενος and οὐλόμενος, 2 aor. mid. part. as an adjective, *pernicious, destructive, fatal*, Eurip. Phœn. 1029 ; Æsch. Prom. 399 ; Il. 1, 2.

ὀλοφύρομαι (ὕ), *to lament, bewail, mourn for*, fut. ὀλοφνροῦμαι, Lys. 829 : aor. ὀλοφνράμην, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 14 : aor. pass. part. ὀλοφνρθεῖς as middle, Thuc. 6, 78.

ΟΛΩ, see ἄλλνμι.

ὀμνῦμι and ὀμνῶ (ΟΜΩ, ΟΜΟΩ), *to swear*, Il. 14, 278 : fut. ὀμόσω later, commonly ὀμοῦμαι, -εῖ, -εῖται, Anthol. 12, 201 ; Phocyl. 13, 15 ; Thuc. 5, 23 : aor. ὤμοσα, Xen. Anab. 2, 2, 8 : perf. ὀμώμοκα, Eurip. Hip. 612 : perf. pass. ὀμώμομαι and ὀμώμοσμαι, Eurip. Rhes. 816 ; Æsch. Agam. 1290 : aor. pass. ὠμόθην and ὠμόσθην, Dem. 1174 ; Xen. Hel. 7, 4, 10 : aor. mid. ὠμοσάμην, Dem. 1174.

ὀμοῦντες, pres. part. from ΟΜΟΩ, Herod. 1, 153. — ὀμοῦντων, ἀπομούντων, fut. part. doubtful, Lysias, 573. — ὀμῶμεθα, subj. mid. Laconian for ὀμώμεθα, Arist. Lys. 183. Compare ἐπαινῶ for ἐπαινῶ.

ὀμόργννμι (ΟΜΟΡΓΩ), *to wipe off*, Il. 18, 415 : fut. ὀμόρξω, Eurip. Phaëth. frag. 2 (2), 6 : aor. ὤμορξα, Eurip. Orest. 219 : aor. pass. part. ὀμορχθεῖς as middle transitive, Arist. Vesp. 560. — Mid. ὀμόργννμαι transitive, Odys. 11, 526 : fut. ὀμόρξομαι, Eurip. Hip. 653 : aor. ὤμορξάμην, Il. 2, 269.

ὀνίνημι (ΟΝΑΣΩ, ΟΝΗΜΙ), *to benefit, help*, inflected like ἴστημι in the present and imperfect : fut. ὀνήσω, Eurip. Heracl. 1044 : aor. ὤνησα, Xen. Anab. 6, 1, 32 : aor. pass. ὠνήθην, Doric ὠνάθην as middle, Theoc. 15, 55. — Mid. ὀνί-

ναμαι, to derive benefit, Plat. Rep. 2, 19: fut. *ὀνήσομαι*, Soph. Trach. 570: aor. *ὠνάσαμην* later, Anthol. 7, 484: 2 aor. *ὠνάμην*, *ὠναίμην*, *ὄνασθαι*, Eurip. Herc. 1368; also *ὠνήμην*, *ὀνήσο*, *ὀνήσθαι*, *ὀνήμενος*, Odys. 11, 324.

ὀνήναι, 2 aor. act. infin. doubtful, Plat. Rep. 10, 4. — Odys. 2, 33, *ὀνήμενος!* God bless him!

ὀνομάζω (*ὄνομα*), to name, call, regular: aor. also *ὀνύμαξα* Æolic, Pind. Pyth. 2, 82: fut. mid. also *ὀνυμάξομαι* Æolic, transitive, Pind. Pyth. 7, 6.

ὀνομαι (*ΟΝΩ*, *ΟΝΟΩ*, *ΟΝΩΜΙ*), to insult, despise, think lightly of, find fault with, reproach, inflected like *δίδομαι* in the present and imperfect, Odys. 17, 378; Herod. 2, 172: fut. *ὀνόσομαι* (*σσ*), Il. 9, 55: aor. *ὠνοσάμην*, Epic also *ὠνάμην*, Il. 17, 173. 25: aor. pass. *ὠνόσθην* equivalent to *ὠνοσάμην*, Herod. 2, 136.

οὔνεσθε, 2 plur. for *ὄν-εσθε*, think ye it a slight matter, Il. 24, 241.

ὀνομαίνω, for *ὀνομάζω*, commonly Epic, fut. *οὔνομανέω* Ionic, Herod. 4, 47: aor. *ὠνόμηνα*, *ὀνομήνω*, Isæus, 36; Il. 2, 488; Odys. 4, 240; 11, 327.

ὀνοτάζω, *ὀνοτάζομαι*, equivalent to *ὀνομαι*, Poetic, Hom. Hym. 2, 3; Æsch. Sup. 11.

ὀπνίω, to marry, said of the man, Il. 13, 379. 429: fut. *ὀπύσω* (*ϋ*), without the *ι*, Arist. Ach. 255.

ΟΠΩ, see *ὀράω*.

ὀπωπέω, a new present from *ὀπωπα*, Orph. Arg. 184. 1025.

ὀράω (*ΟΠΩ*, *ΕΙΔΩ*, *ΙΔΩ*), to see, Ionic *ὄρεω*, imperf. *ἑώραον*, Ionic *ᾠρων*, *ᾠρεον*, or *ὄρεον*, Herod. 1, 11; 4, 3; 2, 148: fut. *ὄψομαι*, 2 sing. always *ὄψει*, Eurip. Med. 352: perf. *ἑώραχα*, rare and Poetic *ἑώραχα*, Dem. 217; Arist. Plut.

98; Thesm. 32. 33: perf. pass. ἐώραμαι and ὤμαι, Dem. 1121. 314; Æsch. Prom. 998: aor. ὤφθην, rarely ὠράθην, Plat. Def. 4; Anthol. 12, 197: 2 perf. ὅπωπα Ionic and Poetic, Herod. 3, 63; 7, 125; Soph. Antig. 6: 2 aor. εἶδον, ἰδον, see *EIAΩ*. Verbal ὀπτεύς, Thuc. 8, 48.— See also ὀρημι. — Mid. ὀράομαι as active, *to see*, Epic, Il. 13, 99; 1, 56; 20, 45; Hes. Op. 532: aor. ὀψάμην, ἐπουδάμην, very rare, Pind. frag. 58: 2 aor. εἰδόμην, ἰδόμην, see *EIAΩ*.

It is not absurd to suppose that ὀράω is connected with —κόρος (*overseer*), κορέω (*to see, look after*), σῦρος (*watcher*), —ουρός (as in κηπουρός), —ωρός (as in πλωρός), Latin *cura*, English *care, guard, ward, warn, wary, a-ware, be-ware*. The obsolete *OPΩ* is connected with ὀφθαλμός, ὀπίλος or ὀπιλλός, ὀκταλός, Latin *oculus*.

ὀρέγω and ὀρέγνυμι, *to stretch out*, Il. 1, 351: fut. ὀρέξω, Eurip. Med. 902: aor. ὤρεξα, Soph. Col. 846: aor. pass. ὤρέχθην as middle, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 16. — Mid. ὀρέγομαι, *to stretch one's self forward, desire*, Il. 24, 506: fut. ὀρέξομαι, Eurip. Hel. 353: perf. 3 plur. ὀρωρέχεται Epic, Il. 16, 834: pluperf. 3 plur. ὀρωρέχατο Epic, Il. 11, 26: aor. ὤρεξάμην, Hes. Theog. 178; Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 15.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *rego, por-rigo*, English *right*.

ὀρέομαι, see ὀρομαι.

ὀρημι (ὀράω), *to see*, Doric, Theoc. 6, 22. 25; subj. 2 sing. ὀρηαι or ὀρηῃαι, Epic, Odys. 14, 343.

The form ὀρηῃαι comes directly from ὀράομαι: thus, ὀράεσαι, ὀράσαι, contracted after the Doric manner ὀρηῃαι: compare μυθίαι for μυθήη from μυθείαι.

ὀρνυμι and ὀρνύω (*OPΩ*), *to rouse, raise*, Pind. Olym. 13, 15: fut. ὀρσω, Soph. Antig. 1060: aor. ὤρσα, Æsch. Pers. 496; Il. 17, 423: 2 aor. ὤρορον, Odys. 4, 712: 2 perf. ὀρωρα as present

middle, Il. 3, 87 : 2 pluperf. ὀρώρειν and ὠρώρειν as imperfect middle, Il. 2, 810 ; Soph Col. 1622. — Mid. ὀρνυμαι, *to rise, rush*, Æsch. Sept. 90 : imperf. also ὀρεόμην from ὀρέομαι, Il. 2, 398 ; 23, 212 : fut. ὀρούμαι, Il. 20, 140 : perf. ὀρώρεμαι as present, Odys. 19, 377. 524 : 2 aor. ὠρόμην, Il. 12, 279. — See also ὀρομαι.

ἄρτο, 2 aor. mid. 3 sing. syncopated, Il. 5, 590 : imperat. 2 sing. ὄρσο, and ὄρσεο contracted ὄρσεν, Il. 4, 204. 264 ; 3, 250 : infin. ὄρθαι, Il. 8, 474 : part. ὄρμενος, Il. 11, 326. — ὀρώρεται, perf. mid. subj. 3 sing. from ὀρέομαι, Il. 13, 271. — Il. 13, 78 ; Odys. 8, 539, 2 aor. 3 sing. ὤρορε has the force of the perfect, that is, it is *intransitive*.

It is etymologically connected with the Latin *orior*, and *ruo* (ὀρούω), and perhaps with the English *raise, rise, rouse, rush*.

ὀρομαι (ὀρνυμι), ἐπιόρομαι, *to exercise watch over, superintend*, imperf. 3 plur. ἐπ-όροντο, Odys. 3, 471 ; 14, 104.

The passage ἐπὶ δ' ἀνέρες ἐσθλοὶ ὄροντο may be compared with ἐπὶ δ' ἀνὴρ ἐσθλὸς ὀρώρει, Il. 23, 112.

ὀρύσσω or ὀρύττω (ΟΡΥΓΩ), *to dig*, fut. ὀρύξω, aor. ὠρυξα, Xen. Anab. 5, 8, 9 ; Soph. Aj. 659 : perf. ὀρώρυχα, κατορώρυχα, Plutarch. p. 1141 : perf. pass. ὀρώρυγμαi and ὠρυγμαi, Herod. 3, 60 ; 2, 158 : pluperf. pass. ὀρωρύγμην and ὠρωρύγμην, also ὠρύγμην, Herod. 1, 186. 185 ; Xen. Anab. 7, 8, 14 : aor. pass. ὠρύχθην, Herod. 2, 158 : 2 aor. pass. ὠρύγην, Xen. Anab. 5, 8, 11 : 2 fut. pass. ὀρυγήσομαι written also ὀρυχήσομαι, Arist. Av. 394 : aor. mid. ὠρυξάμην, *to cause to be dug*, Herod. 1, 186.

ὄσσομαι (ΟΠΩ), *to see, to see mentally, foresee, forebode*, Epic, Odys. 7, 31 ; 18, 154 ; 5, 389 ; Il. 1, 105 : imperf. ὀσσόμην, Hes. Theog. 551.

It is formed from ΟΠΩ after the analogy of πείσσω from πίπτω (ΠΕΠΩ), and ἐνίσσω from ἐνίπτω (ΕΝΙΠΩ).

ὀσφραίνομαι, rarely **ὀσφράομαι** (**ΟΣΦΡΩ**), *to smell, perceive by the smell*, Athen. 7, 55 : fut. **ὀσφρήσομαι**, Arist. Pac. 152 : aor. pass. **ὀσφράνθην** not common, Athen. 7, 32 ; 13, 39 : aor. mid. **ὀσφρησάμην** later : 2 aor. mid. **ὠσφρόμην**, Ionic **ὠσφράμην**, Arist. Ach. 179 ; Herod. 1, 80.

οὐλόμενος, see **ὄλλυμι**.

οὔνεσθε, see **ὀνίνημι**.

οὔρεω, *tingo*, imperf. **εὔρεον** and **οὔρεον**, Dem. 1257 : fut. **οὔρήσω**, commonly **οὔρήσομαι**, Arist. Pac. 1266 : aor. **εὔρησα** and **οὔρησα**, Hippocr. de Loc. in Homin. § 39 : perf. **εὔρηκα**, Arist. Lys. 402 : aor. pass. **οὔρήθην**, Hippocr.

We suppose that the original theme of **οὔρεω** was **Φουρεω**, formed from **Φρεω** (the original theme of **ρίω**, *to flow*) by inserting the kindred diphthong **ου** after **Φ**. — It is etymologically connected with the Latin *urina*.

οὔτῳ (**ΟΥΤΗΜΙ**), Epic for the regular **οὔτάζω**, *to wound*, aor. **οὔτησα**, **οὔτήθην**, Il. 4, 469 ; 22, 375 ; 8, 537 : 2 aor. (**οὔτᾱν**), 3 sing. **οὔτα**, infin. **οὔτάμεναι** or **οὔτάμεν**, Il. 4, 525 : 2 aor. mid. part. **οὔτάμενος** as passive.

ὀφείλω (**ΟΦΕΛΩ**), Epic **ὀφέλλω**, *to owe, I ought, must*, Il. 19, 200 : fut. **ὀφειλήσω**, Dem. 866 : aor. **ὠφείλησα**, Thuc. 8, 5 : pluperf. **ὠφειλήκειν** implying perf. **ὠφείληκα**, Dem. 1111 : 2 aor. **ᾠφελον** or **ὀφελον**, used only in expressing a wish, *O that ! would to God !* Latin *utinam !* Æsch. Prom. 48 ; Soph. Tyr. 1157 ; Eurip. Med. 1 ; Il. 24, 254 ; it may be preceded by **εἴθε**, **αἰθε**, or **ᾤς**.

ᾠφελλον, 2 aor Epic for **ᾠφελον**, Il. 14, 84 ; 24, 764. — Hes. Op. 172, the imperf. **ᾠφειλον** is equivalent to **ᾠφελον**. In the later writers the 2 aor. **ᾠφελον** or **ὀφελον** has the force of a *particle*, N. T. Corinth. 1, 4, 8 ; Galat. 5, 12.

ὀφέλλω, *to increase, enlarge, glorify, assist*, Il. 3,

62; 15, 388: aor. opt. 3 sing. ὀφέλλειεν, Il. 16, 651; Odys. 2, 334.

ὀφλισκάνω (ΟΦΛΩ), *to be guilty, incur* as a penalty, *owe*, Soph. Antig. 470: fut. ὀφλήσω, Dem. 459: aor. ὤφλησα rare, Lysias, 488: perf. ὤφληκα, Arist. Nub. 34: 2 aor. ὤφλον, ὀφλεῖν, ὀφλόν, Dem. 542; Eurip. Med. 403; Arist. Ach. 691.

ὤφλε, 2 aor. 3 sing. Ionic for ὤφλε, Herod. 8, 26; compare ἔχω, ἔγω.

ὀχθῆσαι, *to feel vexed, indignant*, Epic, found only in the indic. 3 plur. ὤχθησαν, and part. ὀχθήσας, Il. 1, 570; 15, 101; 4, 30; 11, 403; Hes. Theog. 558.

II.

ΠΑΓΩ, see πήγνυμι.

ΠΑΘΩ, see πάσχω.

παίζω, *to play, sport, jest*, fut. παίξομαι or παιξοῦμαι, later also παίζω, Anthol. 12, 46. 211; Xen. Conv. 9, 2: aor. ἔπαισα, later ἔπαιξα, Arist. Thesm. 947; Anthol. 5, 112: perf. πέπαικα, Anthol. 2, 86: perf. pass. πέπαισμαι, also πέπαιγμαι, Arist. Thesm. 1227; Plat. Sisyph. 4: aor. pass. ἐπαίχθην later, N. T. Matt. 2, 16. Verbal παιστέος, Athen. 15, 4.

παίω, *to strike*, fut. παίσω, and παιήσω in Attic Poetry, Xen. Anab. 3, 2, 19; Arist. Nub. 1125: aor. ἔπαισα, Æsch. Pers. 409: perf. πέπαικα in composition, Dem. 1217: perf. pass. πέπαισμαι, ἔμπεπαισμένος, *embossed, stamped*, Athen. 12, 62: aor. pass. ἐπαίσθην, Æsch. Choëph. 184: aor. mid. ἐπαισάμην transitive, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 6.

παλαίω, *to wrestle, contend*, fut. παλαίσω, Pind. Isth. 4, 90: aor. ἐπάλαισα, Odys. 4, 343: perf. πεπάλαικα, Anthol. 12, 90: perf. pass. πεπάλ-

λαισμαι, Anthol. 9, 411: aor. pass. ἐπαλαίσθην, Eurip. Elec. 686.

παλήσεις, aor. opt. 3 sing. for παλαίσεις, Herod. 8, 21. It implies ΠΑΛΑΩ.

παλιλλογέω, *to repeat*, pluperf. pass. 3 sing. ἐπαλιλλόγητο, Herod 1, 118.

πάλλω (ΠΑΛΩ), *to shake, brandish, agitate*, aor. ἔπηλα, Soph. Elec. 710: 2 aor. part. πεπαλόν, ἀμπεπαλόν Epic, Il. 3, 355; 5, 280: 2 aor. pass. ἐπάλην later. — Mid. πάλλομαι, *to be agitated, tremble*, perf. πέπαλμαι, Æsch. Choëph. 410. 524: aor. ἔπηλάμην, Call. Jov. 64.

πάλιτο, 2 aor. mid. 3 sing. syncopated, like ἄλιτο from ἄλλομαι, Il. 15, 645.

παροινέω (πάροινος, οἶνος), *to act improperly when under the influence of wine, insult*, imperf. ἐπαρῶνεον and ἐπαροΐνεον, Dem. 658. 1257: aor. παρῶνησα and ἐπαρῶνησα, Xen. Anab. 5, 8, 4; Dem. 612: perf. πεπαρῶνηκα, Æschin. 320: perf. pass. πεπαρῶνῃμαι, ἔμπεπαρῶνῃμαι, later, Lucian.: aor. pass. ἐπαρῶνήθην, Dem. 612.

ΠΑΡΩ, see ΠΟΡΩ.

πάσασθαι (πᾶ), see πατέομαι.

πάσασθαι (πᾶ), see ΠΑΩ.

πάσχω (ΠΑΘΩ, ΠΗΘΩ, ΠΕΝΘΩ), *to suffer, feel, be affected*, fut. πείσομαι, Soph. Tyr. 228: aor. ἔπησα rare and doubtful, Æsch. Agam. 1624: 2 perf. πέπονθα, Epic πέπηθα (πεπαθυῖα), Soph. Col. 595; Odys. 17, 555; very rarely πέποσχα Doric, Etymol. Magn., quoted: 2 pluperf. (ἐπεπόνθειν) ἐπεπόνθη, Arist. Eccl. 650: 2 aor. ἔπαθον, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 10.

πέποσθαι, 2 perf. 2 plur. for πεπόνθατε, Odys. 10, 465; 23, 53. — συνευπεπονθώς (σύν, εὖ, πεπονθώς), 2 perf. part., *benefited, well treated with*, Dem. 105, 149.

The Doric 2 perf. πέποσχα shows that the χ is one of

the radical letters. The steps are ΠΑΘΩ, πασθω (like διδάσκω, ἔσχω, αἰνέσκω, from ΔΙΔΑΧΩ, εἶπω, ΑΔΥΚΩ), πᾶσχω · compare the Doric ὄρνιχες for ὄρνιθες from ὄρνις. — Some suppose that σχω was appended to the root; thus πασθσχω, and by transferring the aspiration of θ to π, and dropping the remainder, πᾶσχω · highly satisfactory to deaf and dumb scholars, or, which amounts to the same thing, to such persons as find it extremely difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to pronounce *tā* as in *thin*. At any rate, the *bequest* of the θ cannot be supported by analogy.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *pator*, *passus*.

πατέομαι (ΠΑΩ), *to taste, eat*, Poetic and Ionic, Herod. 2, 37: fut. πᾶσομαι (ā), Æsch. Sept. 1036: pluperf. πεπᾶσμεν implying perf. πέπασμαι, Il. 24, 642: aor. ἐπᾶσάμην, Il. 1, 464; Soph. Antig. 202. — Not to be confounded with πατέομαι from the regular πατίω.

It is formed from ΠΑΩ after the analogy of ἀτάομαι, ἀτίω, from ΑΩ · that is, it presupposes a verbal noun in -τη, or -της.

The theme ΠΑΩ seems to be etymologically connected with βόσκει (?), Latin *pasco*, *pabulum*.

παύω, *to cause to cease, stop, repress*, fut. παύσω, Soph. Elec. 795: aor. ἐπανσα, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 1: perf. πέπανκα, Dem. 478: aor. pass. ἐπαύσθην and ἐπαύσθην as middle, Hes. Theog. 533; Herod. 5, 93: fut. pass. πανθήσομαι as middle, Thuc. 1, 81: 3 fut. pass. πεπανύσομαι as middle, Soph. Antig. 91. Verbal πανστέος (δεῖ παύειν), Plat. Gorg. 167. — Mid. παύομαι, *to cease, stop*, fut. παύσομαι, Soph. Col. 1040: perf. πέπανμαι, Thuc. 1, 6: aor. ἐπανσάμην, Xen. Hel. 3, 3, 4. Verbal πανστέος (δεῖ παύεσθαι), Dem. 151.

The imperat. 2 sing. παῦ is often used as middle, *cease, stop*, Hes. Scut. 449; Soph. Phil. 1275.

ΠΑΩ, *to taste, eat*, see πατέομαι.

ΠΑΩ, mid. ΠΑΟΜΑΙ, *to acquire, find*, fut. πᾶσομαι (ā), Æsch. Eum. 177: perf. πέπᾶμαι as present, *to possess*, Æsch. Choëph. 191; Pind.

Pyth. 8, 103 : pluperf. ἐπεπάρμην and πεπάρμην as imperfect, Anthol. 7, 67 ; Xen. Anab. 1, 9, 19 : aor. ἐπάρσάμην, Æsch. frag. 199.

πείθω (ΠΙΘΩ), *to persuade*, fut. πείσω, Eurip. Hec. 294 : aor. ἔπεισα, Dem. 1296 : perf. πέπεικα, Xen. Anab. 6, 4, 14 : perf. pass. πέπεισμαι, Thuc. 5, 40 : aor. pass. ἐπέισθην, Dem. 991 : 2 aor. ἐπιθον Poetic, Pind. Pyth. 3, 115 ; Epic also πέπιθον, Hom. Hym. 1, 275 ; 3, 7 ; Il. 1, 100 ; 9, 184 : 2 perf. πέποιθα, πεποιθοῖην, as present middle, *to trust*, Soph. Aj. 769 ; Arist. Ach. 940. — Mid. πείθομαι, *to persuade one's self*, hence *to believe, obey*, fut. πείσομαι, Soph. Antig. 67 : perf. πέπεισμαι, Æsch. Pers. 697 : 2 aor. ἐπιθόμην Poetic, Soph. Tyr. 321. Verbal πειστέος (δεῖ πείθεσθαι), Xen. Anab. 6, 6, 14.

From the 2 aor. ἐπιθον comes a new fut. πιθήσω, *will obey*, Odys. 21, 369 : aor. ἐπίθησα, πιθήσας, *trusting*, Il. 4, 398 ; Pind. 4, 194. — From the Epic 2 aor. πέπιθον comes another new fut. πεπιθήσω equivalent to πείσω, *will persuade*, Il. 22, 223.

ἐπέπιθμεν, 2 pluperf. Epic (from the root πιθ-) for ἐπεποιθμεν, Il. 2, 341 ; 4, 159 ; 14, 55. — Pind. Isth. 4, 122, 2 aor. part. πεπιθών is equivalent to πεποιθώς, *trusting*. Hermann objects to this use of πεπιθών, and proposes πίωνος. Pindar, however, seems to prefer πεπιθών.

It may possibly be etymologically connected with the Latin *fido*, *fidus* (πιστός, πίωνος), *fides* (πίστις), English *faith*.

πείκω and πεκτέω, *to shear, comb*, fut. Doric πεξῶ, Theoc. 5, 98 : aor. ἔπεξα, Anthol. 6, 279 : perf. pass. πέπεγμαi, ἀποπέπекται, in Hesychius : aor. pass. ἐπέχθην, Arist. Nub. 1356 : aor. mid. ἐπεξάμην reflexive, Il. 14, 176 ; as passive, Theoc. 28, 13.

The form πεκτέω presupposes a verbal noun in -της from the simple πείκω (ΠΕΚΩ).

Etymologically connected with the Latin *pecto*, *pecten*.

πεινάω (*ā*), *to hunger, be hungry*, regular, except that it contracts *αι*, *αι* into *η*, *η*, respectively; as *πεινῆν* for *πεινᾶν*, Arist. Nub. 441; Il. 3, 25.

πεινῆμεναι, infin. Epic, as if from *πεινημι*, Odys. 20, 137. Compare *πενθήμεναι*, *φιλήμεναι*, from *πενθέω*, *φιλέω*.

πειραίνω, Epic for *περαίνω*, Pind. Isth. 8, 49: aor. *ἐπείρηνα*, Odys. 22, 175: perf. pass. 3 sing. *πεπείρανται*, Soph. Trach. 58.

πειράω, *to try, prove*, fut. *πειράσω* (*ā*), Thuc. 4, 43: aor. *ἐπείρασα*, Soph. Col. 1256: aor. pass. *ἐπείρασθην* as middle, Arist. Eq. 506. — Epic and Ionic *πειρήσω*, *ἐπείρησα*, *ἐπείρασθην*, Il. 12, 301; Herod. 7, 135. — Mid. *πειράομαι* generally equivalent to the active, fut. *πειράσομαι*, Xen. Eq. 10, 5: perf. *πεπείραμαι*, Dem. 255. 1453: aor. *ἐπειρασάμην*, Thuc. 2, 44. Verbal *πειρατέος* (*δεῖ πειραῖσθαι*), Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 34.

πείρω (*ΠΕΡΩ*), *to pierce, transfix, pass through*, fut. *περῶ*, Soph. Aj. 461: aor. *ἔπειρα*, Herod. 4, 103: perf. pass. *πέπαρμαι*, Arist. Ach. 794: 2 aor. pass. *ἐπάρην*, Herod. 4, 94.

Soph. Aj. 461, *πέλαγος περῶ* may be compared with *κύματα πείρων*, and *πεῖρε κέλευθον*, Il. 24, 8; Odys. 8, 183; 2, 434.

It seems to be etymologically connected with the Latin *veru*, English *spear*, *spur*, *pierce*, Italian *sprone* (whence Romaic *σπιροῖνι*).

πελάω (*πέλας*, *ΠΛΑΣΩ*), *to cause to approach, bring near*, Epic, infin. *πελάαν* (*πελᾶν*), Hom. Hym. 6, 44; also *πελάθω* (*ā*), *to approach*, in Attic Poetry, Eurip. Rhes. 556; Arist. Thesm. 58: perf. pass. *πέπλημαι*, Odys. 12, 108: aor. pass. *ἐπλάσθην* (*ā*) as middle, in Attic Poetry, Æsch. Prom. 896; Eurip. Rhes. 920: 2 aor. mid. *ἐπλήλην*, *to approach*, Hes. Theog. 193; Il. 4, 449; 14, 438.

The theme ΠΛΑΣ is formed by syncope, or rather metathesis, from πλάω · thus, πλάω, πλεω, ΠΛΑΣ.

Etymologically connected with πέλλω, Latin *pello*.

πέλω, *to be*, Poetic, Il. 3, 3: imperf. ἔπελον, πέλον, Pind. Olym. 1, 72; Hes. Scut. 164. — Mid. πέλομαι, equivalent to the active, and more commonly used, Il. 1, 284: imperf. ἐπελόμην, πελόμην, Il. 9, 526.

ἐπλε, *was*, imperf. 3 sing. syncopated, for ἔπελε, Il. 12, 11. — ἔπλεο, contracted ἔπλεον and πέλεον, imperf. mid. 2 sing. syncopated, as present, *thou art*, Il. 1, 418; 9, 54; 24, 219; 3 sing. ἔπλετο, *he is*, Il. 1, 506. — πλόμενος, ἐπιπλόμενος, περιπλόμενος, pres. mid. part. syncopated, *revolving, surrounding*, Odys. 7, 261; Il. 23, 833.

πενθέω (πένθος), *to sorrow*, regular. — Epic infin. πενθήμεναι, like φιλήμεναι, as if from πενθήμι, Odys. 18, 174.

ΠΕΝΘΩ, πέποσθε, see πάσχω.

πέπρωται, πεπρωμένη, see ΠΟΡΩ.

πέπτω, see πέσσω.

περαίνω (πέρας), *to complete, put an end to*, fut.

περανῶ, Thuc. 6, 86: aor. ἐπέρανα, Soph. Aj. 22: perf. pass. infin. πεπεράνθαι, Plat. Gorg. 61: aor. pass. ἐπεράνθην, Xen. Hel. 2, 4, 39.

Verbal περαντίος, Plat. Leg. 4, 7.

περάω, *to go over, pass through*, fut. περάσω (ᾶ), Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 20: aor. ἐπέρασα, Soph. Tyr. 674: perf. πεπέρασα, Æsch. Pers. 65. — Epic and Ionic περήσω, ἐπέρησα, Il. 5, 646; 21, 594.

For the Epic περάαν, ἐπέρασα (σσ), πεπέρημαι, see πιπράσσω, to which they properly belong.

πέρδομαι, *pedo*, Arist. Nub. 9: fut. παρδήσομαι, Arist. Ran. 10: 2 aor. ἔπαρδον, πάρδω, Arist. Eq. 639: 2 perf. κέπορδα as present, Arist. Nub. 392: 2 pluperf. ἐπεπόρδεν as imperfect, Arist. Vesp. 1305.

Arist. Vesp. 394, ἀποπάρδω is written also ἀποπαρδῶ,

implying 2 aor. pass. *ἐπάρθην*, analogous to *ἐδράκην* from *δέρχομαι* · whence also 2 fut. pass. *παρθήσομαι*.

It is an *onomatopoeia*, connected with the Latin *pedo*.

πέρθω, to lay waste, sack as a city, Poetic, fut. *πέρσω*, Soph. Phil. 114: aor. *ἔπερσα*, Odys. 1, 2: 2 aor. *ἔπραθον* Epic, Pind. Pyth. 9, 141: fut. mid. *πέρσομαι* as passive, Il. 24, 729: 2 aor. mid. *ἔπραθόμην* as passive, Odys. 15, 384. — Pass. *πέρθομαι*, *περθόμενος*, as aorist, Il. 2, 374: imperf. *ἐπερθόμην* as aorist, Il. 12, 15. — Prose writers use the regular *πορθέω*.

πέρθαι, 2 aor. mid. infin. syncopated, as passive, Il. 16, 708.

It seems to be etymologically connected with the Latin *perdo*.

περιέπω, see *ἔπω*.

πέρνημι (*περάω*), Poetic for *πιπράσκω*, part. *περνάς*, Il. 22, 45; Eurip. Cycl. 271. — Pass. *πέρναμαι*, Arist. Eq. 176: imperf. *ἐπερνάμην*, Pind. Isth. 2, 11.

πέρνασθε, imperf. iterative, like *ἴστασθε* from *ἵστημι*, Il. 24, 752.

πέσσω or *πέττω*, later *πέπτω* (*ΠΕΠΩ*), to cook, digest, aor. *ἔπεσα*, Il. 1, 81: perf. pass. *πέπεσμαι*, Arist. Plut. 1126: aor. pass. *ἐπέφθην*, Arist. Vesp. 668.

The theme *ΠΕΠΩ* is etymologically connected with the Latin *coquo*, *cocus*, *coquina*, English *cook*, *cake*, *bake*, *kitchen*.

πέταμαι, see *πετάομαι*.

πετάννυμι and *πεταννύω* (*ΠΕΤΩ*), to expand, later *πετάω*, Xen. Anab. 7, 1, 17: fut. *πετάσω* (*ᾱ*), *πετώ*, *-ᾱς*, Eurip. Taur. 1134; Suidas voc. *ἀναπετώ*: aor. *ἐπέτασα* (*σσ*), Eurip. Phoen. 788; Il. 4, 523: perf. *πεπέτασμαι*, Attic *πέπτᾱμαι*, Herod. 1, 62; Athen. 4, 29; Arist. Nub. 343:

aor. pass. ἐπετάσθην, Eurip. Cycl. 497. — See Rem. § 17.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *pateo*, *pando*.

πετάομαι, and πέταμαι like ἵσταμαι, for πέτομαι, *to fly*, Herod. 3, 111; Pind. Pyth. 8, 128: aor. pass. ἐπετάσθην, Anacr. 40, 6.

Anacr. 9, 2, πέτασαι, 2 pers. sing. from πέταμαι, like ἵτασαι from ἵσταμαι. It is by some changed into πέτασσαι, by others, into πετάσαι from πετάομαι, like κοιμάσαι, ὀδυνάσαι, Alexandrian for κοιμᾶ, ὀδυνᾶ. But as this Anacreontic ode was written when the language was in its decline, which implies that Anacreon had nothing to do with it, it is fair to suppose that its author considered the penult of πέτασαι long. There is no end to proposing such emendations.

πετάω, see πετάννυμι.

πέτομαι (ΠΕΤΩ, ΠΕΤΑΩ), *to fly*, Eurip. Ion, 90: fut. πετήσομαι, Arist. Pac. 77: 2 aor. ἐπτόμην syncopated, πτοίμην, πτέσθαι, πτόμενος, Soph. Aj. 693; Tyr. 17; Plat. Phædo, 134; Rep. 2, 8. — See also ἵταμαι.

ΠΕΤΩ, see πετάννυμι, πέτομαι, πίπτω.

πεύθομαι, see πυνθάνομαι.

πέφνον, see ΦΕΝΩ.

πήγνυμι and πηγνύω, later πήσσω or πήττω (ΠΑΓΩ, ΠΗΓΩ), *to fasten, fix, stiffen, freeze*, transitive, Xen. Ven. 6, 7: fut. πήξω, Il. 22, 283; Pind. Olym. 6, 4: aor. ἐπηξα, Soph. Aj. 821: perf. pass. πέπηγμαι later: aor. pass. ἐπήχθην not common, Eurip. Cycl. 302; Theoc. 23, 31: 2 aor. pass. ἐπάγην the usual aorist passive, Æsch. Eum. 190: 2 perf. πέπηγα, Doric πέπαγα, as present middle, *to be fixed, stand fast*, Il. 3, 135; Alc. 1: 2 pluperf. ἐπεπήγειν as imperfect middle, Thuc. 7, 38. — Mid. πήγνυμαι transitive, Hes. Op. 807: aor. ἐπηξάμην, Herod. 5, 83; Pind. frag. 137.

πήγνυτο, pres. mid. opt. 3 sing., Plat. Phædo, 154. The analogical form would be πηγνύτο or πηγνυίτο, like ἵσταίτο or δύναιτο, formed by annexing -ίτο to the root πηγνυ-. But according to the ancient grammarians the diphthong *υι* cannot stand before a consonant. Therefore the *ι* was dropped and the *υ* lengthened. See Eustath. ad Il. 13, 379; also Bekker's Anecdota, ὁμύνην, ζευγνύνην, in the Index; and compare λειύτο, δαινύτο. — ἔπηκτο, 2 aor. mid. 3 sing. syn-copated, Il. 11, 378.

The theme ΠΑΓΩ is connected with πάσσαλος, Latin *pango*, *paxillus*, *palus*, *vallus*, *pessulus*, *figo*, English *peg*, *pole*, Romaic παλούκι.

ΠΗΘΩ, see πάσχω.

πημαίνω (πήμα, ΠΗΜΑΝΩ), to injure, fut. πημανέω, πημανῶ, Il. 24, 781; Eurip. Aul. 525: aor. ἐπήμηνα, Soph. Col. 837: aor. pass. ἐπημάνθην, Æsch. Prom. 334: fut. mid. πημανοῦμαι reflexive, Soph. Aj. 1155.

Arist. Ach. 842, πημανεῖται, in Dindorf's edition πημανεῖ τι.

πήσσω, see πηγνυμι.

πιάζω (πιέζω), to press with the hand, grasp, take hold of, catch, aor. ἐπίαξα and ἐπίασα, Theoc. 4, 35; N. T. John, 21, 3: aor. pass. ἐπιάσθην, Hippocr.

πιέζω, to press, squeeze, fut. πιέσω, Athen. 4, 11: aor. ἐπίεσα, not Attic ἐπίαξα, Herod. 9, 63; Hippocr.: perf. pass. πεπίεσμαι, and πεπίεγμαι not Attic, Hippocr.: aor. pass. ἐπιέσθην, and ἐπιέχθην not Attic, Herod. 4, 11; Hippocr.

Epic and Ionic πιεζέω, Hippocr.: imperf. ἐπιέζεον contracted ἐπιέζεν, Odys. 12, 174: pres. pass. part. πιεζόμενος contracted πιεζεύμενος, Herod. 3, 146; 6, 108.

πιθήσω, πιθήσας, see πείθω.

πιλνάω (πελάω), to cause to approach, bring near, Epic, Hes. Op. 508. — Mid. πίλναμαι, to approach, like ἵσταμαι, Il. 19, 93; Hes. Theog. 703.

πιμπλάνομαι, Epic for πίμπλαμαι, Il. 9, 679.

πίμπλημι (**ΠΛΑΩ**, **πιμπλάω**), Ionic also **πιμπλέω**, *to fill*, inflected like **ἵσταμαι** in the present and imperfect, Il. 21, 23; Arist. Av. 1310; Hes. Theog. 880; Herod. 7, 39; Hippocr.: imperf. **ἐπίμπλην**, rarely **ἐπίμπλων** (-αον), Xen. Anab. 1, 5, 10; Cyr. 6, 1, 26: fut. **πλήσω**, Eurip. Hip. 691: aor. **ἔπλησα**, Herod. 2, 87: perf. **πέπληκα**, **ἐμπέπληκα**, Plat. Gorg. 157: perf. pass. **πέπλησμαι**, Plat. Rep. 7, 3: pluperf. pass. **ἐπεπλήμην**, Lysias, 820: aor. pass. **ἐπλήσθην**, Eurip. Heracl. 646. Verbal **πληστέος**, Plat. Rep. 2, 14. — Mid. **πίμπλαμαι**, aor. **ἐπλησάμην** transitive, Herod. 2, 87: 2 aor. **ἐπλήμην** as passive, Il. 17, 499; Odys. 8, 16; Hes. Scut. 146; Theog. 688; in the Attic dialect **ἐπλήμην** is reflexive.

The present and imperfect drop the first **μ** when, in composition, another **μ** comes to stand before the first syllable; as **ἐμπίπλημι**, not **ἐμπίμπλημι**. The same remark applies also to **πίμπρημι**, as **ἐμπίπρημι**.

ἐμπίπληθι, imperat. 2 sing. for **ἐμπίπλᾳθι**, Il. 21, 311. — **ἐμπιπλεις**, part. from **ἐμπιπλέω**, -πλημι, Hippocr.

Etymologically connected with **πλήθος**, **πολύς**, **πλέος** or **πλέως**, **πλήρης**, Latin *plus*, *populus* (with the reduplication), *plebs*, *plurimus*, *plenus*, *pleo*, *plerusque*, English *fill*, *full*.

πίμπρημι and **πιμπράω** (**ΠΡΑΩ**), rarely **πρήθω**, *to burn*, like **ἵσταμαι** in the present and imperfect, Eurip. Troad. 893; Xen. Anab. 7, 4, 15; Hel. 6, 5, 22; Il. 9, 589: fut. **πρήσω**, Æsch. Sept. 434: aor. **ἔπρησα**, Xen. Anab. 4, 4, 14: perf. **πέπρηκα**, **ὑποπέπρηκα**, Hippocr.: perf. pass. **πέπρημαι** and **πέπρησμαι**, Arist. Vesp. 36; Herod. 8, 144: aor. pass. **ἐπρήσθην**, Thuc. 4, 29: 3 fut. pass. **πεπρήσομαι**, Herod. 6, 9. — See also **πίμπλημι**.

πίμπρησι, **ὑποπίμπρησι**, pres. subj. 3 sing. with the Epic termination -σι, for the analogical **πιμπρηῇ**, Arist. Lys. 348. Compare **σκειδάννῃσι** from **σκειδάννυμι**. — **ἔπρησα**, aor. act. for **ἔπρησα**, Hes. Theog. 856.

Etymologically connected with πῦρ, English *fire*, *burn*, *brown*.

πινύσχω, later πινύσσω (ΠΙΝΥΩ, ΠΙΝΥΩ), *to render intelligent, advise*, Æsch. Pers. 830; Naumach. 32: perf.-pass. πέπνυμαι as present, *to be animated, wise, discreet*, Il. 24, 377; imperat. πέπνυσο, Theogn. 29; infin. πεπνύσθαι, Il. 23, 440; part. πεπνυμένος, Hes. Op. 729: pluperf. ἔπεπνύμην (ῡ) as imperfect, Odys. 23, 210.

The forms πίννυμαι, &c. are generally subjoined to πνέω.

The theme ΠΙΝΥΩ is formed from ΠΝΥΩ by simply inserting ι before ν. Compare μνά, Latin *mina*.

πίνω (ΠΙΩ, ΠΟΩ), *to drink*, fut. πίομαι commonly long ι, also πιοῦμαι rare in the early authors, Soph. Col. 622; Xen. Con. 4, 7: perf. πέπωκα, Eurip. Cycl. 536: perf. pass. πέπομαι, Dem. 34: aor. pass. ἐπόθην, Æsch. Choëph. 66: 2 aor. ἔπιον commonly short ι, πίων, πίοιμι, πῖε commonly πῖθι, πιεῖν, πιών, Soph. Tyr. 1401; Arist. Vesp. 1489; Il. 16, 825. Verbal ποτέος, Plat. Leg. 2, 14.

πείν, 2 aor. infin. for πειν, Anthol. 11, 140; perhaps an attempt at *synizesis*. — Pind. Olym. 6, 147, πίομαι commonly considered as a present, *I drink*. "But I can see no reason," says Donaldson, "for making this an exception to the general rule. The meaning [of the passage τὰς ἐρατινὸν . . . ὕμνον] is, 'whose pleasant water I will drink, when I weave a hymn for warriors.'"

Connected with the Latin *poto, bibo* (with the reduplication).

πιπίσχω (ΠΙΩ, πίνω), *to give to drink, to water*, Hippocr. de Loc. in Homin. § 39: fut. πίσω (ι), Pind. Isth. 6, 108: aor. ἔπισα, ἐνέπισα, Pind. frag. 77, 1; Hippocr. de Loc. in Homin. § 38: aor. pass. ἐπίσθην later Epic, Nicand. Ther. 624: aor. mid. ἐπισάμην later Epic, Nicand. Ther. 877. πίπλω, ἐπιπλον, for πίμπλημι, rare and doubtful, Hes. Scut. 291.

πιπράσκω (περάω, ΠΡΑΩ), *to sell*, Call. frag. 419: fut. περάσω (ᾶ), Epic infin. περάαν (περάσειν, περᾶν), Il. 21, 454: aor. ἐπέρασα (σσ) Epic, Odys. 15, 428. 387: perf. πέπρωκα, Dem. 104: perf. pass. πέπρωμαι, Xen. Con. 4, 31: aor. pass. ἐπράθην (ᾶ), Soph. Trach. 252: fut. pass. πρᾶθήσομαι rare, Athen. 4, 51: 3 fut. pass. πεπράσομαι the usual future passive, Xen. Anab. 7, 1, 36. — Ionic πιπρήσκω, πέπρημαι, ἐπρήθην. Verbal πρᾶτέος, Plat. Leg. 8, 13.

For the Epic περάσω, ἐπέρασα, Attic writers use ἀποδώσομαι, ἀπεδόμην, from ἀποδίδωμι. — The perf. pass. infin. πεπρωσθαι is often equivalent to the aor. pass. infin. πρᾶθῆναι, Arist. Ach. 734. 735. — The forms πιπράσκω, πέπρωκα, πέπρωμαι, and ἐπράθην are formed from περάω by *metathesis* and *contraction*. Compare κεράννυμι.

πίπτω (ΠΕΤΩ, ΠΤΕΩ, ΠΤΟΩ), *to fall*, fut. πεσοῦμαι, resolved πεσέομαι Epic and Ionic, Thuc. 5, 9; Herod. 7, 163; Il. 11, 824: aor. ἔπεσα rare in the early authors, commonly ἔπεσον, Æschin. 303; Soph. Aj. 620: perf. πέπτωκα, Thuc. 4, 112; rare and later πέπτηκα, πεπτηχότας, Anthol. 7, 427: 2 aor. ἔπειτον Doric, Pind. Olym. 7, 126; Pyth. 5, 66: 2 perf. part. πεπτεώς, -ῶτος, and πεπτηώς, -υῖα, -ῶτος or -ότος, Epic, Odys. 22, 384; Il. 21, 503; Apol. 2, 832; Attic πεπτεώς, -ῶτος, Soph. Antig. 697; Aj. 828.

The part. πεπτηώς must not be confounded with the corresponding form from πτήσω.

πιτνάω and **πίτνημι** (πειτάω), for πετάννυμι, *to expand*, Epic, part. πιτνάς, Odys. 11, 392: imperf. 3 sing. πίτνα, 3 plur. πίτναν for ἐπίτνάσαν, Il. 21, 7; Pind. Nem. 5, 20. — Pass. imperf. 3 plur. ἐπίτναντο, Eurip. Elec. 713.

πίτνω (ΠΕΤΩ), for πίπτω, *to fall*, Poetic, προσπίτνομεν, προσπίτνοντες, πιτνόντων, Soph. Col.

1754; Æsch. Pers. 461; Eurip. Elec. 691: imperf. ἐπιτνον as aorist, Soph. Col. 1732.

The forms πίνω, πίνας, πίναι, πίνουσι, πίνων, πίνοντες, are written also πιτνώ, -εῖς, -εῖ, -οῦσι, -ῶν, -οῦντες, as if from πιτνέω, the existence of which, however, will always be considered doubtful, until its supporters produce the forms πιτνοῦμεν, πιτνεῖτε, ἐπίτνον. — Eurip. Heracl. 617, προκίτνει, in Dindorf's edition προκίτνων, Elmsley's emendation. — Pind. Isth. 2, 39, πιτνῶντα, implying πιτνάω. Donaldson edits πιτνόντα, 2 aor. part. as from πιτνών· πίνοντα (pres. part.) would be more exquisite; but exquisiteness is no test of genuineness.

πιφάνσχω (φράσχω, ΦΑΩ), to say, tell, Æsch. Eum. 620; Il. 10, 202. 478; also to show, Æsch. Pers. 661. — Mid. πιφάνσχομαι and πιφάσχομαι, Hes. Theog. 655; Il. 21, 99.

Originally ΦΑΦΩ, πιφεΦσχω.

ΠΙΩ, see πίνω.

ΠΛΑΓΩ, see πλήσσω.

πλάζω (ΠΛΑΓΓΩ), to cause to wander, Poetic, Il. 2, 132: aor. ἐπλαγξα, Odys. 24, 307: aor. pass. ἐπλάγχθη as middle, Odys. 1, 2; Il. 1, 59. — Mid. πλάζομαι, to wander, Soph. Aj. 886: fut. πλάξομαι, Odys. 15, 312: aor. mid. ἐπλαγξάμην later Epic, Apol. 3, 261.

ΠΛΑΩ, see πίμπλημι, πλήθω.

πλέω (ΠΛΕΥΩ), to sail, fut. πλεύσω, commonly πλεύσομαι or πλευσοῦμαι, Dinarch. 92; Xen. Anab. 5, 6, 12; Thuc. 1, 53: aor. ἐπλευσα, Eurip. Med. 7: perf. πέπλευκα, Soph. Phil. 72: perf. pass. πέπλευσμαι, Dem. 1286: aor. pass. ἐπλεύσθη not classical, Scholiast. Thuc. 2, 97.

πλήθω (ΠΛΑΩ), to be full, abound, Æsch. Pers. 272: 2 perf. πέπληθα as present, Theoc. 22, 38: 2 pluperf. ἐπεπλήθειν as imperfect, Apol. 3, 271.

πλήσσω or πλήττω (ΠΛΑΓΩ, ΠΛΗΓΩ), to

strike, fut. *πλήξω*, Æsch. frag. 255 : aor. *ἐπλήξα*, Eurip. Aul. 1579 : perf. pass. *πέπληγμαι*, Arist. Ach. 1218 : aor. pass. *ἐπλήχθην* rare, Eurip. Troad. 183 : 3 fut. *πεπλήξομαι*, Arist. Eq. 272 : 2 aor. *πέπληγον* Epic, Il. 23, 363. 660 : 2 perf. *πέπληγα*, Il. 2, 264 ; Arist. Av. 1350 : 2 aor. pass. *ἐπλήγην*, Doric *ἐπλάγην* (α), in composition *ἐπλάγην* (ᾱ), as *κατεπλάγην*, Dem. 525 ; Thuc. 1, 81 ; Call. Cer. 40. Verbal *πληκτέος*, Dinarch. 72. — Mid. *πλήσσομαι* also *πλήγνυμαι*, Thuc. 4, 125 : aor. *ἐπλήξάμην*, Herod. 3, 14 : 2 aor. *πεπληγόμην* Epic, Il. 12, 162.

ἐπέπληγον or *πέπληγον*, a new imperfect, Il. 5, 504 ; Odys. 8, 264. — *κατεπλήγην* and *ἐξεπλήγην*, 2 aor. pass. for *-άγην*, in Homer, Il. 3, 31 ; 18, 225 ; Hom. Hym. 7, 50. — *πεπλήγων*, part. from a new present *πεπληγῶ*, Call. Jov. 53. — The 2 perf. *πέπληγα* sometimes is used *passively*, especially by the later writers.

πλύνω, *to wash* as clothes, fut. *πλυνέω*, *πλυνῶ*, Odys. 6, 31 ; Arist. Thesm. 248 : aor. *ἐπλύνα*, Dem. 1259 : perf. pass. *πέπλῦμαι*, Athen. 9, 22 : aor. pass. *ἐπλύθην* (ῡ), Hippocr. Verbal *πλυτέος*, Athen. 3, 86. — Mid. *πλύνομαι* reflexive, aor. *ἐπλυνάμην*, Herod. 4, 73 : fut. *πλυνοῦμαι*, Arist. Plut. 1064.

πλώω, Epic and Ionic for *πλέω*, *to sail*, Odys. 5, 240 ; Herod. 8, 23 : fut. *πλώσομαι*, aor. *ἐπλώσα*, perf. *πέπλωκα*, Herod. 8, 5 ; 4, 99 ; Il. 3, 47 : 2 aor. *ἐπλων*, *ἐπιπλώς*, Hes. Op. 648 ; Odys. 3, 15 ; 12, 69.

“The use of *πέπλωκα* by Aristophanes [Thesm. 878] who puts it into the mouth of Euripides is supposed to have been in ridicule of the Tragedian for introducing it at Hel. 532, where however Matthiæ edits *πεπλυνότα*.” Carmichael.

πνέω (ΠΝΕΥΩ), *to blow, breathe*, fut. *πνεύσω*, commonly *πνεύσομαι* or *πνευσοῦμαι*, Dem. 284 ; Eurip. Andr. 555 ; Arist. Ran. 1221 : aor. *ἐ-*

πνευσα, Xen. Hel. 7, 4, 32 : perf. πέπνευκα, Plat. Phædr. 100 : aor. pass. ἐπνεύσθην later. — See also ἀμπνύω, πινύσχω.

We have already attempted to connect this verb with the Saxon *blowan*, English *blow*.

πνίγω (ι), *to choke, strangle, suffocate*, fut. πνίξω, Athen. 2, 74 : aor. ἐπνίξα, Xen. Hel. 3, 1, 14 : perf. pass. πέπνιγμαι, Arist. Vesp. 511 : 2 aor. pass. ἐπνίγην (ι), Dem. 883 : fut. mid. πνιξοῦμαι, Athen. 2, 57.

ΠΝΥΩ, see ἀμπνύω, πινύσχω, ποιπνύω.

ποιέω, see ποιέω.

ποθέω (πόθος), *to desire, regret, miss*, fut. ποθήσω, ποθέσομαι, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 3 ; Plat. Phædr. 106 : aor. ἐπόθησα and ἐπόθεσα, Xen. Hel. 1, 1, 30 ; Isocr. 385 : perf. πεπόθηκα, Anthol. 11, 417.

ποθήμεναι, infin. Epic, as if from ποθήμι, Odys. 12, 110. — The noun πόθος is derived from ΠΑΘΩ (ΠΕΘΩ, ΠΕΝΘΩ). And as the primary meaning of πάσχω is *to experience an emotion or sensation*, the primary meaning of πόθος must be *emotion, feeling*.

ποιέω and ποίω, *to make, do*, regular, Arist. Ran. 522. 526 : 3 fut. pass. πεποιήσομαι, Hippocr. : fut. mid. ποιήσομαι as passive, Hippocr.

The form ποίω, without the ι, is of frequent occurrence in ancient inscriptions ; as ἐποησάταν, ποεῖν, ἐποίειν, for ἐποιησάτην, ποιεῖν, ἐποίησεν, Boeckh's Corp. Inscript. 25 ; 103, 17 ; 8, 9. Add to this fact the analogy of the Latin *poëta*, *ποιητής*.

ποινάομαι (ποινή), *to exact retribution, punish*, in Hesychius : fut. ποινάσομαι (ᾱ), Eurip. Taur. 1431.

ποιπνύω (πνέω, ΠΝΥΩ), long ν, *to bustle about*, Epic, Il. 1, 600 ; 24, 475 : aor. ἐποίπνυσα, Il. 8, 219.

πολεμίζω and πτολεμίζω (πόλεμος), Epic for πολε-

μέω, *to war, fight*, Il. 13, 123. 223: fut. πολεμίζω and πτολεμίζω, Il. 24, 667; 2, 328: aor. πτολέμιζα, Apol. 3, 1233.

πονέω (πόνος), *to labor, feel fatigue, suffer pain, produce by labor*; sometimes *to cause pain, distress*, Pind. Pyth. 6, 268: fut. πονήσω, πονέσω, Æsch. Prom. 343; Hippocr.: aor. ἐπόνησα, ἐπόνεσα, Xen. Anab. 7, 6, 41; Hippocr.: perf. πεπόνηκα, Arist. Pac. 820; Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 22: perf. pass. πεπόνημαι, Isoc. 43: aor. pass. ἐπονήθην, Doric ἐπονάθην, Pind. Olym. 6, 17; as middle, Eurip. Hel. 1509. Verbal πονητέος, Isoc. Antid. p. 123. — Mid. πονέομαι as active, fut. πονήσομαι, Odys. 22, 377: perf. πεπόνημαι as present, Soph. Trach. 985; Herod. 2, 63: pluperf. ἐπεπονήμεν as imperfect, Il. 15, 447: aor. ἐπονησάμην, Odys. 9, 250.

ΠΟΡΩ or ΠΡΟΩ, and ΠΑΡΩ, *to give*, Poetic, 2 aor. ἔπορον, Il. 17, 196; Soph. Tyr. 921; infin. πεπορεύειν and πεπαρεῖν Epic, *to show, make known, cause to appear*, Pind. Pyth. 2, 105: perf. pass. 3 sing. πέπρωται, *is fated*, Æsch. Prom. 519; part. πεπρωμένος, *decreed by fate*, Il. 3, 309: pluperf. 3 sing. πέπρωτο, *it was fated*, Hes. Theog. 464. — Perf. part. πεπρωμένη as a substantive, *fate, destiny*.

Hesychius has πεπαρεύσιμον, εὐφραστον, σαφές· πεπαρεῖν, ἐνδείξει, σημῆναι. — The form ΠΑΡΩ may safely be connected with the Latin *pario, parco*.

πορεύω, *to cause to go, convey, carry*, rather Poetic in the active, regular: aor. pass. ἐπορεύθην as middle, *to go, march*, Xen. Anab. 3, 4, 10.

ποτάομαι, also ποτέομαι not Attic, Poetic for πέτομαι, *to fly*, regular.

ΠΟΩ, see πίνω.

πράσσω or πράττω (ΠΡΑΓΩ), *to do*, fut. πράξω,

Soph. Col. 645 : aor. *ἔπραξα*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 23 : *πέπραχα*, Dem. 972 : perf. pass. *πέπραγμαι*, Eurip. Hec. 1038 : aor. pass. *ἐπράχθην*, Thuc. 6, 28 : 3 fut. pass. *πεπράξομαι*, Arist. Plut. 1027 : 2 perf. *πέπραγα* intransitive, *to have done* well or ill, Pind. Pyth. 2, 134. Verbal *πρακτιέος*, Soph. Tyr. 1439. — Mid. *πράσσομαι*, *to exact* as money, *require* for one's self, *πράξομαι*, *πέπραγμαι*, *ἐπραξάμην*, Thuc. 8, 37 ; Dem. 786. 931. 845 ; Xen. Hel. 1, 5, 19 ; Soph. Tyr. 287.

The Ionians change *α* into *η* throughout, as *πρήσσω*, *πέπρηγα*, which shows that the penult of this verb is also long *by nature*.

In connexion with certain adverbs (as *εὖ*, *κακῶς*), the active is intransitive, *to do* well or ill, *to be* prosperous or unfortunate, in which case *πέπραγα* is its proper perfect. — Xen. Hel. 1, 4, 2, *πέπραγα* has the force of the perfect middle *πέπραγμαι* : the antecedent of *ὧν* is put in the genitive *by attraction* ; *πάντων ὧν*, for *πάντα ὧν*.

ΠΡΑΣΩ, see *πίμπρημι*, *πιπράσκω*.

πρήθω, see *πίμπρημι*.

ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ, *to buy*, 2 aor. *ἐπριάμην*, *πρίωμαι*, *πριαίμην*, *πρίασο* and *πρίω*, *πρίασθαι*, *πριάμενος*, Arist. Nub. 23. The rest is borrowed from *ὠνέομαι*.

πρίω (*i*) and *πρίζω*, *to saw*, *gnash the teeth*, Arist. Ran. 927 ; Plat. Theog. 4 : aor. *ἔπρισα*, Thuc. 4, 100 : perf. pass. *πέπρισμαι*, aor. pass. *ἐπρίσθην*, Arist. Pac. 1135. 1261.

προβέβουλα, see *βούλομαι*.

προῖσσομαι, *to offer an extended hand* (for charity), *to beg*, Archil. frag. 28, 2 : fut. *προῖσσομαι* only in composition *καταπροῖσσομαι*, *will get off unpunished*, *do any thing with impunity*, always accompanied by *οὐ*, *not*, Herod. 3, 36 ; Arist. Vesp. 1396.

προσκυνέω, see *κυνέω*.

πrouσελέω, to abuse, insult, defective and Poetic, 1 plur. *πrouσελοῦμεν*, Arist. Ran. 730: part. pass. *πrouσελούμενος*, Æsch. Prom. 438.

Hesychius has *πrouσελεί*, *πrouπηλακίζε*· *πrouγελεῖν*, *πrouπηλακίζειν*, *ὑβρίζειν*. The Etymologicum Magnum (voc. *πrouσελῆνοι*) has *πrouσελλεῖν* λέγουσι τὸ ὑβρίζειν.

Its equivalent *πrouπηλακίζω* (πρό, πηλός) suggests *ἐλος*, marsh, swamp, pool. We may therefore assume *πrouσελλεω*. By dropping F, we obtain *πrouσελεί*, *πrouσελλεῖν*. The form *πrouγελεῖν* is obtained by dropping σ and changing F into γ. Buttmann, oddly enough, objects to this derivation on account of its apparent agreement with a word of a similar meaning, *πrouπηλακίζω*, which is derived from πηλός, mud.

πrouφασίζομαι (πρόφασις), to make pretexts, feign an excuse, fut. *πrouφασιοῦμαι*, Æschin. 416: aor. *πrouφασισάμην* (πrouεφασισάμην), Thuc. 5, 54: aor. pass. part. *πrouφασισθέν* passively used, Thuc. 8, 33.

ΠΡΟΥ, see **ΠΟΥ**.

πιδάρνυμαι (ΠΤΑΡΩ), to sneeze, Xen. Anab. 3, 2, 9: 2 aor. *ἐπταρον*, Arist. Ran. 647: 2 aor. pass. part. *πιταρείς*, Hippocr.

ΠΤΑΩ, see **ἴπταμαι**, **πτήσσω**.

πτήσσω (ΠΤΑΚΩ, ΠΤΗΚΩ, ΠΤΑΩ, ΠΤΗΜΙ), to crouch from fear, to fear, be terrified, fut. *πτήξω*, Anthol. 12, 141: aor. *ἐπτηξα*, Soph. Aj. 171; Col. 1466; sometimes causatively, to terrify, Il. 4, 40; Eurip. Hec. 180: perf. *ἐπτηχα*, Isoc. 94: 2 aor. *ἐπτακον*, Æsch. Eum. 252; also 2 aor. 3 dual *πτήτην* Epic, Il. 8, 136: 2 perf. *πεπτηώς*, -υῖα, -ῶτος, Epic, Odys. 14, 354. 474.

The 2 perf. part. *πεπτηώς* must not be confounded with the corresponding form of *πίπτω*.

πιτολεμίζω, see *πολεμίζω*.

ΠΤΟΩ, see **πίπτω**.

πινύω, to spit, fut. *πινύσω*, *πινύσομαι* (ῥ), Hippocr.: Anthol. 5, 197: aor. *ἐπινύσα*, Soph. Antig. 653:

aor. pass. ἐπτύσθην, 2 aor. pass. ἐπτύην, Hippocr.

It is an *onomatopoeia*, connected with the Latin *spuo*, English *spit*.

πύθω (û), *to cause to decay, rot*, transitive, Hes. Op. 624: fut. πύσω (û), Il. 4, 174: aor. ἐπύσα, Hom. Hym. 1, 371. 374; but πύσε (ÿ), Call. frag. 313. — Mid. πύθομαι, *to rot*, intransitive, Il. 23, 328.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *puteo*, *puter*, *putris*.

πυκάζω, *to make dense, cover up*, regular: perf. pass. part. πεπυκαδμένος for πεπυκασμένος, Sapph. 30.

πυνθάνομαι (ΠΕΥΘΩ, ΠΥΘΩ), Poetic also πεύθομαι, *to inquire, learn by inquiry, hear*, Æsch. Agam. 988: fut. πεύσομαι and πευσοῦμαι, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 11; Æsch. Prom. 998: perf. κέπυσμαι, Thuc. 8, 51: 2 aor. mid. ἐπυθόμην, Epic πεπυθόμην, Soph. Col. 11; Il. 6, 50; 10, 381. — Verbal πευστέος, Plat. Sophist. 61.

πέπυσσαι, perf. 2 sing. Poetic for πέπυσαι, Odys. 11, 494. πυρέσσω or πυρέττω, *to have a fever*, fut. πυρέξω, aor. ἐπύρεξα and ἐπύρεσα, Hippocr.

πωλέομαι (πέλω), *to go about, to go*, Epic, Hes. Theog. 781: fut. πωλήσομαι, Il. 5, 350.

Odys. 4, 811, πωλέ' stands for πωλέαι (πωλέσαι), not for πωλέο. Compare Odys. 5, 88, πάρος γε μὴν οὔτι θάμιζεις: also Il. 18, 385. — πωλέσκειτο, imperf. iterative, Il. 1, 490.

P.

ΠΑΓΩ, see ῥήγνυμι.

ῥαίνω (ΠΑΝΩ, ΠΑΛΩ), *to sprinkle*, fut. ῥανῶ, Eurip. Thes. frag. 1: aor. ἔρῳα, Ionic ἔρῳηνα, Epic ἔρῳασα, Eurip. Cycl. 402; Odys. 20, 150:

perf. pass. ἔρῳασμαι and ἔρῳαμμαι (?), -ανσαι, -ανται, Schol. ad Il. 12, 431; Hesych. voc. ἔρῳάδαται · aor. pass. ἔρῳάνθην, Pind. Pyth. 5, 134.

ἔρῳάδαται, perf. pass. 3 plur. Epic, Odys. 20, 354: pluperf. pass. 3 plur. ἔρῳάδατο, Il. 12, 431.

Etymologically connected with the English *rain*.

ῥάσσω (ΠΑΓΩ), for ῥήσσω, ῥήγνυμι, fut. ῥάξω, Thuc. 8, 96: aor. ἔρῳάξα, Xen. Hel. 7, 5, 16: aor. pass. ἔρῳάχθην doubtful, Thuc. 7, 6.

ῥέζω (ΕΡΓΩ, ΠΕΓΩ), for ἔρδω or ἔρδω, *to do*, Poetic, Il. 21, 214: fut. ῥέξω, Soph. Phil. 1191: aor. ἔρῳέξα, Poetic also ἔρεξα, Il. 9, 536; Soph. Col. 539: aor. pass. part. ῥεχθείς, Il. 17, 32.

ΠΕΓΩ is formed from ΕΡΓΩ by metathesis. But ΕΡΓΩ was FΕΡΓΩ: therefore the original form of ῥέζω was Fρεζω. Compare the English *wrought*, *wright*, with the kindred words ῥέκτις, ῥέκτιρ.

ῥέω (ΠΕΥΩ, ΠΥΩ), *to flow*, fut. ῥεύσομαι, later ῥεύσω, Eurip. Thes. frag. 1; Anthol. 5, 125; Athen. 6, 94: aor. ἔρῳευσα, Arist. Eq. 526: perf. ἔρῳύηκα, Isoc. 159: 2 aor. pass. ἔρῳύην as active, Thuc. 2, 5: 2 fut. pass. ῥυήσομαι as active, Isoc. 187. — Pass. imperf. ἔρῳέομην, Eurip. Hel. 1602; Xen. Anab. 1, 5, 4.

ῥεοῦμενος, pres. pass. part. Ionic for ῥεόμενος, as if from ῥεόμενος, Herod. 7, 140.

Its original form was ρεFω, or perhaps FρεFω. Compare βρύω, Latin *rivus*, English *river*, *brook* (ρύαξ).

ΠΕΩ, *to say*, perf. εἶρηκα, Soph. Col. 414: perf. pass. εἶρημαι, Thuc. 1, 139: aor. pass. ἔρῳήθην, ῥηθῶ, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 19; sometimes ἔρῳέθην, Ionic εἰρήθην and εἰρέθην, but only in the indicative, Æschin. 216; Herod. 4, 77. 156: 3 fut. εἰρήσομαι as future passive, Thuc. 6, 34; Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 9. Verbal ῥητέος, Dem. 612. — See also ΕΙΠΩ.

Its original form was **FPEN**, hence **Φρατρα** for **φήτρα**, in the Elean inscription. It is moreover connected with **εἶπω**, *to say*, and **ΕΡΟΜΑΙ**, *to ask*, and perhaps with **φράζω** also with the Latin *oro*, whence *orator* (**φήτωρ**).

ρήρνυμι and **ρήρνύω** (**ΠΑΓΩ**, **PHΓΩ**), Poetic **ρήσσω**, *to break*, Dem. 535; Il. 18, 571: fut. **ρήξω**, Soph. Aj. 775: aor. **ἔρρήξα**, Herod. 1, 85: perf. pass. **ἔρρήγμαι** very rare, Odys. 8, 137: aor. pass. **ἔρρήχθην** rare, Hippocr.: 2 aor. pass. **ἔρρώγην**, Soph. Antig. 476: 2 perf. **ἔρρώγα** as passive, *to be broken, torn*, Soph. Tyr. 1280; Arist. Plut. 546. — Mid. **ρήρνυμαι** usually transitive, fut. **ρήξομαι**, Il. 12, 257. 224: aor. **ἔρρήξάμην**, Herod. 8, 99.

The original theme was **FPATΩ**, connected with the Latin *frango*, English *wreck, rag, break*, German *brechen*. According to Trypho (§ 11), Alcæus used **Φρηεις** for **ρήεις**.

ρίγτω (**PIΓΩ**), *to shudder, fear*, Poetic, Pind. Nem. 5, 92: fut. **ρίγήσω**, Il. 5, 351: aor. **ἔρρίγησα**, Soph. Col. 1607: 2 perf. **ἔρρίγα** as present, Odys. 5, 52; Il. 3, 353: 2 pluperf. **ἔρρίγειν** as imperfect, Odys. 23, 216.

ἔρρίγοντι, part. dat. sing. from a new present, Hes. Scut. 228. — Connected with **ρίγω**, **φρίσσω**, and the Latin *frigeo, frigus, rigeo, rigor*, English *fright*. We may suppose that the original theme was **FPITΩ**.

ρίγω, *to shiver with cold*, infin. **ρίγοῦν**, part. gen. plur. **ρίγούντων**, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 10; Hel. 4, 5, 4: fut. **ρίγώσω**, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 17: aor. **ἔρρίγωσα**, Arist. Plut. 846.

ρίγῳ, subj. 3 sing. for **ρίγοι** (**ρίγῳ**), Plat. Gorg. 155: opt. 3 sing. **ρίγῃ** for **ρίγοι**, as if from **-άω**, Hippocr.: infin. **ρίγῶν** for **ρίγοῦν**, Arist. Vesp. 446: part. fem. **ρίγῶσα** for **ρίγοῦσα**, Simonid. 230, 26 (Gaisford's edition).

ρίπτω and **ρίπτέω** (**PIΦΩ**), *to throw, cast*, Herod. 4, 188; Xen. Anab. 4, 8, 3: fut. **ρίψω**, Eurip.

Herc. 562: aor. ἔρριψα, rare and Poetic ἔριψα, Soph. Tyr. 719; Pind. Pyth. 6, 37; Hom. Hym. 2, 79: perf. ἔρριψα, Lysias, 349: perf. pass. ἔρριμμαι, Arist. Thesm. 829: aor. pass. ἔρρίφθην, Soph. Aj. 830: 2 aor. pass. ἔρρίφην (ῖ), later ἔρίφην, Æschin. 319; Anthol. 12, 234.

ρίπτασxon, imperf. iterative, Epic, Il. 15, 23. — ῥε-
ρίφθαι, perf. pass. infin. for ἔρρίφθαι, Pind. frag. 281.

ῥοιζέω, *to whiz, whirl rapidly with a whizzing noise*, aor. ἔρροίζησα, Soph. Trach. 568: pluperf. pass. 3 sing. ἔρροίζητο, Anthol. 11, 106.

ῥοιζασκε, imperf. iterative, as if from -άω, Hes. Theog. 835; it is written also ῥοιζεσκε.

‘ΡΟΩ, see ῥώννυμι.

‘ΡΥΩ, see ῥέω, *to flow*.

ῥύομαι, *to defend, rescue*, fut. ῥύσομαι (ῡ), Hes. Theog. 662: aor. ἔρρῡσάμην, Soph. Aj. 1276; but ῥῡσάμην, Il. 15, 29.

ῥῡσθαι, infin. as if from ‘ΡΥΜΙ, Epic, Il. 15, 141: imperf. 3 sing. ἔρρῡτο as aorist, Poetic, Soph. Tyr. 1352; 3 plur. ῥύατο (ῥύντο), with the usual meaning of the imperfect, Epic, Il. 18, 515; Odys. 17, 201. See also ἔρύω, εἰρύω. — ῥύσκειν, imperf. iterative, 2 sing. contracted from ῥύσκειο, Epic, Il. 24, 730.

ῥυπαίνω, *to make dirty*, fut. ῥυπάνῳ, Isoc. 245.

ῥυπάω, *to be dirty*, Arist. Lys. 279; Av. 1282.

ῥυπόω, protracted from ῥυπῶ, Epic, Odys. 23, 115; part. ῥυπόων protracted, Odys. 6, 87.

‘ΡΥΩ, *to flow*, see ῥέω.

‘ΡΩΓΩ, see ῥήγνυμι (ἔρρωγα).

ῥώννυμι and ῥωννύω (‘ΡΟΩ), *to strengthen*, Plat. Loc. 11: aor. ἔρρωσα, Dem. 141: perf. pass. ἔρρωμαι as present, *to be strong*, Dem. 601: pluperf. pass. ἔρρώμην as imperfect, Thuc. 2, 8: aor. pass. ἔρρώσθην, Xen. Ages. 1, 27.

ῥέρωσο, *farewell*, Latin *vale*, perf. pass. imperat. 2 sing., Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 33; 2 plur. ἔρρώσθε, Hippocr.: infin. ἔρρώσθαι, Dem. 419.

Σ.

σαίρω (ΣΑΡΩ), *to sweep*, aor. ἔσηρα, Soph. Antig. 409. — 2 perf. σέσηρα as present, *to grin, snarl*, chiefly in the part. σεσηρός, Doric σεσᾶρός, Athen. 13, 23; Arist. Vesp. 901; Theoc. 5, 116.

σεισᾶρυνια, 2 perf. part. fem. for σεσηρυνια, Epic, Hes. Scut. 268.

It may be connected with σύρω, ἔρρω, ἔρω, Latin *erro, verro, serpo*, Romaic σβαρνίζω.

σαλπίζω (ΣΑΛΠΙΓΓΩ), *to sound a trumpet*, aor. ἐσάλπιγξα, later ἐσάλπισα, Xen. Anab. 1, 2, 17; N. T. Rev. 8, 7: perf. pass. σεσάλπισμαι later.

σαόω (σάω), *to save, preserve*, Epic, Call. Del. 22: fut. σαώσω, aor. ἐσάωσα, ἐσαώθη, Il. 1, 83; 8, 500; Odys. 3, 185: fut. mid. σαώσομαι reflexive, Odys. 21, 309. — See also σάω, σόω, σώζω, and σῶω.

σάω, imperat. 2 sing. for σάου (σάοι), Epic, Odys. 13, 230. — σάω and ἐσάω, imperf. 3 sing. for σάου and ἐσάου (σάοι, ἐσάοι), Epic, Il. 21, 238; 16, 363. The contracted forms of σάου, ἐσάου would be σῶ, ἐσῶ, which by *protraction* become σάω, ἐσάω, instead of σόω, ἐσόω: compare ναιετάωσα from ναιετάω. The same remark applies also to the imperative σάω.

σάω, *to save, preserve*, only 3 plur. σάουσι, Tyrt. 2, 13; opt. 3 sing. σάοι, Theogn. 866.

The original theme was probably σαFω. Compare the Latin *salvus, salvo*, English *save, safe*. See also λάω, *to wash*.

σάω, *to sift*, 3 plur. σῶσι (σάουσι), Herod. 1, 200; commonly σήθω, aor. ἔσησα, Hippocr. de Vet. Medic. § 8: perf. pass. σέσημαι and σέσησμαι, Hippocr. Not to be confounded with the preceding.

Probably connected with the English *sieve, sift*.

σβέννυμι and **σβεννύω** (**ΣΒΕΩ**), *to extinguish*, Pind. Pyth. 1, 18: fut. **σβέσω** (σσ), Arist. Lys. 375; Herod. 8, 77: aor. **ἔσβεσα**, Xen. Anab. 6, 3, 25: perf. **ἔσβηκα** as middle, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 13; Æsch. Agam. 888: perf. pass. **ἔσβεσμαι**, Parmenid. 13: aor. pass. **ἔσβέσθην**, Xen. Hel. 5, 3, 8: 2 aor. **ἔσβην** as middle, **σβῆναι**, ἀποσβεῖς, Doric **ἔσβᾶν**, Il. 9, 471; Herod. 4, 5; Theoc. 4, 39. — Mid. **σβέννυμαι** and **σβεννύομαι**, *to extinguish one's self, go out, be extinguished, die out*, Hes. Op. 588: fut. **σβήσομαι**, Plat. Leg. 7, 12.

σεβάσσοτο, *to forbear out of respect*, a defective aor. mid. 3 sing. Epic, Il. 167. 417.

σεβίζω and **σεβίζομαι**, for **σέβω**, **σέβομαι**, Poetic, aor. **ἔσέβισα**, aor. pass. **ἔσέβισθην** as active, Soph. Antig. 943; Col. 636.

σέβω and **σέβομαι**, *to revere, worship*, aor. pass. **ἔσέφθην**, Soph. frag. 175; part. fem. **σεφθεῖσα**, *moved with reverence*, Plat. Phædr. 76.

σεῖω, *to shake*, fut. **σείσω**, Eurip. Orest. 613: aor. **ἔσεισα**, Thuc. 4, 52: perf. **σέσεικα**, Athen. 11, 63: perf. pass. **σέσεισμαι**, Pind. Pyth. 8, 134: aor. pass. **ἔσεισθην**, Soph. Antig. 584: aor. mid. **ἔσεισάμην** reflexive or transitive, Il. 8, 199; Theoc. 13, 13.

ἀρασσειασκε, imperf. iterative, Epic, Hom. Hym. 1, 403.

— **ἔσσειοντο**, imperf. pass. 3 plur. Epic, Il. 20, 59.

ΣΕΥΩ and **ΣΥΩ**, *to move, impel, urge, drive*, Poetic, aor. **ἔσσευα** and **σεῦα**, Il. 5, 208; 20, 189: aor. pass. **ἔσούθην** and **ἔσσούθην** as middle, Eurip. Hel. 1302; Soph. Aj. 294; Col. 1724: 2 aor. pass. **ἀπ-έσσουα**, Laconian for **ἔσσύη**, *he is gone, dead*, Xen. Hel. 1, 1, 23. — Mid. **σεύομαι**, *to hasten after, run, pursue*, Il. 3, 26; 2, 808: perf. **ἔσουμαι** as present, Il. 6, 361; Pind. Isth.

8, 133; part. *ἔσσόμενος*, Il. 11, 554: aor. *σευδάμην*, Il. 7, 208; 17, 463; 20, 148: 2 aor. *ἔσσόμεν, -υο, -υτο*, Il. 16, 585; 14, 519; Odys. 9, 447. — See also *σοῦμαι*.

σεῦται, pres. mid. 3 sing. for *σεύεται*, as if from *ΣΕΤΜΙ*, Soph. Trach. 645: pres. part. *σύμενος*, as from *ΣΤΜΙ*, Æsch. Agam. 476; Eum. 1005; others refer it to the perfect *ἔσσυμαι*. — Il. 17, 463, *ὅτε σεύαιτο* is also edited *ὅτ' ἔσσεύαιτο*.

Its original form was perhaps *ΣΨΕΤΩ*. We may further suppose that the Homeric expression *ὅτε σεύαιτο* was *ὅτε σΨεύαιτο*.

σήθω, see *σάω*, to sift.

σημαίνω, to mark, regular: perf. pass. *σεσήμασμαι*, Herod. 2, 39; Boeckh. Inscript. 154.

σήπω (*ΣΑΠΩ*), to rot, transitive, corrupt, fut. *σήψω*, Æsch. frag. 255: 2 perf. *σέσηπα* as passive, to be rotten, Il. 2, 135; Xen. Anab. 4, 5, 12: 2 aor. pass. *ἔσάπην*, Arist. Eq. 1308.

σίνομαι, Ionic *σινέομαι*, to injure, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 15; Herod. 9, 13. 73; 5, 74; later *σίνω*, Palæph. 1, 3; 29, 6: perf. *σέσιμμαι* rare, Hippocr.: aor. mid. *ἔσινάμην* rare, Herod. 8, 31.

σιωπάω, to keep silence, fut. *σιωπήσω*, commonly *σιωπήσομαι*, Æschin. 737; Soph. Tyr. 233; &c. regular.

σεσιώπαμαι, perf. pass. Doric for *σεσιώπημαι*, Pind. Isth. 1, 88: fut. mid. *σιωπάσομαι*, edited also *σιγάσομαι*, Pind. Olym. 13, 130.

ΣΚΑΛΩ, see *ΣΚΕΛΩ*.

σκεδάννυμι and *σκεδαννύω* (*ΣΚΕΛΩ*), to scatter, Dem. 1257: fut. *σκεδάσω* (*ᾱ*), *σκεδῶ*, *-ᾱς*, Theogn. 879; Æsch. Prom. 25: aor. *ἔσκέδασα*, perf. pass. *ἔσκέδασμαι*, Thuc. 1, 54; 2, 25: aor. pass. *ἔσκεδάσθην*, Thuc. 3, 98. — See also *κεδάννυμι*, *κίδνημι*, *σχίδνημι*.

σκεδάννυσσι, *διασκεδάννυσσι*, pres. act. subj. 3 sing.,

Plat. Phædo, 60. It is contracted from σκεδανύησι (with the old ending -σι, like ἐθέλῃσι); the analogical form would be σκεδανυσι like πίμπρησι. — σκεδάννυται, διασκεδάννυται, pres. pass. subj. 3 sing., Plat. Phædo, 58; contracted from σκεδαννύηται, like δύνηται from δυνάηται, or rather δυνέηται. See also πήγνυτο from πήγνυμι.

We have already attempted to connect this verb with χέω, English *scatter*, *spatter*.

ΣΚΕΛΛΩ (**ΣΚΑΛΩ**, **ΣΚΛΑΛΩ**), *to dry up*, aor. ἔσκηλα Epic, Il. 23, 191: perf. ἔσκληκα as middle, *to be dried up*, Athen. 2, 57: 2 perf. part. ἔσκληώς, -ῶτος, as middle, Apol. 2, 53: 2 aor. ἔσκλην, σκλαίην, σκλήναι, as middle, Arist. Vesp. 160; see also Rem. § 72. — Mid. σέλλομαι, *to wither*, intransitive, Æsch. Prom. 481: fut. σκελοῦμαι, later σκλήσομαι, Hesychius; Anthol. 11, 37. The rest comes from the active, ἔσκληκα, ἔσκληώς, ἔσκλην.

ἀποσκλαίη, 2 aor. opt. 3 sing., in Hesychius, explained ἀποξηραίνει, ἀποθάνει.

σκέπτομαι, see σκοπέω.

σκίδνημι, for σκεδάννυμι, Poetic, Hes. Theog. 875: aor. pass. ἐσκιδνάσθην, Hippocr. — Mid. σκίδναμαι, Il. 11, 308.

ΣΚΛΑΛΩ, see **ΣΚΕΛΛΩ**.

σκοπέω or σκοποῦμαι, sometimes σκέπτομαι, *to view*, *consider*, Il. 16, 361; 17, 652: fut. σκέψομαι, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 12: perf. pass. ἔσκεμμαι transitively or passively, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 13; Thuc. 7, 62: aor. pass. ἐσκέφθην rare, Hippocr. de Art. § 19: aor. mid. ἐσκεψάμην, Xen. Anab. 7, 3, 37: 3 fut. pass. ἐσκέψομαι passively, Plat. Rep. 3, 6. Verbal σκεπτέος, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 17.

The present σκέπτομαι was probably never used by the classical Attic writers.

It will be observed that the elements of σκέπτομαι (root σκεπ-) are the same as those of the Latin *specio* (*spec-*). — Further, the root σκεπ- may possibly be connected with ΟΠΩ, *to see*.

σμάω, -ῆς, *to smear, anoint, rub on*, Arist. Thesm. 389: aor. ἔσμησα, Athen. 7, 124. It borrows the aor. pass. ἔσμήχθην from the regular σμήγω, which in the present is not Attic. — Mid. σμάομαι, -ᾶται, Herod. 9, 110: aor. ἔσμησάμην, Doric ἔσμάσάμην, Herod. 4, 73; Call. Min. 32.

σδομαι contracted **σοῦμαι**, equivalent to **σέδομαι** the middle of **ΣΕΤΩ**: σοῦται, σοῦσθε, σοῦνται, Arist. Vesp. 458; Æsch. Pers. 25: imperat. σοῦ, σοῦσθε, σοῦσθε, Arist. Vesp. 209; Æsch. Sept. 31.

σώω, for **σώζω**, *to save*, subj. σώης, σώη, σώωσι, Il. 9, 681. 424. 393. As to σώωσι, it may be referred to **σάω**, and formed by contraction and protraction.

σπάω, *to draw, pull*, fut. σπάσω (ᾶ), Soph. Aj. 769: aor. ἔσπάσα, Arist. Thesm. 928: perf. ἔσπάχα, Dem. 442: perf. pass. ἔσπασμαι, Xen. Anab. 1, 5, 9: aor. pass. ἔσπάσθην, Herod. 6, 134. — Mid. σπάδομαι transitive, σπάσομαι, ἔσπασμαι, Arist. Ran. 564. 477; Xen. Anab. 7, 4, 16.

σπεῖν, **σπέσθαι**, see **ἔπω**.

σπείρω (**ΣΠΕΡΩ**), fut. σπερῶ, Eurip. Elec. 79: aor. ἔσπειρα, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 13: perf. pass. ἔσπαρμαι, Arist. Ran. 1206: 2 aor. pass. ἔσπαρην, Soph. Tyr. 1498: aor. mid. ἔσπειράμην transitive, Apol. 3, 1028.

σπένδω, *to offer a libation to the gods*, fut. σπέίσω, Herod. 2, 151: aor. ἔσπεισα, Xen. Anab. 4, 3, 13: perf. ἔσπεικα later: perf. pass. ἔσπεισμαι, Thuc. 4, 16; 3, 111: aor. pass. ἔσπέισθην, Anthol. 7, 27. — Mid. σπένδομαι, *to conclude a treaty*, σπείσομαι, ἔσπεισμαι, ἔσπεισάμην, Dem. 392; Eurip. Med. 1140; Arist. Ach. 292.

ΣΤΑΩ, see **ἴστημι**.

στείβω (**ΣΤΙΒΩ**), *to tread, press down, make com-*

*pac*t, aor. ἔστειψα, Soph. Col. 467: perf. pass. ἐστίβημαι as if from ΣΤΙΒΕΩ, Soph. Aj. 874. στείχω (ΣΤΙΧΩ), *to go*, Poetic and Ionic, aor. ἔστειξα, Odys. 4, 277: 2 aor. ἐστιχον, Il. 16, 258.

στέλλω (ΣΤΕΛΩ), *to send, array, rig or fit out, equip*, fut. στελέω, στελῶ, Odys. 2, 287; Soph. Phil. 623: aor. ἔστειλα, Thuc. 7, 20: perf. ἔσταλκα in composition, Xen. Hel. 1, 5, 3: perf. pass. ἔσταλμαι, Soph. Trach. 776; Herod. 4, 189: aor. pass. ἐστάλθην, Boeckh. Inscript. 3053, 4: 2 aor. ἐστάλην usually as middle, Pind. Olym. 13, 69; Arist. Vesp. 487. — Mid. στέλλομαι, *to go, set out, ἔσταλμαι, ἐστειλάμην*, Xen. Anab. 5, 6, 5; 3, 2, 7; Eurip. Bac. 821.

ἑσταλάδατο, plaperf. mid. 3 plur. Ionic for ἐστάλατο, Herod. 7, 89; Hes. Scut. 288; as if from ΣΤΑΛΑΔΩ. — ἀπ-ἑσταλκαν, perf. 3 plur. for ἀπεστάλκασι, Boeckh. Inscript. 3047, 2. Compare ἑοργαν from ΕΡΓΩ.

στενάζω (στένω), *to sigh, groan*, fut. στενάξω, Eurip. Taur. 656: aor. ἐστέναξα, Dem. 690.

στενάχω and στενάχομαι, Poetic for στενάζω, Æsch. Prom. 99; Il. 19, 132; 4, 154.

στεναχίζω, see στοναχίζω.

στένω, *to sigh*, Poetic, Æsch. Prom. 399.

στερέω and στερίσκω (ΣΤΕΡΩ), *to deprive*, Soph. Col. 376: fut. στερήσω, Thuc. 4, 64: aor. ἐστέρησα, Epic ἐστέρεσα, Xen. Hel. 1, 4, 14; Odys. 13, 262: perf. ἐστέρηκα, ἐστέρημαι, Xen. Anab. 6, 6, 23; Cyr. 5, 5, 23: aor. pass. ἐστερήθην, Soph. Antig. 13: 2 aor. pass. part. στερεῖς rare and Poetic, Eurip. Hel. 95; Taur. 474: fut. mid. στερήσομαι as passive, Soph. Antig. 890. — Mid. στερέομαι, commonly στερίσκομαι, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 63; also στέρομαι expressing a state or situation, but not continued action, *to be in want*

of, to want, be or have been deprived of, go without, Xen. Conv. 4, 31 ; Anab. 3, 2, 2.

ἀποστερεῖσθαι, fut. mid. 2 plur. (contracted from στερεῖσθαι), Andoc. 74.

Etymologically connected with the Latin adjective *sterilis*.

στεῦται, *he pledges himself, affirms, threatens, strives, wishes*, Epic, Il. 3, 83 ; 3 plur. στεῦνται, Æsch.

Pers. 49 : imperf. 3 sing. στεῦτο, Il. 2, 597.

στήκω (ἵστημι, ἕστηκα), *to stand*, later, N. T. Rom. 14, 4 ; Corinth. 1, 16, 13.

ΣΤΙΒΩ, see στείβω.

στοναχίζω, στοναχίζομαι, and στεναχίζομαι, Epic for στενάζω, Hes. Scut. 344 ; Theog. 159 ; Il. 2, 781. 784.

στορέννυμι and στόρνυμι (ΣΤΟΡΩ), *to spread, strew, lay out*, fut. στορέσω, στορῶ, Theoc. 6, 33 ; Arist. Eq. 481 ; Athen. 12, 78 : aor. ἐστόρεσα, Thuc. 6, 18 : aor. pass. ἐστορέσθην, Hippocr. — Mid. στορέννυμαι and στόρνυμαι transitively, Theoc. 23, 33 : aor. ἐστορεσάμην, Arist. Eccl. 103. — See also στρώννυμι.

στόρνυ, pres. imperat. 2 sing. for στόρνυθι, Arist. Pac. 844.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *sterno*, English *strew*.

στρέφω, *to turn, twist*, fut. στρέψω, Eurip. Hip. 1176 : aor. ἔστρεψα, Xen. Anab. 4, 3, 26 : perf. ἔστροφα, Athen. 3, 63 : perf. pass. ἔστραμμαι, Xen. Anab. 4, 7, 15 : aor. pass. ἐστρέφθην rather Poetic, rarely ἐστράφθην Ionic, Il. 16, 308 ; Arist. Thesm. 1128 ; Herod. 1, 130 ; Theoc. 7, 132 : 2 aor. ἐστράφην, Soph. Aj. 1117. — Mid. στρέφομαι, *to turn one's self, turn one's self back* as if to flee, στρέψομαι, Xen. 6, 3, 27 ; Il. 6, 516. The aorist is borrowed from the passive.

στρώννυμι and στρωννύω (ΣΤΟΡΩ, ΣΤΡΩΩ),

Athen. 2, 31 : fut. *σπρώσω*, Athen. 2, 29 : aor. *ἔσπρωσα*, Æsch. Agam. 921 : perf. pass. *ἔσπρωμαι*, Eurip. Med. 380 ; Herod. 8, 53 : aor. mid. *ἔσπρωσάμην* transitively, Theoc. 21, 7. — See also *στορέννυμι*.

σπρώωννυ, pres. imperat. 2 sing. for *σπρώωννυθι*, Athen. 2, 29.

στυγέω (*ΣΤΥΓΩ*), *to shudder at, dread, hate*, aor. *ἔστύγησα*, later Epic *ἔστυξα*, Soph. Col. 692 ; Apol. 4, 512 : perf. *ἔστύγηκα*, *ἀπεστύγηκα*, Herod. 2, 47 : aor. pass. *ἔστυγήθην*, Æsch. Sept. 691 : 2 aor. *ἔστυγον*, Il. 17, 694 : fut. mid. *στυγήσομαι* as passive, Soph. Tyr. 672.

Odys. II, 502, *στύξαιμι* causatively, *would render terrible*.

στύομαι (*ῡ*), *to be in a state of priapism*, aor. *ἔστῡσα*, perf. *ἔστῡκα*, Arist. Av. 1256 ; Lys. 869. 598.

συναντάω, see *ἀντάω*.

συνευπεπονθώς, see *πάσχω*.

συνοχωκώς, see *ἔχω*.

συρίζω and *συρίττω*, *to hiss, whistle, play on the pipe*, fut. *συρίξομαι*, Lucian. Nigrin. § 10 : aor. *ἔσύριξα*, later *ἔσύρισσα*, Arist. Plut. 689 ; Lucian. Harmonid. § 2.

σύρω, *to draw*, aor. *ἔσῡρα*, Æsch. Prom. 1065 : perf. *σέσυρκα* (*διασεσύρηκα*), Athen. 6, 51 : perf. pass. *σέσυρμαι*, *ἀνασέσυρμαι*, Theoph. Char. 6 : 2 aor. pass. *ἔσύρην*, Anthol. 9, 56 : aor. mid. *ἔσυράμην*, Theoph. Char. 11.

It may be connected with *σαίρω*, *ἔρρω*, *ἔρπω*, Latin *verro*, *erro*, *serpo*.

σφάζω or *σφάττω* (*ΣΦΑΓΩ*), *to slay, kill*, by cutting the throat, fut. *σφάξω*, Eurip. Herc. 602 : aor. *ἔσφαξα*, Xen. Anab. 2, 2, 9 : perf. pass. *ἔσφαγμαι*, Odys. 10, 532 : aor. pass. *ἔσφάχθην*

rare, Herod. 5, 5: 2 aor. pass. ἑσφάγην the usual aorist passive, Xen. Anab. 4, 1, 23.

σφάλλω (ΣΦΑΛΛΩ), *to cause to fall, trip up, deceive*, fut. σφαλῶ, aor. ἑσφηλα Doric ἑσφᾶλα, Soph. Trach. 621; Aj. 452; Pind. Olym. 2, 145: perf. pass. ἑσφαλμαι, 2 aor. pass. ἑσφάλην, Xen. Hel. 4, 1, 17; Anab. 7, 7, 42: fut. mid. σφαλοῦμαι reflexive, Xen. Conv. 2, 26.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *fallō*, English *fall*, *fail*.

σχάω and σχάζω, *to cut open, let loose*, Arist. Nub. 409; Xen. Hel. 5, 4, 58: fut. σχάσω, in Hesychius: aor. ἑσχᾶσα and ἑσχᾷσα, Eurip. Phoen. 454; Arist. Nub. 740; Call. frag. 104: aor. mid. ἑσχασάμην, *to leave off, give up, abandon*, Arist. Nub. 107.

σχεῖν, σχέθειν, see ἔχω.

σώζω (σαόω, σώω), *to save*, fut. σώσω, Dem. 622: aor. ἔσωσα, Thuc. 1, 74: perf. σέσωκα, Dem. 25: perf. pass. σέσωμαι, Xen. Anab. 7, 7, 56; sometimes σέσωμαι, Plat. Critias, 4: aor. pass. ἑσώθην, Soph. Tyr. 1457. — Mid. σώζομαι usually transitive, *to save for one's self*, fut. σώσομαι reflexive, Dem. 355: aor. ἑσωσάμην, Eurip. Alc. 146. — See also σαόω, σάω, σόω, σώω.

σωω, fut. for σώσω, in an ancient inscription (Boeckh. 70, b. 7), after the analogy of ἐρύω, τανύω.

σῶω, another form of σώζω, Odys. 9, 430; Il. 8, 363. — Pass. σώομαι, Apol. 2, 612.

T.

ΤΑΓΩ and ΤΑΩ, *to take*, Epic, imperat. 2 sing. τῇ (contracted from τάε like ζῇ from ζάε), *take thou, there*, Odys. 9, 347; Il. 14, 219: 2 aor. part. τεταγών, Il. 1, 591; 15, 23.

This verb is connected with the English *take*, Swedish *taga*. Those who class it with the Latin *tango*, virtually admit its connection with *θιγγάνω*, English *touch*.

ΤΑΛΑΣΩ and **ΤΑΛΩ**, *to bear, suffer, endure, dare, venture*, Poetic, fut. *τλήσομαι*, Soph. Aj. 463: aor. *ἐτάλασα* (σσ), Il. 17, 166; 13, 829: perf. *τέτληκα*, Il. 1, 228: 2 perf. *τέτλαα*, *τετλαίην*, *τέτλαθι*, *τετλάναι*, *τετληώς*, see Rem. § 68: 2 aor. *ἔτλην*, *τλῶ*, *τλαίην*, *τληῖθι*, *τληῖναι*, *τλάς*, Il. 18, 433; see also Rem. § 72.

Etymologically connected with the English *toil*.

τάμνω, see *τέμνω*.

τανύω (*τείνω*), short *υ*, *to stretch*, Epic, Il. 17, 390; Ionic also *ταννύω* · fut. *τανύσω* (*ύ*), Epic *τανύω*, aor. *ἐτάνυσα* (σσ), Odys. 21, 97. 174. 409; Il. 11, 336: perf. pass. *τετάνυσμαι*, Odys. 9, 116; Il. 10, 156: aor. pass. *ἐτανύσθην* as middle, Hes. Theog. 177: 3 fut. *τετανύσσομαι* later, Orph. Lith. 319. — Mid. *τανύομαι* usually reflexive, *τανύσομαι* (σσ), Archil. frag. 4: aor. *ἐτανυσάμην* (σσ) reflexive or transitive, Odys. 9, 298: Il. 4, 112.

τάννυται, pres. pass. 3 sing. as from *TANTMI*, Il. 17, 393.

τάσσω or **τάττω** (*ΤΑΤΩ*), *to arrange, order*, fut. *τάξω*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 7: aor. *ἔταξα*, Thuc. 4, 32: perf. *τέταχα*, Dem. 888: perf. pass. *τέταγμαi*, Æsch. Sept. 448: aor. pass. *ἐτάχθην*, Xen. Ages. 2, 17: 3 fut. pass. *τετάξομαι*, Arist. Av. 637: 2 aor. pass. *ἐτάγην* very rare, Eurip. frag. incert. 142 (Variorum, Glasgow, 1821). — Mid. *τάσσομαι* or *τάττομαι* reflexive or transitive, Xen. Anab. 1, 8, 14: aor. *ἐταξάμην*, Thuc. 2, 83. — The compound *ἐπιτάσσομαι* has fut. *ἐπιτάξομαι* as passive, Eurip. Sup. 521.

τετάχαται, perf. mid. 3 plur. Ionic, but common with Attic writers (Xen. Anab. 4, 8, 5). The same is true of

the following — *ἐπιδραμα* imperf. mid. 3 plur. Ionic form. Theoc. 4. 31.

ΤΑΙ see *ΤΑΓΩ*

ταῖστα see *ΘΑΦΩ* *to be astonished*.

τενω *ΤΕΝΩ* *ΤΑΩ* *to stretch, extend*, fut. *τενώ*, Arist. Tiesm. 1305: aor. *ἔτενω*, Soph. Antig. 715: perf. *τετίναμι* in composition, Plat. Gorg. 47: perf. pass. *τετίναμαι* aor. pass. *ἐτάθην*, Soph. Phil. 831: Arist. 124 Verbal *τενέος*, Plat. Epist. 7. 340. 14.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *tendo*.

τερεω *ΤΕΡΩ*, *to rub, afflict*, fut. *τέρω*, Theoc. 22. 63.

ΤΕΛΩ see *τίμα*.

τελέω *to finish, pay, etc.* *τελέω* (σσ), *τελέω*, *τελώ*, Pind. Nem. 4. 70: Il. 23, 559; 8, 415; Soph. Tyr. 232: aor. *ἔτελεον* (σσ), Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 1; L. 1. 118: perf. *τετέλεον*, Plat. Apol. 4: perf. pass. *τετέλεσμαι*, Eurip. Alc. 132: aor. pass. *ἐτελέσθην*, Thuc. 1, 93: fut. mid. *τελέομαι*, *τελοῦμαι*, Olys. 1. 201; 23, 224 Verbal *τελεστέος*, *ἐπιτελεστέος*, Luc. 240.

τέλλω (*ΤΕΛΩ*), *to perform, produce, raise, complete*, Soph. Phil. 1138: aor. *ἔτεila*, Pind. Olym. 2. 126. Also intransitively, *to spring up, rise*, as the sun, Soph. Elec. 699; Herod. 4, 40; Æsch. Agam. 27. — Mid. *τέλλομαι*, *to be, exist*, Pind. Olym. 1, 122; Pyth. 4, 457. — It occurs chiefly in composition.

Ἐντέλλω commonly *ἐντέλλομαι*, *to enjoin, commission*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 46; Soph. frag. 252; Antig. 218 (*ἐπεντέλλω*): perf. *ἐντέταλμαι* always passive, Herod. 1, 60: aor. *ἐντειλάμην*, rarely *ἐντέila*, Xen. Anab. 5, 1, 13; Pind. Olym. 7, 73.

Ἐπιτέλλω, to enjoin, command, Il. 9, 369: aor. *ἐπέτειλα*, Il. 5, 818: pluperf. pass. *ἐπετετάλμην*, Odys. 11, 524. — Mid. *ἐπιτέλλομαι* as active, Il. 2, 802: aor. *ἐπετειλάμην*, Odys. 1, 327. Also, to rise, as a celestial body, Hes. Op. 381. 565. *τέμνω* (*ΤΕΜΩ, ΤΑΜΩ*), Epic and Ionic *τάμνω*, Il. 3, 105; Herod. 2, 39: fut. *τεμέω, τεμῶ*, Hippocr. Jusjur. § 2; Plat. Cratyl. 9: perf. *τέτμηκα* in composition, Æschin. 555: perf. pass. *τέτμημαι*, Soph. Elec. 901: aor. pass. *ἐτμήθην*, Thuc. 1, 143: 3 fut. pass. *τετμήσομαι*, Plat. Rep. 8, 14: 2 aor. *ἔτεμον*, rarely *ἔταμον*, Eurip. Hel. 231; Thuc. 1, 81; 2, 55: 2 aor. mid. *ἐτεμόμην*, rarely *ἔταμόμην*, Xen. Hel. 3, 1, 7; Herod. 5, 82: 2 perf. part. *τετμηώς* as passive, later Epic, Apol. 4, 156. Verbal *τμητέος*, Plat. Sophist. 9. — Mid. *τάμνομαι* transitively in the present and imperfect, Herod. 4, 70; Odys. 5, 243. — See also *τμήγω*.

τέμει, pres. 3 sing. written also *τεμεῖ*, Il. 13, 707. — *ἐτέτμετο*, 2 aor. mid., like *ἐκέκλετο*, Orph. Arg. 366; Hermann edits *ἐτέμνετο*. — *τέτμησθον, ἐκτέτμησθον*, perf. pass. subj. 3 dual, Plat. Rep. p. 564, b (Steph.). — Eurip. Troad. 480, *ἐτμήθην* as middle.

τέρπω, to delight, amuse, *τέρψω, ἔτερψα*, Thuc. 2, 41; Soph. Col. 1281: aor. pass. *ἐτέρφθην*, Epic *ἐτάρφθην*, as middle, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 24; Odys. 6, 99: 2 aor. pass. *ἐτάρπην* as middle, Epic, Odys. 23, 300. 346. — Mid. *τέρπομαι*, to feel delight, enjoy one's self, be sated, *τέρψομαι, ἔτερψάμην*, Soph. Antig. 691; Odys. 12, 188; 16, 26: 2 aor. *ἐταρπόμην* and *τεταρπόμην* Epic, Il. 24, 636. 513; 23, 10.

τραπείομεν, 2 aor. subj. 1 plur. Epic for *ταρπείομεν, ταρπῶμεν*, Il. 3, 441; 14, 314; Odys. 8, 292; in the expression *τραπείομεν εὐνηθέντε*. Hesychius explains it *τερφῶμεν*.

τερσαίνω (τέρσομαι), *to dry, make dry*, aor. **ἔτερσηνα**, Il. 16, 529. — Mid. **τερσαίνομαι**, Apol. 4, 1405. — See also the following.

τέρσομαι, *to become dry, be drying*, Epic and Ionic: aor. **ἔτερσα** later Epic, *to dry*, Nic. Ther. 96. 693: 2 aor. pass. infin. **τερσήμεναι**, **τερσῆναι**, Odys. 6, 98; Il. 16, 519: aor. mid. **ἔτερσάμην** later Epic, Nic. Ther. 709.

It may possibly be connected with the Saxon *drig*, English *dry*.

τέτμον or **ἔτετμον** (**ΤΕΜΩ**), *to find*, a defective 2 aor. act. Epic, Il. 6, 374; 4, 293; subj. **τέτμω**, Odys. 15, 15; opt. **τέτμοιμι**, Theoc. 25, 61.

τετραίνω (**ΤΡΑΩ**), *to perforate, bore*, fut. **τετρανέω**, **τετρανῶ**, Herod. 3, 12: aor. **ἔετρηνα**, Odys. 5, 247: aor. pass. **ἔετράνθην**, Anthol. 6, 296: aor. mid. **ἔετρηνάμην** transitive, Arist. Thesm. 18. The rest is borrowed from **τιτράω**.

τέτρηχα, see **θράσσω**.

τετυκεῖν, **τετυκόμην**, see **τιτύσχομαι**.

ΤΕΥΧΕΩ (**τεύχος**), perf. mid. infin. **τετευχῆσθαι**, *to arm one's self*, Epic, Odys. 22, 104.

ΤΕΥΧΩ, *to happen*, see **τυγχάνω**.

τεύχω (**ΤΥΧΩ**), *to prepare, make*, **τεύξω**, **ἔτευξα**, Il. 14, 240; Odys. 1, 244: perf. **τέτευχα** as passive, Odys. 12, 423: perf. pass. **τέτυγμαι**, Æsch. Agam. 751: aor. pass. **ἐτύχθην**, Ionic **ἔτεύχθην**, Hes. Scut. 366; Anthol. 6, 207; Hippocr.: 3 fut. pass. **τετεύξομαι**, Il. 12, 345. — Mid. fut. **τεύξομαι** transitive or passive, Il. 19, 208; 5, 653: aor. **ἔτευξάμην** transitive, Hom. Hym. 1, 221. 245. — See also **τυγχάνω**, **τιτύσχομαι**.

The forms **τέτυγμαι**, **ἐτύχθην** are found intransitive, nearly equivalent to **εἰμι**, **τυγχάνω**, **ἔτυχον**.

τετεύχεται, perf. pass. 3 plur. Ionic, Odys. 2, 63; Il. 13, 22: pluperf. 3 plur. **ἔτετεύχато** and **τετεύχато**, Il.

11, 807; Hes. Theog. 581. — *τεταύχαιον* or *τετεύχαιον*, imperf. 3 dual, Il. 13, 346. The former is rejected, because it belongs to *τέτευχα* which cannot be used as imperfect. The latter comes from a new present, with *-τον* for *-την*, like *διώκετον*, *λαφύσσετον*, for *διωκίτην*, *λαφυσσίτην*. Compare also *ἄρηρεν*, *μέμειεν*, *ἐπέφυκον*, *ἐμέμηκον*, from *ἀραρίσκω*, &c.

τῇ, see *ΤΑΓΩ*.

τήκω (*ΤΑΚΩ*), *to melt*, regular: aor. pass. *ἐτήχθην* rare, Eurip. Sup. 1029: 2 aor. pass. *ἐτάκην*, Eurip. Hel. 3: 2 perf. *τέτηκα* as middle, *to melt away*, Arist. Plut. 1034; Soph. Elec. 1311; Xen. Anab. 4, 5, 15.

τητάομαι, *to be deprived*, Poetic, *τητᾶσθαι*, *τητῶμενος*, Hes. Op. 406; Soph. Elec. 265; Col. 1200; Pind. Nem. 10, 146.

ΤΙΕΩ, *to sadden, vex*, 2 perf. part. *τετιηώς* as passive, *saddened, dejected, vexed, afflicted*, Il. 9, 13. 30: perf. pass. *τετέημαι*, *τετιημένος*, Il. 8, 447. 437; Hes. Theog. 163.

τιθέω (*θέω*), *to put, place*, imperat. *τίθει* (*τίθειε*), Pind. Pyth. 8, 14; Herod. 1, 133; Thuc. 6, 14: imperf. *ἐτίθουν* (*ἐτίθειον*), Arist. Nub. 59. 63: fut. mid. *τιθήσομαι*, Hippocr.

τίθημι (*τιθέω*, *θέω*), *to put, place*, fut. *θήσω*, Soph. Aj. 573: aor. *ἔθηκα* only in the indicative, Æsch. Prom. 444: perf. *τέθεικα*, Eurip. Elec. 7: perf. pass. *τέθειμαι*, Demad. 271: aor. pass. *ἐτέθην*, Dem. 714: 2 aor. *ἔθην*, *θῶ*, *θείην*, *θές*, *θεῖναι*, *θείς*, Eurip. Troad. 6; Soph. Col. 480; Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 19. Verbal *θετέος*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 15; Hippocr. de Art. § 15. — Mid. *τίθεμαι* transitive, *θήσομαι*, *τέθειμαι*, Thuc. 1, 35; Dem. 530: aor. *ἔθηκάμην* not Attic, Herod. 1, 26; Pind. Pyth. 4, 52: 2 aor. *ἔθέμην*, *θῶμαι*, *θείμην*, (*θέσο*) *θέο*, *θοῦ*, *θέσθαι*, *θέμενος*, Dem. 1007; Odys. 10, 333; Il. 4, 410; Soph. Tyr. 1448.

The singular ἔθηκα, ἔθηκας, ἔθηκε, and the 3 plur. ἔθηκαν, with good writers, are much more common than the remaining persons. — On the other hand, the singular of the 2 aor. ἔθην is not used in the indicative, at least by good writers.

Of the aorist middle only the indicative ἐθικάμην and the participle ἐθικάμενος are found.

τιθήμεναι and τιθέμεν, infin. Epic for τιθέναι, Il. 23, 83; Pind. Pyth. 1, 78: part. τιθήμενος, Il. 10, 34. — θίω and θείω, 2 aor. subj. Epic, Odys. 24, 485; Il. 16, 83; 1 plur. θείομεν for θώμεν, Il. 23, 244: infin. θίμεναι and θέμεν, for θείναι, Il. 2, 285; Pind. Olym. 2, 33. — θείομαι, 2 aor. mid. Epic for θώμαι, Il. 19, 17: opt. 3 sing. θοῖτο in composition, συνθοῖτα for συνθέιτο, Xen. Anab. 1, 9, 7; Ionic θείοιτο, προσθείοιτο, Herod. 1, 53; 7, 237. — ἐτίθεια, imperf. 1 sing. Ionic for ἐτίθην, or rather ἐτίθειον from τιθέω, Herod. 3, 155; 3 plur. ἐτιθέασι, for ἐτίθειον, later, Villosion. Anecd. Græc. vol. 2, p. 122. Compare ἦα, ῆα, ἦα.

The radical θίω occurs in the compound 3 plur. προθείουσι, Il. 1, 291.

τίκτω (ΤΕΚΩ), to bring forth, beget, fut. τέξω, commonly τέξομαι, Arist. Thesm. 509; Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 23: aor. ἔτεξα rare, Arist. Lys. 553: perf. pass. τέτεγμαι later: aor. pass. ἐτέχθην rare in the classical authors, Eurip. Dan. 44; Hippocr.; Boeckh. Inscript. 1907. bb: 2 aor. ἔτεχον, Xen. Hel. 4, 4, 19: 2 perf. τέτοχα, Arist. Vesp. 651. — Mid. τίκτομαι rare and Poetic, as active, Æsch. frag. 38: 2 fut. infin. τεκεῖσθαι very rare, Hom. Hym. 3, 127: 2 aor. ἐτεκόμην Poetic, Hes. Theog. 808; Arist. Av. 1193.

τίνω (τίω), to pay, expiate, atone for, τίσω (ι), ἔτισα, Soph. Aj. 113; Il. 1, 42: perf. τέτιχα in composition, Dem. 543. 1036: perf. pass. τέτισμαι, aor. pass. ἐτίσθην, Dem. 758. 836. Verbal τιστέος, ἀποτιστέος, Xen. Rep. Lac. 9, 5. — Mid. τίνομαι and τίννυμαι or τίννυμαι, to avenge one's self, punish, Il. 3, 279; Herod. 5, 77; Eurip. Orest. 323: fut. τίσομαι, Odys. 14, 163: aor. ἐτισάμην, Soph. Aj. 182.

τιταίνω (τείνω), *to stretch, pull, draw*, Epic, Il. 2, 390: aor. (ἐτίτηνα) **τιτήνας**, Il. 13, 354. — Mid. **τιταίνομαι** transitive or reflexive, Odys. 21, 259; Il. 22, 23.

τιτράω (ΤΡΑΩ), *to perforate, bore*, aor. ἐτρησα, Dem. 977: perf. pass. τέτρημαι, Arist. Lys. 680: aor. pass. ἐτρήθην, Plat. Tim. 53. — See also **τετραίνω**.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *terebra, terebro*.

τιτρώσκω (ΤΟΡΩ, ΤΡΟΩ), *to wound*, fut. τρώσω, Xen. Hel. 2, 4, 15: aor. ἔτρωσα, Xen. Anab. 4, 3, 33: perf. pass. τέτρωμαι, Pind. Pyth. 3, 85: aor. pass. ἐτρώθην, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 4: fut. mid. τρώσομαι as passive, Il. 12, 66: 2 aor. τέτορεν, in Hesychius, explained ἔτρωσεν.

τιτύσχομαι (τεύχω, ΤΥΧΩ), *to prepare, arrange, take aim at, deliberate*, Epic, imperf. τιτυσκόμην, Il. 21, 342; 8, 41; 13, 23. 558: 2 aor. (τέτυκον) **τετυχεῖν**, Odys. 15, 77. 94: 2 aor. mid. **τετυκόμεν**, Il. 1, 467; Odys. 12, 283; 21, 428. — The active **τιτύσχω** is very rare, Simonid. 18 (Gaisford's); Arat. Phænom. 418.

The rough mute *χ* is changed into its corresponding smooth *κ*. Compare διδάσκω (root διδαχ-), and κέκαδον, κικαδόμην from κάζω.

τίω, *to honor*, fut. τίσω (ῖ), Il. 9, 142: aor. ἔτισα, Soph. Antig. 22; perf. pass. τέτιμαι, τετιμένος, Hes. Theog. 415. — Mid. **τίομαι** as active, Hes. Theog. 428.

ΤΛΑΣΩ, see **ΤΑΛΑΣΩ**.

ΤΜΑΣΩ, see **τέμνω**.

τμήγω (τέμνω, τέμνηκα), also **τμήσσω**, *to cut*, Epic, Il. 16, 390; Mosch. 2, 81: fut. **τμήξω**, Apol. 4, 1120: aor. ἔτμηξα, Il. 11, 146; Theoc. 8, 24: 2 aor. ἔτμαγον, Odys. 7, 276: 2 aor. pass. ἔτμά-

γην, later ἐτμήγην, Il. 7, 302; Apol. 4, 1052: aor. mid. ἐτμηξάμην transitive, Anthol. 7, 480.

τορέω (ΤΟΡΩ), to pierce, Hom. Hym. 2, 283: fut. τορήσω, Hom. Hym. 2, 178: aor. ἐτόρησα, Il. 5, 337: 2 aor. ἔτορον, Il. 11, 236.

Arist. Pac. 381, fut. τετορήσω, shall speak with a piercing voice. — For τέτορεν, he wounded, see τιρώσκω.

τόσσαι (τυγγάνω), a defective aor. infin., synonymous with τυχεῖν, and found only in the compounds ἐπέτοσσε, part. ἐπιτόσσαις (Æolic for ἐπιτόσσας), Pind. Pyth. 4, 43; 10, 52.

It is probably a modification of τυξαι or τευξαι, from ΤΥΧΩ, ΤΕΥΧΩ.

ΤΡΑΓΩ, see τρώγω.

τραπέομεν, see τέρω.

τραπέω, another form of τρέπω, Epic, Il. 10, 421.

— Hes. Scut. 301, ἐτράπεον, trod, as grapes, equivalent to ἐπάτεον.

τράφω, see τρέφω.

ΤΡΑΩ, see τιτράω.

τρέμω (τρέω), to tremble, imperf. ἔτρεμον, the rest may be borrowed from the simple τρέω.

It is the same as the Latin *tremo*, English *tremble*. The simple τρέω is connected with the Latin causative *terreo*, and the adjective *trepidus*.

τρέπω, Ionic τράπω, to turn, Herod. 2, 92: fut.

τρέψω, Dem. 685: aor. ἔτραψα, Ionic ἔτραπα,

Thuc. 7, 43; Herod. 4, 202: perf. τέτραφα,

Arist. Nub. 858; rarely τέτραφα, Dem. 324:

perf. pass. τέτραμμαι, Arist. Lys. 127: aor. pass.

ἐτρέφθην rare, Ionic ἐτράφθην, Xen. Hel. 3, 5,

20; Herod. 4, 12: 3 fut. pass. τετράψομαι, in

Hesychius: 2 aor. ἔτραπον Ionic and Poetic,

Il. 5, 187: 2 aor. pass. ἐτράπην usually as

middle, Soph. Aj. 743. — Mid. τρέπομαι, Ionic

τράπομαι, to turn one's self, to flee, Herod. 4,

60: fut. *τρέψομαι*, Ionic *τράψομαι*, Xen. Anab. 3, 5, 13; Herod. 3, 155: perf. *τέτραμμαι*, Arist. Ach. 207: 2 aor. *έτραπόμην* always reflexive, Thuc. 1, 50. — The middle is also used transitively in the sense *to turn, put to flight*, in which case it has aor. *έτρεψάμην* generally transitive, Xen. Anab. 5, 4, 16; Hel. 5, 3, 2.

Odys. 1, 422; 18, 304, and Herod. 7, 105, *έτρεψάμην* is reflexive.

Il. 16, 657, and Hes. Theog. 58, 2 aor. *έτραπον* is intransitive. — *τετράφαται*, perf. mid. 3 plur. Ionic as to form, Plat. Rep. 7, 13.

τρέφω (ΘΡΕΦΩ), *to nourish, feed*; sometimes *τράφω*, Pind. Pyth. 2, 82: fut. *θρέψω*, Soph. Antig. 660: aor. *έθρεψα*, Dem. 1351: perf. *τέτροφα*, Soph. Col. 186; also *έτροφα* intransitive, Hippocr.: perf. pass. *τέθραμμαι*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 54: aor. pass. *έθρέφθην* not common, Eurip. Hec. 351: 2 aor. *έτραφον* as passive, Il. 5, 555; Odys. 3, 28: 2 aor. pass. *έτράφην*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 15. Verbal *θρεπτέος*, Plat. Rep. 3, 13; Xen. Mag. Eq. 8, 8. — Mid. *τρέφομαι* reflexive, fut. *θρέψομαι*, Xen. Anab. 6, 5, 20: aor. *έθρεψάμην* transitive, Odys. 19, 368; Pind. Olym. 6, 78.

The perf. *τέτροφα* is found intransitive, *to have accumulated round, to adhere to*, Odys. 23, 237. — Pind. Nem. 3, 93, *τράψε*, if not an imperfect, must be transitive, synonymous with *έθρεψε*. Compare Hes. frag. 86. — *τρέφειν*, pres. opt. 1 sing. for *τρέφοιμι*, in the Etymologicum Magnum, quoted.

τρέχω (ΘΡΕΧΩ, ΔΡΕΜΩ, ΔΡΑΜΩ), *to run*, fut. *θρέξομαι*, commonly (*δραμέομαι*) *δραμοῦμαι*, Arist. Nub. 1005; Vesp. 138; rarely *δραμῶ*, Athen. 10, 10: aor. *έθρεξα* rare, Eurip. Aul. 1569: perf. *δεδράμηκα* in composition, Herod. 8, 55: perf. pass. *δεδράμηναι*, Xen. Œco. 15, 1:

2 aor. ἔδραμον, Xen. Anab. 4, 5, 18: 2 perf. δέδραμα Epic and in composition only, ἀναδέδραμα, Odys. 5, 412. Verbal θρεκτέος, περιθρεπτέος, Plat. Theæt. 47. — See also δρομάω or δρωμάω.

δράμομαι, fut. mid. after the analogy of ἔδομαι, πίομαι, φάγομαι, Anthol. 9, 575.

τρέω, *to tremble*, aor. ἔτρεσα (σσ), Xen. Anab. 1, 9, 6; Il. 11, 546. — See also τρέμω.

τρίζω (ΤΡΙΓΩ), *to chirp, screech, scream*, Odys. 24, 5: imperf. ἔτριζον, Hom. Batr. 88: 2 perf. τέτριγα as present; part. τेत्रιγώς, -ῶτος, Il. 23, 101; 2, 314: 2 pluperf. ἔτετριγεν as imperfect, Il. 23, 714.

ΤΡΥΦΩ, see θρύντω.

τρύχω (ϋ), another form of τρύνω, Odys. 1, 248: fut. τρύξω, Odys. 17, 387: perf. pass. τετρύχωμαι, Thuc. 4, 60. — Pass. τρυχόομαι, Mimnrm. 2, 12. τρύνω (ϋ), *to afflict, wear out*, Soph. Trach. 124: fut. τρύσω, Æsch. Prom. 27: perf. pass. τέτρυμαι, Herod. 1, 22.

τρώγω (ΤΡΑΓΩ), *to eat*, fut. τρώξομαι, Arist. Vesp. 155: aor. ἔτρωξα rare, Hom. Batr. 126: perf. pass. τέτρωγμαι, Arist. Vesp. 371: 2 aor. ἔτραγον, Arist. Av. 655.

τυγχάνω (τεύχω, ΤΥΧΩ), *to obtain, hit, happen, chance*, fut. τεύξομαι, Soph. Antig. 778; Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 4: aor. ἐτύχησα Epic, Il. 4, 106; Odys. 14, 334: perf. τέτευχα not common, Athen. 13, 44; commonly τετύχηκα, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 2: pluperf. ἔτετεύχεα Ionic, *happened*, Herod. 3, 14: 2 aor. ἔτυχον, Soph. Col. 780.

In the sense *to happen, chance, happen to be*, this verb has τυγχάνω, ἐτύχων, ἐτύχησα, ἐτετεύχεα, ἔτυχον. — Thuc. 1, 32, τετύχηκα takes the meaning *to happen, chance, happen to be*.

τύπτω (ΤΥΠΩ), *to strike*, fut. τυπήσω, Arist. Plut. 20: aor. ἔτυπα, Herod. 3, 64: perf. pass.

τέτυμμαι and τετύπημαι, Herod. 3, 64; Dem. 1255: 2 aor. ἔτυπον rare, Eurip. Ion, 767; and part. τετύπων (not τετυπών), Call. Dim. 61: 2 aor. pass. ἐτύπην, Æsch. Prom. 361: fut. mid. τυπτήσομαι as passive, Arist. Nub. 1379. Verbal τυπτητέος, Dem. 1271. — Mid. τύπτομαι, to smite one's self for grief, to bewail, Herod. 2, 40. 42. 61: aor. ἐτυπάμην, Herod. 2, 40.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *stupeo*.

τύφω (ΘΥΦΩ), long υ, to raise smoke, smoke, burn, Soph. Antig. 1009; Arist. Vesp. 457: aor. θύψαι, in Hesychius: perf. pass. τέθυμμαι, Æsch. Sup. 186: 2 aor. pass. ἐτύφην (ϋ), Arist. Lys. 221. 222.

Υ.

ύγιαίνω, to be in good health, fut. ύγιανῶ, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 10: aor. ύγιάνα, Ionic ύγίηνα, Dem. 1256; Hippocr.: aor. pass. ύγιάνθην, Hippocr. de Art. § 5.

Arist. Ran. 165, ύγιαίνε, good bye, Latin *vale*.

ύλάσχω and ύλάω (ᾱ), to bark, as a dog, to yell, Odys. 16, 9; Theoc. 25, 70; Æsch. Sup. 877: imperf. ὕλαον, Odys. 16, 5. — Mid. imperf. ὕλαόμην as active, Odys. 16, 162.

ύπείκω, see εἶπω, to yield.

ύπεμνήμυκε, see ἡμύω.

ύπισχνέομαι (ύπό, ἴσχω, ἔχω), Poetic and Ionic ύπίσχομαι, to promise, pledge one's self, Xen. Anab. 7, 6, 38; Odys. 8, 347; Herod. 7, 104: fut. ύποσχήσομαι, Dem. 445: perf. ύπέσχημαι, Thuc. 8, 48: aor. pass. ύπεσχέθην, ύποσχέθητι, rare, Plat. Phædr. 25: 2 aor. mid. ύπεσχόμην, Soph. Col. 227.

ύφαίνω (ύφάω, ΎΦΑΝΩ), to weave, fut. ύφανῶ, Arist. Eccl. 654: aor. ὕφηνα, Doric ὕφᾶνα,

Eurip. Taur. 814; Odys. 13, 303: perf. *ὑφαγχα*, *συνὑφαγχα*, later, Dionys. Hal. Composit. Verb. § 16 (p. 215, Schæf.): perf. pass. *ὑφασμαι*, Herod. 3, 47: aor. pass. *ὑφάνθην*, Herod. 1, 203. — Mid. *ὑφαίνομαι* transitive, aor. *ὑφηνάμην*, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 6.

The perf. pass. was also *ὑφύφασμαι*, with the Attic reduplication, Etymol. Magn. Suidas writes it *ὑφήφασμαι*, and, what is worse, tries to defend it.

Etymologically connected with the English *weave*, *woof*, *web*.

ὑφάω, to *weave*, found only in the Epic 3 plur. *ὑφόωσι* protracted from *ὑφῶσι* (*ὑφάουσι*), Odys. 7, 105. See also *ὑφαίνω*.

ὑώ (ὕ), to *rain*, *rain upon*, Hes. Op. 550: fut. *ὑσω* (ὕ), aor. *ὑσα*, Arist. Nub. 1118; Pind. Olym. 7, 91: perf. pass. *ὑσμαι*, aor. pass. *ὑσθην*, Xen. Venat. 9, 5; Herod. 3, 10: fut. mid. *ὑσομαι* as passive, Herod. 2, 14.

Perhaps connected with *χίω* (ΧΤΩ), to *pour*, which see.

Φ.

ΦΑΓΩ, see *ἐσθίω*.

φαίνω (*φάω*, *ΦΑΝΩ*), to *show*, *shine*, Plat. Tim. 14; Arist. Nub. 586: fut. *φανῶ*, Soph. Antig. 325: aor. *ἔφηνα*, Xen. Hel. 3, 5, 10: perf. *πέφαγχα* in composition, *ἀποπέφαγχα*, Dinarch. 40: perf. pass. *πέφασμαι*, *-ανσαι*, *-ανται*, Xen. Hel. 5, 1, 29: aor. pass. *ἐφάνθην* not common, Soph. Tyr. 1485: 2 aor. *ἐφανον*, Epic iterative 3 sing. *φάνεσκε*, *he appeared, would appear*, Il. 11, 64; Odys. 11, 587: 2 aor. pass. *ἐφάνην* as middle, Xen. Anab. 3, 2, 9: 2 perf. *πέφηνα* as middle, Æsch. Prom. 111. — See also *φάω*, to *shine*. — Mid. *φαίνομαι*, to *show one's self*, to *appear*, fut. *φανέομαι*, *φανούμαι*, Herod. 3, 35; Thuc. 7, 56: perf. *πέφασμαι*, Il. 2, 122; Soph.

Tyr. 1184: aor. ἐφηνάμην transitive, *to show*, Soph. Phil. 944: 2 aor. (ἐφανόμην), subj. 2 dual φανῆσθον, Plat. Eryx. 17.

φανοίην, fut. opt. for φανοίμι, Soph. Aj. 313. — φαάνθην or ἐφαάνθην, aor. pass. by protracting α, for ἐφάνθην, Epic, Il. 1, 200; 4, 468. — φανήη, 2 aor. pass. subj. Epic for φανῆ, Il. 22, 73.

φάσκω, see φημί, πιφάνσκω.

φάω, *to shine*, Epic, imperf. 3 sing. φάε (ᾱ), Odys. 14, 502: 3 fut. πεφήσομαι as middle, Il. 17, 155. Not to be confounded with the following. — See also φαίνω.

ΦΑΩ, see ΦΕΝΩ, φημί, πιφάνσκω.

φείδομαι (ΦΙΔΩ), *to spare*, fut. φείσομαι, Xen. Hel. 2, 3, 34; also πεφιδήσομαι Epic, Il. 15, 215: 2 aor. mid. opt. πεφιδοίμην, πεφιδέσθαι, Epic, Odys. 9, 277; Il. 21, 101.

ΦΕΝΩ and ΦΑΩ, *to kill*, Epic, perf. pass. 3 sing. πέφᾱται, 3 plur. πέφανται, infin. πεφάσθαι, Il. 15, 140; 5, 531; 13, 447: 3 fut. pass. πεφήσομαι, Il. 13, 829; Odys. 22, 217: 2 aor. πέφνον or ἔπεφνον, πέφνω, πεφνέμεν (πεφνεῖν), πέφνων (not πεφνών), Il. 13, 363; 20, 172; 16, 827; 6, 180; Soph. Tyr. 1497; Odys. 22, 346.

These two forms follow the analogy of ΓΕΝΩ, ΓΑΩ, γέγονα, γέγαα: ΜΕΝΩ, ΜΑΩ, μέμονα, μέμαα. Further, ΦΕΝΩ is the theme of φόρος, φονή.

φέρβω, *to feed*, transitive, Eurip. Hip. 75: 2 plu-perf. ἐπεφόρβειν implying 2 perf. πέφορβα, Hom. Hym. 2, 105.

φέρημι, -ησι, Epic for φέρω, Odys. 19, 111.

φέρω (ΟΙΩ, ΕΝΕΚΩ, ΕΝΕΓΚΩ, ΕΝΕΙΚΩ), *to bear, bring, carry*, fut. οἶσω, Soph. Tyr. 638: aor. ἤνεγκα, Soph. Elec. 13; Ionic ἤνεικα, Herod. 3, 30; also (ἄνωσα) infin. ἀνώσαι very rare, Herod. 1, 157: perf. ἐνήνοχα, Dem. 550: perf.

pass. ἐνήμεγμαι, Eurip. Ion, 1340; Ionic ἐνήνειαμαι, Herod. 2, 12; rarely οἶσμαι, Lucian. Parasit. § 2: aor. pass. ἠνέχθην, Xen. Anab. 4, 7, 12; Ionic ἠνείχθην, Herod. 1, 66: fut. pass. ἐνεχθήσομαι, οἰσθήσομαι, Thuc. 7, 56; Dem. 1094: 2 aor. ἤνεγκον, Soph. Col. 521. Verbal οἰστέος, Soph. Col. 1360. — Mid. φέρομαι usually transitive, *to bear or bring for one's self*, fut. οἶσομαι, Soph. Elec. 969: perf. ἐνήμεγμαι, Dem. 814: aor. ἠνεγκάμην, Ionic ἠνεικάμην, Xen. Econ. 7, 13; Herod. 1, 57.

φέρετε, pres. imperat. 2 plur. syncopated for φέρετε, Il. 9, 171. — οἶσε, -έτω, -ετε, aor. imperat. Poetic, Arist. Ran. 482; Il. 19, 173; Odys. 20, 154: infin. οἰσέμεναι, οἰσέμεν, or οἶσειν, for οἶσαι, Il. 3, 120; 18, 191; Pind. Pyth. 4, 181. — ἀνενεγκται, that is, ἀνενήμεγκται (ἀνά, ἐνήνεγκται), perf. pass. 3 sing. from ΕΝΕΓΚΩ, in an ancient Attic inscription (Boeckh. Inscript. 76, 4). Also ἐπανενηνεγκται, perf. pass. 3 sing. in another Attic inscription (Boeckh. Athen. Nav. p. 259).

Connected with the Latin *fero, porto* (φόρος), English *bear, wear*. For the commutation of φ and β, compare Φερενίκη, Βερενίκη; Φίλιππος, Βίλιππος.

φεύγω (ΦΥΓΩ, ΦΥΖΩ), *to flee*, fut. φεύξομαι or φευξοῦμαι, Xen. Hel. 4, 4, 5; Arist. Plut. 447: 2 aor. ἔφυγον, Soph. Aj. 403: 2 perf. πέφευγα, πεφευγοίην, Arist. Vesp. 994; Soph. Tyr. 840; also part. πεφυζότες, Epic, Il. 21, 6; 22, 1. Verbal φευκτέος, Eurip. Hel. 860. — Mid. perf. part. πεφυγμένος transitive, *having escaped*, Odys. 1, 18: aor. infin. διαφεύξασθαι, Hippocr.

Æsch. Agam. 1307, ἔφευξας, *to utter φεῦ, moan*, does not come from φεύγω, but from the interjection φεῦ, after the analogy of ὤμωξα from οἶμοι, and ὠτόρυξα from ὀτοροῖ. The passage ΚΑΞ. φεῦ φεῦ. ΧΟΡ. τί τοῦτ' ἔφευξας; may be compared with ΜΝΗΣ. μῦ μῦ. ΕΤΡ. τί μύξεις; Arist. Thesm. 231.

Connected with the Latin *fugio, fuga* (φυγή).

φημί (ΦΑΩ), Doric φαμί, *to say*, φῶ, φαίην, φάθι,

φάναι, φάς · also φάσχω, *to say, affirm*, imperf. ἔφην usually as aorist : fut. φήσω, Dem. 33 ; Doric φάσω and φασῶ, Pind. Nem. 7, 150 ; Theoc. 11, 70 : aor. ἔφησα, Xen. Anab. 5, 8, 5 : Doric ἔφασα, Pind. Nem. 1, 99 : perf. pass. 3 sing. πέφᾶται later Epic, Apol. 2, 500 ; imperat. πεφάσθω, Plat. Tim. 48 ; part. πεφασμένος, Il. 14, 127. Verbal φατέος, Plat. Phileb. 84. — Mid. φάμαι, φάσθε, as active, Odys. 6, 200 ; 10, 562 ; imperat. φάο, φάσθω, φάσθε, Odys. 16, 168 ; 20, 100 ; Il. 9, 422 ; infin. φάσθαι, Il. 1, 187 ; part. φάμενος, Il. 5, 290 ; Xen. Hel. 1, 6, 3 : imperf. ἐφάμην as aorist, Il. 8, 498 ; 1, 33. Generally Poetic.

The dependent moods of the present are generally (if not always) *aoristic*, that is, they follow, in sense, the imperfect ἔφην, ἐφάμην. — φήη, subj. Epic for φῆ, Odys. 11, 128. — Athen. 1, 14, φάναι in the trimeter ἔπειτα φάναι μικρὸν ὀψιαιτέρον has apparently a long penult.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *for, fari, fatus, fama, vatis* (προ-φήτης).

φθάνω (ΦΘΑΩ), *to anticipate*, fut. φθάσω, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 19 ; commonly φθήσομαι, Thuc. 5, 10 ; Isoc. 56 : aor. ἐφθᾶσα, Arist. Plut. 1102 ; Doric ἐφθαξα, Theoc. 2, 115 ; perf. ἐφθακα, Dem. 239 : 2 aor. ἐφθην like ἔστιν, φθῶ, φθαίην, φθῆναι, φθάς, Il. 16, 314 ; Xen. Hel. 7, 5, 10 : 2 aor. mid. part. φθάμενος as active, Epic, Il. 5, 119 ; Hes. Op. 568.

The present φθάνω and imperfect ἐφθανον have *ā* in the Epic writers, and *ā* in the Attic. — φθάν, 2 aor. 3 plur. Epic for ἐφθησαν, Il. 11, 51 : subj. Epic φθήη, φθίσμεν, φθίσσι, for φθῆ, φθῶμεν, φθῶσι, Il. 16, 861 ; Odys. 16, 383 ; 24, 437 : opt. 3 sing. φθαίησι, παραφθαίησι, very rare for φθαίη, Il. 10, 346.

φθείρω (ΦΘΕΡΩ), *to corrupt, destroy*, fut. φθέρω, Epic φθέρσω, Soph. Trach. 713 ; Il. 13,

625 : aor. *ἔφθειρα*, Thuc. 1, 69 : perf. *ἔφθαρκα*, Eurip. Med. 226 ; perf. pass. *ἔφθαρμαι*, Soph. Elec. 765 : 2 aor. pass. *ἔφθάρην*, Thuc. 1, 24 : 2 perf. *ἔφθορα* (*διέφθορα*), Soph. Elec. 306 : fut. mid. *φθειρέομαι*, *φθεροῦμαι*, and *φθαρέομαι*, Herod. 8, 108 ; 9, 42 ; Soph. Tyr. 272.

The 2 perf. *ἔφθορα* is also used intransitively, *to be ruined*, but not in the Attic dialect, Il. 15, 128. — *ἔφθάραι*, pluperf. pass. 3 plur. Ionic form, Thuc. 3, 13. — *διεφθαρέατο*, 2 aor. mid. 3 plur. Ionic for *διεφθάροντο*, as pluperfect passive, Herod. 8, 90.

φθίνω (*φθίω*), *to perish, sink as to health, be consumed*, usually intransitive, Odys. 5, 161 ; Soph. Col. 610 : 2 aor. *ἔφθιθον*, *ἀπέφθιθον* Epic, Odys. 5, 110. 133.

This form has the same relation to *φθίω* that *δύνω* has to *δύω*.

Soph. Elec. 1414, *φθίνει* is transitive, for *φθίει*. Also Theoc. 25, 122, *φθίνουσι* for *φθίλουσι*.

φθίω (*ΦΘΙΜΙ*), *to waste, consume, destroy*, Il. 18, 446 : fut. *φθίσω*, *φθιῶ*, Il. 6, 407 ; Soph. Aj. 1027 : aor. *ἔφθισα*, Soph. Aj. 1027 ; Æsch. Eum. 172 ; Odys. 20, 67 : perf. pass. *ἔφθίμην*, Odys. 20, 340 : pluperf. pass. *ἔφθίμην*, Il. 1, 251 : aor. pass. *ἔφθίθην* (*ι*), Odys. 23, 331. — See also *φθίνω*. — Mid. *to perish*, fut. *φθίσομαι*, Il. 11, 820 ; Odys. 13, 384 : 2 aor. *ἔφθίμην*, subj. *φθίομαι*, Epic for *φθίωμαι*, *-εται* for *-ηται*, Il. 18, 100 ; 14, 87 ; 20, 173 ; Soph. Tyr. 962 ; opt. *φθίμην* (*ι*), 3 sing. *φθίτο*, Odys. 10, 51 ; 11, 330 ; imperat. 3 sing. *φθίσθω*, Il. 8, 429 ; infn. *φθίσθαι*, Il. 9, 246 ; 13, 667 ; part. *φθίμενος*, Il. 8, 359.

φθίσσθω, *φθίσσθαι*, later for *φθίσθω*, *φθίσθαι*, Apol. 3, 778. 754. — The analogical form of the 2 aor. mid. opt. would be *φθιμην*, *φθιμο*, like *ίστα-ιμην*, *ίστα-ιο*.

Hesychius has *φθίει*, *θνήσκει* · *φθίειης*, *φθαρείης* · *φθίσσονται*, *διαφθαρέσονται*, implying *φθίω* and *ΦΘΗΜΙ*.

φιλέω (ΦΙΛΩ), *to love, entertain*, regular: 3 fut. **πεφιλήσομαι**, Call. Del. 270: fut. mid. **φιλήσομαι** as passive, Odys. 1, 123.

Epic aor. mid. **ἐφιλάμην** as active, from **ΦΙΛΩ**, Il. 5, 61; subj. **φιλωμαι** (ι), Hom. Hym. 4, 117; imperat. **φίλαι** (analogically **φίλαι**), Il. 5, 117; part. **φιλάμενος**, Apol. 4, 990. — **φιλήμεναι**, pres. infn. Epic, as if from **φιλημι**, Il. 22, 265.

ΦΛΑΖΩ (ΦΛΑΛΩ), *to rend, burst asunder, swell* as with lust, 2 aor. **ἔφλαδον**, Æsch. Choëph. 28: perf. pass. **πέφλασμαι, ἀναπέφλασμαι**, Arist. Lys. 1099.

φλάω, another form of **θλάω**, *to bruise*, Arist. Plut. 784: fut. **φλάσω**, Doric **φλαῶσῶ**, Theoc. 5, 148: aor. **ἔφλαῶσα**, Pind. Nem. 10, 128; **ἔφλαῶσα**, Theoc. 5, 150: perf. pass. **πέφλασμαι**, aor. pass. **ἔφλάσθην**, Hippocr. de Genitur. § 9.

φλεγέθω (φλέγω), Poetic, transitive or intransitive, *to burn*, Latin *uro* or *ardeo*, Il. 17, 738; 18, 211. — Pass. **φλεγέθομαι**, Il. 23, 211.

φλύω, *to boil up, blab*, Il. 21, 361: aor. **ἔφλυσα**, Æsch. Prom. 504; Anthol. 7, 351; also **ἔφλυξα**, Apol. 3, 583.

Archil. frag. 104, aor. **ἀπέφλοσαν** may be referred to this verb.

φλύω, *to scorch*, whence the compound **περιφλύω**, Arist. Nub. 396: perf. pass. **περιπέφλενσμαι**, Herod. 5, 77.

φοβέω (ΦΕΒΩ, φόβος), *to terrify, frighten, cause to fear*, regular: aor. pass. **ἐφοβήθην** as middle, Eurip. Rhes. 47: fut. pass. **φοβηθήσομαι** as middle, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 18. — Mid. **φοβέομαι**, *to fear*, **φοβήσομαι, πεφόβημαι**, Xen. Hel. 2, 3, 39; Soph. Aj. 139: aor. mid. **ἐφοβησάμην** later and doubtful, Anacr. 3, 11.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *paveo, pavor*.

φορέω (φέρω), *to carry, wear*, regular: aor. ἐφόρησα and ἐφόρεσα, Il. 19, 11; Isæus, 71.

φορήναι and φορήμεναι, infin. implying φορημί, Il. 2, 107; 15, 310. — φορέησιν, pres. ind. 3 sing. implying φορεῖμι, Bion, 1, 84.

φραδάω, for φράζω, in Hesychius φραδάον, aor. φράδασσε, Pind. Nem. 3, 45.

φράζω (ΦΡΑΖΩ), *to tell, explain*, fut. φράσω, Soph. Tyr. 330: aor. ἐφράσα, Thuc. 3, 42: perf. πέφραξα, Isoc. 101: perf. pass. πέφρασμαι, Isoc. (Antid.), 97: aor. pass. ἐφράσθην as middle, Pind. Nem. 5, 62; Herod. 1, 84: 2 aor. πέφραδον and ἐπέφραδον Epic, Il. 14, 500; Hes. Theog. 74. 162. Verbal φραστέος, Plat. Epist. 2, 312, 30. — Mid. φράζομαι, *to consider, perceive*, fut. φράσομαι (σσ) Epic, Odys. 19, 501; 5, 188: perf. πέφρασμαι, Soph. Antig. 364: aor. ἐφρασάμην (σσ) Epic, Il. 1, 537.

προπεφραδμένος, perf. pass. part. for προπεφρασμένος, *previously named*, Hes. Op. 653.

φράσσω or **φράττω** (ΦΡΑΓΩ), *to stop up, fence*; rarely φράγνυμι, Thuc. 7, 74: aor. ἐφραξα, Odys. 5, 256: perf. pass. πέφραγμαι, Arist. Vesp. 352: aor. pass. ἐφράχθην, Xen. Hel. 5, 2, 5: 2 aor. pass. ἐφράγην later. — Mid. φράγνυμαι transitive, Soph. Antig. 241; Arist. frag. 336: aor. ἐφραξάμην usually transitive, Il. 15, 566; Æsch. Sept. 63; Thuc. 8, 35.

φρίσσω or **φρίττω** (ΦΡΙΚΩ), *to shudder, shudder at, to be rough*, aor. ἐφριξα, Dem. 559: 2 perf. πέφριξα, Arist. Nub. 1133.

πεφρίκοντας (ι), part. from a new present πεφρίκω, Pind. Pyth. 4, 325.

φρύγω (Ϝ) and **φρύττω**, *to roast, parch*, Arist. Ran. 511; Theoc. 6, 16: fut. Doric φρυξῶ, Theoc. 7, 66: aor. ἐφρυξα, Athen. 9, 34: perf. pass. πέφρυγμαι, Thuc. 6, 22: aor. pass. ἐφρύχθην,

Hom. Epigr. 14, 4: 2 aor. pass. ἐφρύγην, Anthol. 7, 293.

Etymologically connected with the Latin *frigo*.

φυγγάνω, another form of φεύγω, Soph. Elec. 132; Herod. 6, 16.

ΦΥΓΩ and **ΦΥΖΩ**, see φεύγω.

φυλάσσω or **φυλάττω** (**ΦΥΛΑΚΩ**), to guard, φυλάξω, mid. φυλάσσομαι, to guard against any thing, regular.

προφύλαχθε (φύλαχθε), pres. imperat. 2 plur. Epic for προφυλάσσετε, Hom. Hym. 1, 538; formed from **ΦΥΛΑΚΩ** after the analogy ἀνωχθε from ἀνώγω: thus, προφυλακίτε, προφυλακίτε, προφυλαχ-θε.

φύρω (Ϝ), to knead, mix, aor. ἐφύρσα, Odys. 18, 21: perf. pass. πέφνυμαι, Xen. Ages. 2, 14: aor. pass. ἐφύρθην, Æsch. Agam. 732: 3 fut. pass. πεφύρσομαι, Pind. Nem. 1, 104: 2 aor. pass. ἐφύρην later.

The forms from **ΦΥΡΩ** are regular; thus, φυράσω, Ionic φυρήσω, &c.

φύω, to produce, beget; rarely as middle, to grow, spring up, Il. 6, 149: fut. φύσω (Ϝ), Soph. Tyr. 438: aor. ἐφύσα, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 19: perf. πέφνυκα usually as present middle, to be by nature or naturally, to be, to be born, Thuc. 3, 45; Soph. Phil. 79: pluperf. ἐπεφύκειν as imperfect middle, Odys. 5, 238: 2 perf. πέφνυα, πεφνώς, -ῶτος, as present middle, to be, grow, Epic, Il. 4, 485; 1, 513; 14, 288; Odys. 5, 477; Theog. 396: 2 aor. ἐφύν usually as present middle, to be, to be born, φύω, φύην (Ϝ), φύναι, φύς, Soph. Antig. 79; Col. 1113; Theoc. 15, 94: 2 aor. pass. ἐφύην, φυνῆναι, φυείς, not Attic, Hippocr.; Palæph. 6, 8. — Mid. φύομαι, to be begotten, produced, to spring up, grow, fut. φύσομαι, Æsch. Prom. 871. The rest is borrowed from the active, πέφνυκα, ἐπεφύκειν, πέφνυα, ἐφυν.

πεφύκη, pluperf. 1 sing. contracted from πεφύκεα, Theoc. 13, 40. — *ἐπίφυσον*, imperf. from a new present, *πύφυσω*, Hes. Op. 148; Theog. 152. — Hippocr. 1, 399 (Kühn's), *ἐπύφυσμαι*, transitively.

It is etymologically connected with the Latin *fuō* (whence *fui*, *fore*), *fo*, *facio* (?). — It seems to be the parent of *ποιέω* or *ποιῶ* (ΠΟΩ).

X.

χάζω (ΧΑΔΩ), used only in the compound *ἀναχάζω*, commonly *χάζομαι*, *to give way, yield, retreat*, mostly Epic, Il. 5, 34. 249; Xen. Anab. 4, 1, 16: fut. *χάσομαι* (σσ), Il. 13, 153; also *κεκαδήσω* causative, *will cause to give up, deprive of, bereave*, Odys. 21, 153: 2 aor. *κέκαδον* causative, *to cause to give up, deprive*, Il. 11, 334: aor. mid. inf. *χάσασθαι*, *διαχάσασθαι*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 31: 2 aor. mid. *κεκαδόμην*, Il. 4, 497.

For the change of *χ* into *κ*, compare *τετυκεῖν*, *τετυκέσθαι*, from *τιτύσκομαι* *δέχομαι*, for *δέχομαι*.

It is etymologically connected with the Latin verb *cedo*.

χαίνω, see *χάσκω*.

χαίρω (ΧΑΡΩ), *to rejoice*, fut. *χαιρήσω*, Herod. 1, 128; also *κεχαρήσω*, *κεχαρήσομαι*, Epic, Il. 15, 98: aor. *ἐχαίρησα* later, Plutarch. Lucul. § 25: perf. *κεχάρηκα* as present, Arist. Vesp. 764: 2 aor. pass. *ἐχάρην* as active, Arist. Av. 1743: 2 fut. pass. *χαρήσομαι* later, as active, Gregor. Corinth. : 2 perf. part. *κεχαρηώς* as present, Epic, Il. 7, 312. — Mid. as active; present and imperfect not used: perf. *κεχάρημαι* and *κέχαρμαι* as present, Poetic, Eurip. Aul. 200; Cycl. 367: aor. *ἐχηράμην* not Attic, Il. 14, 270: 2 aor. *κεχαρέμην*, Odys. 4, 344; 2, 249.

The present middle *χαίρομαι* was probably considered a barbarism; Arist. Pac. 291.

χαλάω, *to loosen*, fut. *χαλάσω*, in Suidas: aor. *ἐχά-*

λάσα (σσ), Arist. Thesm. 1003 : Hom. Hym. 1, 6 ; Doric ἐγάλαξα, Pind. Pyth. 1, 10 : perf. κεχάλακα, Hippocr. : perf. pass. κεχάλασμαι, Anthol. 9, 297 : aor. pass. ἐχάλασθην, Æsch. Prom. 991 : aor. mid. ἐχάλασάμην transitive, Apol. 2, 1264.

χαλεπαίνω (χαλεπός), *to be offended*, fut. χαλεπανῶ, Plat. Crito, 16 : aor. ἐχάλεπήνα, Il. 16, 386 : aor. pass. ἐχάλεπάνθην as active, Xen. Anab. 4, 6, 2. — Mid. χαλεπαίνομαι as active, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 18. — Pass. χαλεπαίνομαι, *to be treated harshly*, Plat. Rep. 1, 10.

χανδάνω (ΧΑΔΩ, ΧΑΝΔΩ, ΧΕΝΔΩ), *to contain, grasp, hold*, fut. χείσομαι, Odys. 18, 17 ; Hom. Hym. 3, 253 : 2 aor. ἔχαδον, Il. 4, 24 ; 14, 34 : 2 perf. κέχανδα as present, Odys. 4, 96 : 2 pluperf. κεχάνδειν as imperfect, Il. 24, 192.

ΧΑΝΩ, see χάσκω.

χαρίζομαι, *to gratify, present*, fut. χαριούμαι, Herod. 1, 90 ; 3, 39 : perf. κεχάρισμαι, Isoc. 392 : aor. ἐχαρισάμην, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 1.

Herod. 8, 5, pluperf. 3 sing. ἐκεχάριστο impersonally, *an acceptable service was done, the request* [of the Eubœans] *was complied with*. — κεχαρισμένος, η, ον, usually as an adjective, *acceptable*, Il. 5, 243 ; Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 3.

χάσκω, later **χαίνω** (ΧΑΩ, ΧΑΝΩ), *to gape*, fut. χανούμαι, Arist. Lys. 272 : 2 aor. ἔχανον, Soph. Aj. 1227 : 2 perf. κέχηνα as present, *to be open, gape*, Arist. Av. 51 : 2 pluperf. ἐκεχήνειν, ἐκεχήνην, as imperfect, Arist. Ach. 10.

Arist. Ach. 133, κεχήναι, 2 perf. imperat. usually written κεχήνατε.

It is a kind of *onomatopy*, connected with χήν, Latin *hio*, *hisco*, German *gähnen*, English *yawn*, *gape*, *gander* (χήν, *anser*), and perhaps *goose*.

χείω (ΧΕΩ), *cacare*, fut. χέσθμαι, commonly χεσούμαι, Arist. frag. 207 ; Vesp. 941 : aor. ἔχεσα

and ἔχεσον, Arist. Eccl. 320 ; Thesm. 570 : perf. pass. κέχεσμαι, Arist. Ach. 1170 : 2 perf. κέχου, Arist. Av. 68 : aor. mid. ἐχεσάμην, Arist. Eq. 1057.

It is not absolutely absurd to suppose that the form κέχεσμαι (Arist. Eq. 1057) was coined by the poet for the purpose of making a chime with μαχέσαιο.

It seems to be etymologically connected with χέω, σκεῖν gen. σκαρός. See also σκεδάννυμι.

χειρόμαι (χείρ), to subdue ; sometimes passively to be subdued, Eurip. Elec. 1168 ; Arist. Vesp. 439 ; rarely χειρώω, to handle roughly, treat with violence, Arist. Vesp. 443 : fut. χειρώσομαι, Soph. Phil. 92 : perf. κεχείρωμαι passively, Thuc. 5, 96 : aor. pass. ἐχειρώθην passively, Herod. 4, 96 : aor. mid. ἐχειρωσάμην, Thuc. 3, 40.

χέω (ΧΕΥΩ), to pour : fut. χέω, χεῖς, χεῖ, like the present, Eurip. Sup. 773 ; Arist. Pac. 169 ; Epic χεύσω, χεύω, Odys. 2, 222 ; later χεῶ, ἐκχεῶ, Septuag. Joel, 2, 28 : aor. ἔχεα, χέω, χέον, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 9 ; Epic, ἔχευσα, ἔχευα, Il. 4, 269 ; Odys. 24, 81 ; rare and doubtful ἐχῦσα, Arist. Av. 210 : Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 8 : perf. κέχῃνα, ἐκκέχυνκα, Anthol. Planud. 242 : aor. pass. ἐχέθην (ῡ), Arist. Vesp. 1469. — Mid. χέομαι, Epic χεύομαι, transitive, Eurip. Orest. 472 ; Hes. Op. 581 : fut. χέομαι like the present, Isæus, 149 : perf. κέχῃμαι, Il. 5, 141 ; Eurip. Bac. 456 : aor. ἐχεάμην, Epic ἐχευάμην, Soph. Col. 477 ; Il. 5, 314 : 2 aor. ἐχύμην (ῡ), Epic, Odys. 19, 470 ; 10, 415 ; Il. 23, 385 ; 4, 526 ; Æsch. Choëph. 401.

ἐγχεῦντα, or ἐκχεῦντα, part. fut. contracted from ἐγγέοντα, Theoc. 10, 53.

This verb may possibly be connected with σκεδάννυμι, σκεδάννυμι, χέω, Latin sagitta, Saxon huer (cwer), English shed (Saxon sced), shoot, shot, German schossen.

ΧΛΑΖΩ (ΧΛΑΔΩ), *to swell, sound loudly, bubble up*, 2 perf. part. κεχλᾶδώς, Pind. Olym. 9, 3.

κεχλᾶδω, a new present, hence infin. κεχλᾶδαι, part. κεχλᾶδων, Pind. frag. 48; Pyth. 4, 318.

χολῶω (χόλος), *to incense, render angry*, regular: aor. pass. ἐχολώθην as middle, Il. 13, 206: 3 fut. pass. κεχολώσομαι as future middle, Il. 1, 139; 5, 421. — Mid. χολόομαι, *to be incensed, angry*, fut. χολώσομαι, Il. 14, 310: perf. κεχόλωμαι, *to be angry*, Odys. 1, 69; Il. 1, 217: aor. ἐχολωσάμην, Il. 14, 155.

χορεύω (χορός), *to dance*, regular: fut. χορεύσω, χορεύσομαι, Dem. 1001: perf. pass. 3 sing. impersonal κεχόρευται, Arist. Nub. 1510: aor. mid. ἐχορευσάμην as active, Arist. Thesm. 103.

χόω, *to heap up, dam*; also χώννυμι and χωννύω, rare in the early authors, Herod. 2, 137; Plat. Leg. 12, 9; Ctes. Epitom. 36: fut. χώσω, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 11: aor. ἔχωσα, Dem. 795: perf. κέχωκα, ἀνακέχωκα, Dem. 1279: perf. pass. κέχωσμαι, Herod. 2, 138: aor. pass. ἐχώσθην, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 17.

ΧΡΑΙΣΜΩ, *to assist, help, ward off, avert*, Epic, fut. χραισμήσω, Il. 20, 296: aor. ἐχραίσησα, Il. 16, 837: 2 aor. ἔχραισμον.

With respect to sense, it is related to ἀλέξω, ἀμύνω, ἀρήγω, ἀρξέω, which see.

χράομαι, *to use*, fut. χρήσομαι, Arist. Plut. 941: perf. κέχρημαι generally transitive, Dem. 297; Herod. 7, 145: aor. pass. ἐχρήσθην generally transitive, Dem. 520; Herod. 7, 144: 3 fut. pass. κεχρήσομαι, Theoc. 16, 73: aor. mid. ἐχρησάμην, Thuc. 1, 6. Verbal χρηστέος, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 11.

χράω, *to lend*, see κίχρημι.

χράω (ᾶ), *to give an oracular response*, Herod. 4,

164 : fut. *χρήσω*, Herod. 1, 19 : aor. *ἐχρησα*, Thuc. 5, 32 : perf. *κέχρηκα* (?), Call. frag. 456 : perf. pass. *κέχρημαι* and *κέχρησμαι*, Herod. 4, 164 ; 7, 141 : aor. pass. *ἐχρησθην*, Thuc. 3, 96. — Mid. *χράομαι*, *to consult an oracle*, Herod. 4, 150 : fut. *χρήσομαι*, Odys. 8, 81 ; Herod. 1, 46. *χρεμετίζω* and *ΧΡΕΜΙΖΩ*, *to neigh*, aor. *ἐχρέμισα*, Il. 12, 51 ; Hes. Scut. 348.

χρή (*ΧΡΑΩ*), *it is necessary, there is need*, impersonal, subj. *χρή*, opt. *χρεῖη*, infin. *χρήναι* and *χρήν*, part. *χρεών*, Arist. Lys. 133 ; Nub. 1059 ; Soph. Tyr. 555 ; Aj. 520 : imperf. *ἐχρήν* or *χρήν* (never *ἐχρην*), Soph. Phil. 1062 : fut. *χρήσει*, and aor. *ἐχρησε*, see the compound *ἀπόχρη*.

The inf. *χρήν* occurs as a noun, *τὸ χρήν, necessity*, Eurip. Hec. 260. — The part. *χρεών* occurs also as an indeclinable noun, *τὸ χρεών, τοῦ χρεών*, Eurip. Herc. 828. 21. — *χρηῆς* and *χρηῖσθα*, 2 pers. sing. personally, *thou needest*, Arist. Ach. 778 ; Cratinus apud Suid. — Mid. perf. *κέχρημαι, κέχρημένος*, *to need*, Eurip. Aul. 382 ; Odys. 1, 13.

χρήζω, *to need, wish, beg*, Soph. Trach. 408 ; also *to deliver an oracle*, equivalent to *χράω*, Eurip. Hel. 516 : fut. *χρήσω*, Plat. Loc. 6 : aor. *ἐχρησα*, Herod. 5, 20.

χρηίζω, the uncontracted form of *χρήζω*, Ionic, Herod. 1, 41 : fut. *χρηίσω*, Herod. 7, 38.

χροίζω, for *χρώζω*, Eurip. Heracl. 915 : fut. *χροΐξομαι*, Theoc. 10, 18 : aor. pass. *ἐχροΐσθην* (ou) later.

χρώζω (*ΧΡΟΩ*), later *χρώννυμι* and *χρωννύω*, *to color, pollute, stain*, Eurip. Phoen. 1625 : aor. *ἐχρωσα*, Anthol. Planud. 138 : perf. pass. *κέχρωσμαι*, Eurip. Med. 497 : aor. pass. *ἐχρώσθην*, Athen. 14, 17.

χύνω, later for *χέω*.

ΧΥΩ, see *χέω*.

χώννυμι, see *χάω*.

ψ.

ψάω, *to rub*, ψῆ, ψῆν, Soph. Trach. 678; Arist. Eq. 909: imperf. ἔψαον, Eurip. Taur. 311: fut. ψήσω, Arist. Lys. 1035: aor. ἔψησα, Herod. 1, 189. — Mid. ψάομαι reflexive, Arist. Eq. 910: fut. ψήσομαι, Arist. Pac. 1231: aor. ἔψησάμην, Arist. Eq. 572.

ψηφίζομαι (ψηφός), *to vote, decree*; also **ψηφίζω** later, commonly *to calculate, compute*, Anthol. 11, 168. 171: fut. ψηφίσομαι, ψηφιοῦμαι, Lysias, 414; Thuc. 7, 48: aor. ἔψηφισα, commonly ἔψηφισάμην, Soph. Aj. 449; Xen. Anab. 5, 1, 4: perf. ἔψηφικα, Xen. Anab. 5, 6, 35; commonly ἔψηφισμαι actively or passively, Dem. 427; Thuc. 6, 15: aor. pass. ἔψηφίσθην passively, Isoc. 170: fut. ψηφισθήσομαι passively, Isoc. 135. Verbal ψηφιστέος, Xen. Hel. 2, 4, 9.

Ω.

ώθῶ (ΩΘΩ), *to push*, fut. ώθήσω, commonly ώσω, Arist. Eccl. 300; Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 18: aor. ἔωσα, Thuc. 2, 90; Epic and Ionic ώσα, Odys. 9, 488; Herod. 7, 167: perf. ἔωκα, ἐξέωκα, Plutarch. p. 48: perf. pass. ἔωσμαι, Ionic ώσμαι, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 36; Herod. 5, 69: aor. pass. ἐώσθην, Xen. Hel. 4, 3, 12.

ἀπεώσθην, aor. pass. for ἀπεώσαθην, Hippocr. — πρώσας, aor. part. for προώσας, Anthol. 12, 206.

We have already assumed **ΩΘΩ** as the original theme of this verb. Compare English *push*. For the commutation of **Ω** (*v, w*) and **Π**, compare πάσσαλος, *palus* (*paxillus*), *vallus*, English *pole*; πατήρ, *pater*, *vitricus*; πύλω, *veru*; *vello*, *pull*.

ώντομαι, *to buy*, imperf. ἔωνεόμην and ὠνεόμην, Dem. 987; Lys. 263: fut. ὠνήσομαι, Arist. Plut.

140: perf. *ἔωρημαι* actively or passively, Dem. 975. 406: aor. pass. *ἔωρήθην* passively, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 12: aor. mid. *ἔωρησάμην* or *ἔωρησάμην* chiefly later, Hippocr.; Lucian. Dial. Mort. 4; Boeckh. Inscript. 2840, 1; infin. *ἔωρηθῆναι* later, Diogen. Laërt. 2, 66 (Aristipp.). — Instead of *ἔωρησάμην*, classical writers almost always use *ἐπιδάμην* from *ΠΙΛΑΜΑΙ*.

ᾠδάσθαι, aor. mid. subj. Doric for *ᾠρήσθαι*, Etymol. Magn. voc. πᾶ.

Its original theme is probably *Φωνεομαι*. And since *to buy* and *to sell* are correlative words, it is not absurd to suppose that *Φωνεομαι* is etymologically connected with the Latin *veneo*, *venum*, *vendo*. The same confusion is observed in *αὐδάω*, *audio*; *αἶψα*, *aio*.

A P P E N D I X .

APPENDIX I.

ANCIENT INSCRIPTIONS.

(From Boeckh's *Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum*.)

1.

(λ)ετοσ Ηνιε Ηοσ απθιτοσ αιε ει
(αρι)στον σ εθεκε και τε βοια και κ(αλλικ
λεα και α)γασιθεα θυγατρες Ηοσ φιλο(ι)

Ἀητοῦς υἱέ, ὃς ἄφθιτος αἰεὶ εἴ,
Ἀρίστον α' ἔθηκε καὶ τε Βοία καὶ Καλλί-
κλεια καὶ Ἀγασιδέα, ὧς φίλοι.

Line 1. απθιτοσ, for ἄφθιτος, contrary to the common rule.
— 2. αριστον, with σσ, for αριστον.

2.

ιεμιν ορ. ο
. . . . οτρασσα
ποταμον
και σθενελασ Ηο ννασιο
5 και ιπομεδον
και θαρρον Ηο αρχεσιλα
και αδραστοσ
και βορθαχερασ
και κλειτοσ Ηο σινκονοσ
10 και αριστομαχοσ
και ν. ιονδασ

Ποτάμῳ
 καὶ Σθενέλας ὁ Ἰνασίου
 5 καὶ Ἰκπομέδων
 καὶ Θάρων ὁ Ἀρχεσίλα
 καὶ Ἀδραστος
 καὶ Βορθαγόρας
 καὶ Κλεῖτος ὁ Σιτωνος
 10 καὶ Ἀριστόμαχος

Line 4. *ινασιο*, without the aspirate *Η*. — 5. *ικπομεδων*, with one *π*, and without the aspirate. — 6. *θάρων*, for the common *θήρων*. — *Ἀρχεσίλα*, from *Ἀρχεσίλας*, compounded of *ἄρχω* and *λαός*, equivalent to *Ἀρχίλαος*. — 8. *Βορθαγόρας*, supposed to be the same as *Ὀρθαγόρας*.

3.

παι διος εκΠΗαντοι δεΚΣαι τοδ αμενΠΗεσ α-
 γαλμα

σοι γαρ επενΚΗομενος τουτ ετελεσσε γροΠΗον

παῖ Διός, Ἐκφάντῳ δεῖξαι τόδ' ἁμεμφές ἄγαλμα.

σοὶ γὰρ ἐπενχόμενος τοῦτ' ἐτέλεσσε Γρόφων.

In this inscription ΠΗ stands for Φ, ΚΣ for Ξ, and ΚΗ for Χ. — 1. *αμενΠΗεσ*, for *αμεμφεσ*.

4.

Θεος τυχα σαοτισ διδ
 οτι σικαινιαι ταν φοι
 κιαν και ταλλα παντ
 α δαμιοργος παραγορ
 5 ας προξενoi μινκον
 αρμοξιδαμος αγαθαρ
 χος ονατας επικορ
 ος

Θεός, Τύχα· Σαῶτις διδ-
 οτι Σικαινία τὰν οἰ-

κίαν καὶ τᾶλλα πάντ-
 α. Δαμιωργὸς Παραγόρ-
 5 ας· πρόξενοι Μίλων,
 Ἀρμοξίδαμος, Ἀγάθα-
 ρος, Ὀνάτας, Ἐπίκωρος.

Line 1. Σαῶτις, *Saotis*, a woman's name. — δίδωτι, Doric for δίδωσι. — 2. Σικαινία, *to Sicænia*, a woman's name. — 3. τᾶλλα, by crasis, for τὰ ἄλλα. — 4. δαμιωργός, Doric for δημιουργός, a chief magistrate. — 5. μινκον, for Μίλων. — 6. αρμοξίδαμος, without the aspirate H.

8.

Inscriptio Sigæa.

Upper inscription (Ionic).

Lower inscription (Attic).

φανοδικο
 εμι τορμοκ
 ρατεος το
 προκοννη
 5 σιο κρητηρ
 α δε και υποκ
 ρητηριον κ
 αι ηθμον ες π
 ρυτανηιον
 10 εδωκεν συκε
 ενσιν

φανοδικο εμι το Η
 ερμοκρατος το προκο
 νεσιο καγο κρατερα
 καπιστατον και Ηεθμ
 5 ον ες πρυτανειον κ
 δοκα μνεμα σιγεν
 ευσι εαν δε τι πασχ
 ο μελεδαινεν (μ)ε ο
 σιγειες και μ επο
 10 εισεν Ηαισοπος και
 Ηαδελφοι

Φανοδίκου
 ἐμὶ τοῦρμοκ-
 ράτεος τοῦ
 Προκοννη-
 5 σίου. Κρητῆρ-
 α δὲ καὶ ὑποκ-
 ρητῆριον κ-
 αὶ ἡθμὸν ἐς π-

Φανοδίκου εἰμὶ τοῦ
 Ἑρμοκράτους τοῦ Προκο-
 νησίου. Καγὼ κρατῆρα
 καπίστατον καὶ ἡθμ-
 5 ον ἐς πρυτανεῖον ἔ-
 δωκα μνήμα Σγι-
 εῦσι. Ἐὰν δέ τι πάσχ-
 ω, μελεδαίνειν με, ὧ

εὐτανήιον
10 ἰδωνον Συνει-
εῦσιν.

Συγείης. Καί μ' ἐπό-
10 μων Ἀίσωπος καὶ
ἀδελφοί.

Line 2. τοῦρμακράτος, by crasis, for τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους. — Προ-
κονησιον, in the Attic inscription, with one ν, for Προκοννησίον.
— 3. καγώ, for καὶ ἐγώ. — 4. κἀπίστατον, for καὶ ἐπίστατον.
Observe that ἐπίστατον in the Attic corresponds to ὑποκρητήριον
in the Ionic inscription. — 5. κδοκα, a mistake for εδοκα. —
6. σιγενεισαι, a mistake for σιγειναι. — 9. Συγείης, voc. plur. for
the common Συγείης. — 10. συνευσιν, another form for σιγειν-
αι. — Ἀίσωπος, with the aspirate. — ἀδελφοί, by crasis, for οἱ
ἀδελφοί.

In the Ionic inscription, the characters Η and Ω correspond
to η and ω respectively. In the Attic, Η is the same as the
Latin or English h.

10.

(τ)ο αϜντο λιθο εἰμι ἀνδρίας καὶ τὸ σφέλας

τοῦ αὐτοῦ λίθου εἰμι ἀνδρίας καὶ τὸ σφέλας.

ταύτου λίθου εἴμ' ἀνδρίας καὶ τὸ σφέλας.

It is clear that this verse is an iambic trimeter acatalectic,
and that crasis and elision are left to pronunciation; thus,
τοῦ αὐτοῦ is to be read ταύτου· εἰμι ἀνδρίας, εἴμ' ἀνδρίας. (See
below.) — The form αϜντο is a prolongation of αϜτο, from
αϜτος, the original form of αὐτός. Compare Ϝρεω (ρέω),
Ϝονρεω (old orthography ϜΟΡΕΟ).

11.

Inscriptio Elea.

α Ϝρατρα τοιρ Γαλειοισ καὶ τοισ ερ
Γαιοις συνμαχια κ εα εκατον Γετεια
αρχοι δε κα τοι αι δε τι δεοι αιτε Γεκος αιτε Γ
αργον συνεαν κ αλαλοισ τα τ αλ καὶ πα
5 Ϝ πολεμο αι δε μα συνεαν ταλαντον κ
αργυρο αποτινοιαν τοι δι ολυνπιοι τοι κα
δαλεμενοι λατρειομενον αι δε τιρ τα γ
ραφρα τας καδαλεσιτο αιτε Γετας αιτε τ

ελεστα αιτε δαμοσ εντ επιαροι κ ενεχ

10 οιο τοινταυτ εγραμενοι

Ἡ ῥήτρα τοῖς Ἡλείοις καὶ τοῖς Ἡρ-
αιεύσι· συμμαχία ἂν εἴη ἑκατὸν ἔτη,
ἄρχοι δ' ἂν τουτί. Εἰ δέ τι θεοὶ εἴτε ἔπος εἴτε
ἔργον, συνεῖεν ἂν ἀλλήλοις, τὰ τε ἄλλα καὶ πε-

5 ρὶ πολέμου· εἰ δὲ μὴ συνεῖεν, τάλαντον ἂν
ἀργύρου ἀποτίνοιεν τῷ Διὶ Ὀλυμπίῳ τῷ κατα-
δεδηλημένῳ λατρουόμενον. Εἰ δέ τις τὰ γ-
ράμματα ταυτὶ καταδηλοῖτο, εἴτε ἔτης εἴτε τ-
ελεστής εἴτε θῆμὸς ἐστί, ἐφιερείῳ ἂν ἐνέχ-

10 οιο τῷ ἐνταῦθα γεγραμμένῳ.

Line 1. *ερφαιοισ*, dat. plur. from *ερφαιοισ*, Æolic for Ἡρ-
αιος, and that for the common Ἡραιεύς, derived from Ἡραία,
Heræa, a city of Arcadia. — 2. *συνμαχία*, for *συμμαχία*. — 3. *τοι*
seems to be the demonstrative τό strengthened by *i*, after the
analogy of *τουτί*, *τοδί*, (for *τρουτῷ*, *τοδεῖ*.) Boeckh accents *τοῖ*.
See *ται*, below. — 4. *αλαλοισ*, for ἀλλάλοις, that is, ἀλλήλοις. —
αλ, for ἄλλ', ἄλλα. — *παρ*, for *περ'*, *περί*. Compare *φαργον* for
ἔργον. — 6. *δι*, for *Διί*, contracted. — *ολυνπιοι*, for Ὀλυμπίῳ. —
καδαλεμενοι, for *καδδαλημένῳ*, *κατα-δεδηλημένῳ*, passively, from
καταδηλέομαι. For the omission of the reduplication compare
νόημαι, *ποίημαι*, Æolic, for *νενόημαι*, *πεποίημαι*, in the Etymo-
logicum Magnum. — 7. *γραφεα*, implying nom. sing. *γράφος*,
from *γράφω*, after the analogy of *πράγος* from *πράσσω* (ΠΡΑ-
ΓΩ). — 8. *ται*, to be divided *ταῖ*, the plural of *τοῖ* (line 3),
like *ταυτί* (for *ταυταῖ*) for *τοῦτο*. — *καδηλέοιτο*, for *καδδηλέοιτο*,
καταδηλέοιτο. — *τελεστα*, old for *τελεστής*. — 9. *εντ*, for *ἐντ'*, *ἐντί*
(*ἐστί*). — *επιαροι*, that is, *ἐπιάρῳ*, connected with *ἐφιερείῳ*, in
Hesychius. — 10. *τοινταυτ*, that is, *τῷ ἑνταῦτ'*, *τῷ ἐνταῦτα*.
Here *τῷ* does not drop *ι*. — 10. *εγραμενοι*, for *εγραμμενοι*,
εγραμμένῳ, and that for *γεγραμμένῳ*. Compare *ἐβλάστηκα*,
ἐγλυμμαι, *ἐγλώτισμαι*, *ἐγραπται* (Oppian. Cyneg. 3, 472), *ἐκλή-
σμαι*, *ἐμνημόνευκα*, *ἔτροφα*, *ἐπαλλιλόγητο* (Herod. 1, 118), *ἐμνηχά-
νωτο* (Hippocr. de Art. § 22).

In this inscription, the aspirate *H* is not used; thus *α*, *ερφα-
οιοισ*, *εκατον*, for *Ἡα*, *Ἡερφαιοιοισ*, *Ἡεκατον*.

13.

Ἡιαρος χαροπνος Ἡιαρ(ος)
αρισστοδαμοσ

ἱερὸς Χαροπῖνος, ἱερὸς
Ἀριστοδάμος.

Line 1. *Ηιαρος*, for *ἱερὸς*. — *χαροπνος*, a mistake for *χαροπῖνος*. — 2. *αριστοδαμος*, with *σσ*.

16.

*Ηιαρον ο δεινομενεος
και τοι συρακοσιοι
τοι δι τυραν απο κυμας*

*Ἰάρων ὁ Δεινομένεος
καὶ τοὶ Συρακόσιοι
τῷ Δι Τυρρῶν' ἀπὸ Κύμας.*

Line 1. *Ηιαρον*, for *Ἰάρων*. — *ο*, without the aspirate *Η*. — 3. *δι*, contracted from *Δι*. — *τυραν*, for *Τυρρῶν*, that is, *Τυρρῶνά*, sc. *σκῦλα*.

23.

*αρχενεος τοδ εστεσεν
εστες ενγυσ Ηο
δοι αγαθο και . . .*

*Ἀρχένεως τόδ' ἔστησεν
ἔστησ' ἐγγὺς ὁ-
δῷ ἀγαθοῦ καὶ . . .*

Line 2. *ενγυσ*, for *ἐγγὺς*. — *Ηοδοι*, ὁδῶ, depending upon *ἐγγὺς* near the road.

25.

*. . . . ιοθαλσ ο πολα
βοιοτιος εχσ ερχομ(ενο)
υπατοδορος αρισστογ(ειτον)
εποεσαταν θεβαιο*

*. . . . ιοθαλος ὁ Πολα
Βοιώτιος ἐξ Ἐρχομενοῦ
Ἐπατόδωρος Ἀριστογείτων
ἐποησαίαν, Θηβαίω.*

Line 2. *εχσ*, for the common *εξ*. — 3. *υπατοδορος*, without the aspirate *Η*. — *αριστογογειτον*, with *σσ*. — 4. *εποησαύταν*, aor. 3 dual, Doric, for the common *εποησαύτην*.

29.

ταργ(ει)φοι ανεθεν τοι διφι τον κορινθοθεν

τὰργεῖοι ἀνέθεν τῷ Διὶ τῶν Κορινθόθεν.

οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἀνέθεσαν τῷ Διὶ τῶν Κορινθόθεν.

Here *ταργεφοι* stands for *τοὶ Ἀργεῖοι*. It is not certain that *ταργ . . . οι* was *ταργεφοι*, with the digamma. Still we may safely suppose that the original form of *Ἀργεῖος* was *Αργεῖφος*, hence the Latin *Argivi*. — *ανεθεν*, 2 aor. 3 plur. for *ἀνέθεσαν*. — *διφι*, the dative of *ΔΙΣ*. The original form of *Ζεύς* was *ΣΔΕΨ*. By dropping *Σ*, and changing *ε* into *ι*, we obtain *ΔΙΨ*, hence *ΔιΨι*, in this inscription; this nominative modified becomes *ΔΙΣ*, hence *Διός*, *Διί*, *Δια*; also Latin *Dies-piter*, *Dis*, *divus*, *deus*, *dium*. By dropping *Δ*, we have *Σιός*, *Θιός*. Further modifications, *Ζήν*, *Ju-piter*, *Jovis*. The root of the oblique cases of *Jupiter* is *Jov*, which in Greek letters would be *ΙΟΨ*, strikingly resembling the Hebrew *יהוה*.

30.

ζενος ολυνπιο

Ζηνὸς Ὀλυμπίου.

31.

ροιοσ μα ποεσε

Κοῖός με πόησε. . . .

37.

δεξεται τον χορπον

δέξεται τὸν ὄρκον.

39.

(ερ)μησιαναξ ημ

εας ανεθηκεν

. . . αμα σωωι τωπ

ολλωνι

Ἑρμῆσιάνῃς ἡμ-
 ίας ἀνέθηκεν
 . . . ἅμα Σώφ τῶπ-
 ὀλλωνι.

Line 3. τῶπολλωνι, by crasis for τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι. It is in the Ionic dialect. The character *H* here is not a breathing; the character *Ω* stands for *O* long.

ATTIC INSCRIPTIONS.

76.

(About B. C. 416.)

- (εδ)οχσεν τει βολει και τοι δεμοι κεχροπισ
 επρυτανευε μνεσιθεοσσ ε
 (γ)ραμματενε ευπειθεσ επεστατε καλλιασ ειπε
 αποδοναι τοις θεοις
 (τ)α χρεματα τα οφελομενα επειδε τει αθε
 ναιαι τα τρισχιλια ταλαντι(α)
 ανενεγκται ες πολιν Ηα εφσεφιστο νομι
 σματος Ηερεδ(α)πο αποδι(δ)
 5 (ο)ναι δε απο τον χρεματον α ες αποδοσιν
 εστιν τοις θεοις εφσεφισμ(ε)
 να τα τε παρα τοις ελλενοταμιαισ οντα νυν
 και ταλλα α εστι τουτον (τ)
 ον χρεματον και τα εκ τεσ δεκατεσ επειδαν
 πραθει λογισασθον δε Η(ο)
 (ι λ)ογισται Ηοσ τριακοντα Ηοινερνυν τα
 οφελομενα τοις θεοις ακρ(ι)
 σ συναγογεσ δ(ε) τολ λογιστον ε βολε αυτοκρα
 τορ εστο αποδοντον (δε τ)
 10 α χρεματα Ηοι πρυτανεσ μετα τεσ βολεσ και
 εχσαλειφοντον επει(δαν)

- αποδοσιν ζετεςαντες τα τε πινακια και τα γραμ
 ματεια και εαμ π(ο αλ)
 λοθι ει γεγραμμενα αποφαινοντον δε τα γε
 γραμμενα *Ηοι τε Ηιερ(εις κ)*
αι Ηοι Ηιεροποιοι και ει τισ αλλος σιδεν τα
μιας δε αποκναμευε(ιν το)
υτον τον χρεματον Ηοταμ περ τας αλλας αρ
χας καθαπερ τος τον Ηι
 15 *Η τον τες αθεναιας Ηοντοι δε ταμιευοντον εμ*
πολει εν τοι οπισθ(οδο)
μοι τα τον θεον χρεματα Ηοσα δυνατον και
οσιον και συνανοιγον
τον και συγκλειοντον τας θυρας το οπισθοδομο
και συσεμαινεσθο
ν τοις τον τες αθεναιας ταμιαις παρα δε τον
νυν ταμιον και τον ι επις
τατον και τον Ηιεροποιον τον εν τοις Ηιερο
ποις Ηοι νυν διαχεριζο(σι)
 20 *ν απαριθμεσασθον και αποσθεσασθον τα χρε*
ματα εναντιον τες βολ(ε)
σ (ε)μ πολει και παραδεχσασθον Ηοι ταμιαι
Ηοι λαχοντες παρα τον νυ(ν)
αρχοντον και εν στελει αναγραφσαντον δι(κ)αια
παντα καθ' εκαστον τε
τον θεον τα χρεματα Ηοποσα εστιν εκαστοι και
συμπαντον κεφαλαιο
ν χορισ το τε αργυριον και το χρησιον και το
λοιπον αναγραφοντον Η
 25 *οι αιει ταμιαι ες στελεν και λογον διδοντον τον*
τε οντον χρεματον

και τον προσιοντον τοις θεοις και εαν τι α(ν)
αναλίσκεται κατα τον ε
ναυτον προς τος λογιστας και ευθυνας διδον
τον και ἐκ παναθεναι

(ο)ν ες παναθεναια τολ λογον διδοντον καθα
περ Ηοι τα τες αθεναιας τ(α)

(μι)ενοντες τας δε στελας εν αις αναγραφουσι
τα χρηματα τα Ηιερ(α τι)

30 (θεν)τον εμ πολει Ηοι ταμιαι επειδαν δε απο
δεδομενα ει τοις θεοις (τα)

(χρ)εματα ες το νεοριον και τα τειχε τοις πε
ριοσι χρεσθαι χρεμας(ιν).

Ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ · Κεκροπὶς ἐπρυτάνευε, Μη-
σίθιος ἱ-

γραμμάτευε, Εὐπίδης ἐπιστάται, Καλλίας εἶπε · ἀποδοῦναι
τοῖς θεοῖς

τὰ χρήματα τὰ ὀφειλόμενα, ἐπειδὴ τῇ Ἀθηναίᾳ τὰ τρισχίλια
τάλαντα

ἀντηνεγκται ἐς πόλιν ἃ ἐψηφιστο νομίσματος ἡμεδαπῶν·
ἀποδιδ-

5 ὅναι δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν χρημάτων ἃ ἐκ ἀπάδοσιν ἔστιν τοῖς θεοῖς
ἐψηφισμέ-

να, τὰ τε παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλληνοταμίαις ὄντα νῦν καὶ τᾶλλα ἃ ἔστι
τούτων τ-

ὡκ χρημάτων, καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῆς δακτύλης, ἐπειδὴν πραθῇ · λογισά-
σθων δὲ ὁ-

ι λογισταὶ Ηος τριάκοντα Ηοινεργυν τὰ ὀφειλόμενα τοῖς
θεοῖς · ἄχρι-

ς συναγωγῆς δὲ τῶν λογιστῶν ἢ βουλὴ αὐτοκράτωρ ἔστω · ἀπο-
δόσεων δὲ τ-

10 ἃ χρήματα οἱ πρυτάνεις μετὰ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ ἐξαλειφόντων
ἐπειδὴν

ἀποδῶσιν ζητήσαντες τὰ τε πινάκια καὶ τὰ γραμματεῖα καὶ ἑάν
που ἄλ-

λοθῇ ἢ γεγραμμένα· ἀποφαινόντων δὲ τὰ γεγραμμένα οἱ τε
ἱερεῖς κ-

αὶ οἱ ἱεροποιοὶ καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος οἶδεν· ταμίαις δὲ ἀποκυμανεύειν
το-

ύτων τῶν χρημάτων ὅταν περ τὰς ἄλλας ἀρχὰς καθ' ἅπερ τοὺς
ταν Ηι

15 Η τον τῆς Ἀθηναίας· οὗτοι δὲ ταμιευόντων ἐν πόλει ἐν τῇ
ὀπισθοδό-

μῳ τὰ τῶν θεῶν χρήματα ὅσα δυνατόν καὶ ὅσιον, καὶ συναγοι-
γόν-

των καὶ συγκλειόντων τὰς θύρας τοῦ ὀπισθοδόμου καὶ συση-
μαινέσθω-

ν τοῖς τῶν τῆς Ἀθηναίας ταμίαις· παρὰ δὲ τῶν νῦν ταμιῶν
καὶ τῶν ἐπισ-

τατῶν καὶ τῶν ἱεροποιῶν τῶν ἐν τοῖς Ἱεροποις οἱ νῦν δια-
χειρίζουσι-

20 ν ἀπαριθμησάσθων καὶ ἀποσθησάσθων τὰ χρήματα ἐναντίον
τῆς βουλῇ-

ς ἐν πόλει, καὶ παραδεξάσθων οἱ ταμίαι οἱ λαχόντες παρὰ τῶν
νῦν

ἀρχόντων, καὶ ἐν στήλῃ ἀναγραφάντων δίκαια πάντα, καθ'
ἕκαστόν τε

τῶν θεῶν τὰ χρήματα ὅποσα ἐστὶν ἑκάστῳ καὶ συμπάντων
κεφάλαιο-

ν, χωρὶς τό τε ἀργύριον καὶ τὸ χρυσίον· καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἀναγρα-
φόντων

25 οἱ αἰεὶ ταμίαι ἐς στήλην, καὶ λόγον διδόντων τῶν τε ὄντων
χρημάτων·

καὶ τῶν προσιόντων τοῖς θεοῖς, καὶ ἐάν τι ἀναλίσκηται κατὰ
τὸν ἐ-

νιαυτὸν, πρὸς τοὺς λογιστὰς, καὶ εὐθύνας διδόντων, καὶ ἐκ
Παναθηναί-

ων ἐς Παναθήναια τὸν λόγον διδόντων, καθ' ἅπερ οἱ τὰ τῆς
Ἀθηναίας τα-

μιεύοντες· τὰς δὲ στήλας ἐν αἷς ἀναγράφουσι τὰ χρήματα τὰ
ἱερὰ τι-

30 θέντων ἐν πόλει οἱ ταμίαι· ἐπειδὴν δὲ ἀποδεδομένα ἢ τοῖς
θεοῖς τὰ

χρήματα, ἐς τὸ νειῶριον καὶ τὰ τεῖχη τοῖς περιούσι χρήσθαι
χρήμασιν.

Line 1. ἔδοξεν before a consonant. — *μνεσιθεοσσ*, a mistake for *μνεσιθεοσ*. — 4. *ἀνενήνεγκται*, for the common *ἀνενήνεκται*. — 5, 6. *α*, without the aspirate, for *Ha*. — *ελλενοταμιαισ*, without the aspirate. — 8. *ακρισ*, a mistake for *αχρισ*. — 9. *ε*, for *He*, that is, *ή*. — 17. *συσεμαινεσθον*, for *συσεμαινεσθον*, compounded of *σύν* and *σημαίνω*. — 20. *αποσθεσθασθον*, a mistake for *αποστεσασθον*. — 22. *καθ εκαστον*, for the modern *καθ' εκαστον*. — 23. *εκαστοι*, without the aspirate, for *Heκαστοι*. — 29. *αισ*, for *Haισ*.

147.

(About B. C. 408.)

αθηναιοι ανελοσαν επι γλανκιππου αρχοντος
και επι τεσ βολεσ ει κλεγενεσ Χαλαιενσ
προ(τοσ)

εγραμματαυε ταμιαι Ηιερογ χρηματον τεσ αθε
ναιασ καλλιστρατοσ μαραθονιοσ και χον
ναρχο(ν)

τεσ παρεδοσαν εκ τον επετειον φσεφισαμενο
το δεμο επι τεσ αιαντιδος προτεσ πρυτα
νευοσεσ Ηε(λλ

ε)νοταμιαισ παρεδοθε καλλιμαχοι Ηαγνοσιοι
πρασιτελιδει ικαριει Ηιπποισ σιτοσ εδοθε
αθηναιασ πολ(ια)

5 δος νικεσ επι τεσ αιγειδος δευτερας
πρυτανευοσεσ αθλοθεταισ παρεδ(ο)

θε εσ παναθεναια τα μεγαλα φιλονι κυδα
θεναιει και συναρχοσιν αθηναιασ πολιαδος
. . . . Ηιεροποιοισ κατ (ε)

νιαυτον διυλλοι Ηερχει και συναρχοσιν εσ τεν
εκατομβεν επι τεσ οινειδος τριτεσ πρυ
ταν(ε)

υοσεσ Ηελλενοταμιαισ παρεδοθε περικλει χο

λαργει και συναρχοσιν *Ηιπποισ* σιτος εδοθε

ετερον τοις αυτοις *Ηελλενοταμιαισ* *Ηιπποισ* σιτος εδοθε ετερον τοις αυτοις *Ηελλενοταμια(ισ)*

10 *Ηερμονι* εδοθε αρχοντι ες πυλον ετερον τοις αυτοις *ελλενοταμιαισ* ες τεν *διοβελιαν* *επι* *τες* *ακ*

αμαντιδος *τεταρτες* *πρυτανευοσες* *Ηελλενοταμιαισ* *παρεδοθε* *περικλει* *χολαργει* και *συναρχοσιν* *σ(ι)*

τος *Ηιπποισ* εδοθε ετερον τοις αυτοις *Ηελλενοταμιαισ* ες τεν *διοβελιαν* εδοθε *επι* *τ(ε)*

σ *κεκροπιδος* *πεμπτες* *πρυτανευοσες* *Ηελλενοταμιαισ* *παρεδοθε* *περικλει* *χολαργει* και *συναρχοσιν* *ε(σ)*

τεν διοβελιαν *επι* *τες* *λεοντιδος* *Ηεκτες* *πρυτανευοσες* *τριτει* *εμεραι* *τες* *πρυτανειας*

15 *ελλενοταμιαισ* *παρεδοθε* *διονυσοι* *κυδαθεναιει* και *συναρχοσιν* *ενατει* *τες* *πρυτανε(ι)*

ας *Ηελλενοταμιαισ* *θρασονι* *βουταδει* και *συναρχοσιν* *Ηενδεκατει* *τες* *πρυτανειας* *Ηελλενοταμιαισ* *παρεδοθε* *προχσενoi* *αφιδναιοι* και *συναρχοσιν* *στρατεγοι* *εχσ* *ερετριασ* *ευκλειδει* *ανομολογ*

εμα *τριτει* και *δεκατει* *τες* *πρυτανειας* *Ηελλενοταμιαισ* *περικλει* *χολαργει* και *συναρχοσιν*

ογδοει και *εικοστει* *τες* *πρυτανειας* *Ηελλ*

ενοταμιαῖς σπουδαίαι φλυεὶ καὶ συναρχο-
σιν

20 τριακοστὴ τῆς πρυτανείας τὰ ἐχ' ἑαυτῶν ἀ-
νομολογεῖται Ἑλλενοταμιαὶ ἀναίτιοι σφεττικοὶ
καὶ παρεδρῶν (π)

ὀλναγατοὶ χολαργεὶ ἐπὶ τῆς ἀντιοχίδος ἑ-
βδόμης πρυτανευοσέως πεμπτεὶ τῆς πρυτανείας
σ παρεδ(ο)

ὅτε διονυσιοὶ κυδαθηναῖοι καὶ συναρχοσὶν ἐς τὴν
διοβελίαν ἑβδόμῃ τῆς πρυτανείας Ἑ-
λλενοταμιαῖς θρ(α)

σὸν βονταδεὶ καὶ συναρχοσὶν ἐς τὴν διοβελίαν
. . . . τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ Ἑλλενοταμιαῖς φαλ-
ανθοὶ (α)

λοπεκεθεν καὶ συναρχοσὶν αἰτὸν Ἡπποῖς
Ἑκτεὶ καὶ δεκατεὶ τῆς πρυτανείας Ἑλλενο-
ταμιαῖς προ(χσε)

25 νοὶ ἀφιδναῖοι καὶ συναρχοσὶν τεταρτεὶ καὶ
αἱ εἰκοστὴ τῆς πρυτανείας Ἑλλενοταμιαῖς
εὐπολ(ιδι α)

φιδναῖοι καὶ συναρχοσὶν ἑβδόμῃ καὶ εἰκο-
στῇ τῆς πρυτανείας Ἑλλενοταμιαῖς καλλι-
αἱ εὐοννυμ(ει κ)

αἱ συναρχοσὶν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡπποθοοντιδὸς
ογδοῆς πρυτανευοσέως δωδεκατεὶ τῆς πρυτανείας
Ἑλ(λενο)

ταμιαῖς παρεδοθεὶ προχσένοι ἀφιδναῖοι καὶ συν-
αρχοσὶν . . . τεταρτεὶ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυ(τα)-
νείας Ἑλλενοταμιαῖς ἐδοθεὶ διονυσιοὶ κυδαθεν-
αῖοι καὶ συναρχοσὶν Ἑκτεὶ καὶ τριακ-
οσ(τεῖ)

30 *τες πρυτανειας Ηελλενοταμιαισ εδοθε θρασονι
βουταδει και συναρχοσιν επι τες ερεχ
θειδ(ος)*

*ενατες πρυτανευοσεσ δοδεκατει τες πρυτανειας
Ηελλενοτάμιαισ εδοθε προχσενoi αφιδναιοι κ
αι συναρχοσιν α*

*. . . . τριτει και εικοστει τες πρυτανειας Ηελλε
νοταμιαισ εδοθε διονυσιοι κυδαθεναιει και σ
υναρχοσιν*

*. . . . Ηεκτει και τριακοστει τες πρυτανειας Η
ελλενοταμιαισ εδοθε θρασονι βουταδει και
σ(υν*

*αρχοσι)ν εκτει και τριακοστει τες πρυτα
νειας τα εχ σαμο ανομολογεσα(το) μ
α*

35 *. . . . (σ)τρατεγοις εσ σαμοι δεχσικρατει αγιλι
ει πασιφοντι φρεαρριοι αριστοκ
ρα(τει)*

*. . . . ευονυμει νικερατοι κυδαντιδει τριερ
αρχοι αριστοφανει ανα ραρ*

*. . . . επι τες πανδιονιδος δεκατες πρυτανευοσε
σ ενδεκατει τες πρυτανειας ελλενο(ταμιαισ
εδοθε) προ(χσ*

*ενοι αφιδναιοι) και συναρχοσιν τριτει κ
αι εικοστει τες πρυτανειας Ηελλεν(οταμιαι
σ)*

*. . . . και συναρχοσιν εκτει και τριακοστ
ει τες πρυτανειας Ηελ(λενοταμιαισ*

40 *. . . . και συναρχ)οσιν κεφαλαιον αργυ
ριο συμπαν*

- Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνέλωσαν ἐπὶ Γλαυκίππου ἄρχοντος καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς βουλῆς ἢ Κλειγένης Ἀλαεὺς πρῶτος ἱγγραμμάτευς, ταμίαι ἱερῶν χρημάτων τῆς Ἀθηναίας Καλλιόστρατος Μαραθώνιος καὶ ξυνάρχοντες παρίδοσαν ἐκ τῶν ἐπειτειῶν, ψηφισαμένου τοῦ δήμου. Ἐπὶ τῆς Διαντίδος πρώτης πρυτανευούσης Ἑλληνοταμίαις παρεδόθη Καλλιμάχῳ Ἀγνουσίῳ, Πρασιταλείδῃ Ἰκαριῷ, ἵπποις σῖτος ἐδόθη, Ἀθηναίας Πολιά-
- 5 δος Νίκης Ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰγυλίδος δευτέρας πρυτανευούσης Ἀθλοθίταις παρεδόθη ἐς Παναθήναια τὰ μεγάλα Φίλωνι Κυθαθηναίῃ καὶ συνάρχουσιν, Ἀθηναίος Πελιάδης ἱεροποιεῖς καὶ ἑναιαντὸν Διύλλῳ Ἐρχιῇ καὶ συνάρχουσιν ἐς τὴν ἑκατόμβην Ἐπὶ τῆς Οἰνηλίδος τρίτης πρυτανευούσης Ἑλληνοταμίαις παρεδόθη, Περικλεῖ Χολαργεῖ καὶ συνάρχουσιν, ἵπποις σῖτος ἐδόθη Ἔτερον τοῖς αὐτοῖς Ἑλληνοταμίαις, ἵπποις σῖτος ἐδόθη Ἔτερον τοῖς αὐτοῖς Ἑλληνοταμίαις,
- 10 Ἐρμῶνι ἐδόθη ἄρχοντι ἐς Πύλον Ἔτερον τοῖς αὐτοῖς Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἐς τὴν διωβελίαν Ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀμαμαντίδος τετάρτης πρυτανευούσης Ἑλληνοταμίαις παρεδόθη, Περικλεῖ Χολαργεῖ καὶ συνάρχουσιν, σῖτες ἵπποις ἐδόθη Ἔτερον τοῖς αὐτοῖς Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἐς τὴν διωβελίαν ἐδόθη Ἐπὶ τῆς Κεκροπίδος πέμπτης πρυτανευούσης, Ἑλληνοταμίαις παρεδόθη, Περικλεῖ Χολαργεῖ καὶ συνάρχουσιν ἐς τὴν διωβελίαν Ἐπὶ τῆς Λεοντίδος ἑκτῆς πρυτανευούσης, τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς πρυτανείας,
- 15 Ἑλληνοταμίαις παρεδόθη, Διονυσίῳ Κυθαθηναίῃ καὶ συνάρχουσιν Ἐνάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας Ἑλληνοταμίαις Θράσωνι Βοντιάδῃ καὶ συνάρχουσιν Ἐνδεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας Ἑλληνοταμίαις παρεδόθη, προξένῳ Ἀφιδναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσιν, στρατηγῷ δὲ Ἐριφίᾳς Εὐκλείδῃ ἀνομολόγημα Τρίτῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας Ἑλληνοταμίαις Περικλεῖ Χολαργεῖ καὶ συνάρχουσιν Ὀγδόῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας Ἑλληνοταμίαις Σπονδία Φλυεῖ καὶ συνάρχουσιν

- 20 Τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας τὰ ἐκ Σάμου ἀνωμολογήθη Ἑλληνοταμίᾳ Ἀνατίῳ Σφητίῳ καὶ παρίδῳ Π-
ολυαράτῳ Χολαργυῖ. Ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀντιοχίδος ἐβδόμης πρυτανευού-
σης, πέμπτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας, παριδό-
θη Διονυσίῳ Κυδαθηναίῃ καὶ συνάρχουσιν ἐς τὴν διωβελίαν
.... Ἐβδόμῃ τῆς πρυτανείας Ἑλληνοταμίαις Θρά-
σωνι Βουτιάδῃ καὶ συνάρχουσιν ἐς τὴν διωβελίαν Τῇ αὐτῇ
ἡμέρᾳ Ἑλληνοταμίαις Φαλάνθῳ Ἀ-
λωπεκῇθιν καὶ συνάρχουσιν, σῆτον ἵπποις Ἐκτῇ καὶ δεκά-
τῃ τῆς πρυτανείας Ἑλληνοταμίαις Προξέ-
νῳ Ἀφιδναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσιν Τετάρτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς
πρυτανείας Ἑλληνοταμίαις Εὐπόλιδι Ἀ-
φιδναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσιν Ἐβδόμῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτα-
νείας Ἑλληνοταμίαις Καλλίᾳ Εὐωνυμῇ καὶ
αὶ συνάρχουσιν Ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰκποθοοριίδος ὀγδόης πρυτανευ-
ούσης, δωδεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνο-
ταμίαις παριδόθῃ Προξένῳ Ἀφιδναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσιν
Τετάρτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτα-
νείας Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἰδόθῃ Διονυσίῳ Κυδαθηναίῃ καὶ συνάρ-
χουσιν Ἐκτῇ καὶ τριακοστῇ
30 τῆς πρυτανείας Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἰδόθῃ Θράσωνι Βουτιάδῃ καὶ
συνάρχουσιν Ἐπὶ τῆς Ἐρεχθίδος
ἐνάτης πρυτανευούσης, δωδεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις
ἰδόθῃ Προξένῳ Ἀφιδναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσιν
.... Τρίτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἰδόθῃ
Διονυσίῳ Κυδαθηναίῃ καὶ συνάρχουσιν
.... Ἐκτῇ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἰδόθῃ
Θράσωνι Βουτιάδῃ καὶ συν-
άρχουσιν Ἐκτῇ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας τὰ ἐκ Σά-
μου ἀνωμολογήσατο μα
35 στρατηγοῖς ἐν Σάμῳ, Δεξικράτει Ἀγίλιῃ Πασιφῶντι
Φρεαφῆῳ Ἀριστοκράτει
.... Εὐωνυμῇ Νικηράτῳ Κυδαντίδῃ τριηράρχῳ
Ἀριστοφάνει Ἀνα ραφ
.... Ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδιονίδος δεκάτης πρυτανευούσης, ἐνδεκάτῃ τῆς
πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἰδόθῃ Προξ-
ένῳ Ἀφιδναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσιν Τρίτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς
πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις

.... καὶ συνάρχουσιν "Ἐστὴ καὶ τριακοστὴ τῆς πρυτανείας
Ἑλληνοταμίαις

40 καὶ συνάρχουσιν Κεφάλαιον ἀργυρίου σύμπαν

Line 9, &c. *εταρον*, for *Ἡτερον*. — 14, 23. *εμεραι*, without the aspirate, for *Ἡμεραι*. — 20, 34. *εχ σαμο*, no doubt pronounced as one word, *εχσαμο*, for *ἐκ Σάμου*. — 26. *εβδομη*, without the aspirate. — 34, 39. *εκται*, for *Ἡκται*. — 35. *εσ σμοι*, for *ἐν Σάμῳ*. — 37. *ενδεκαται*, for *Ἐνδεκαται*.

158. (A).

ταδε επραξαν αμφικτυνονες αθηναιων απο καλ
λεο αρχοντος μεχρ

ι το θαργηλιωνος μηνος το επι ιπποδαμαντος
αρχοντος αθηνησι

εν δηλωι δε απο επιγενος αρχοντος μεχρι το
θαργηλιωνος μηνος

το επι ιππιο αρχοντος χρονον οσον εκαστος αν
των ηρχεν οισ διο

5 δωρος ολυμπιοδωρο σκαμβωνιδης εγραμματαεν
απο χαρισανδρ

ο αρχοντος ιδιωτης θεογενος αχαρνευσ μεχρι
το εκατομβαιωνο

σ μηνος το επι ιπποδαμαντος αρχοντος σωσιγ
ενης σωσιαδο ξυπε

ταιων ενιαυτον επι καλλεο αρχοντος επιγενη(ς
μ)εταγενος εκ κο

ιλησ αντιμαχος ευθυνο μαραθωνιος ρα
..... σ μενεστρατο π

10 αλληνευσ αιδε των πολεων τοκο απεδο(σ)
αν μυκονιοι συρ

ιοι τηνιοι κειοι σεριφιοι
σιφνιοι

... ιηται ... οιναιοι εξ ικαρο ...
 ... θερμαιοι εξ ικαρο ... (κε)φαλαιον το
 κο παρα των πολεων ...
 ... οι(δ)ε των ιδιω(των) το τ(ο)κο απεδοσαν
 αριστω

15 (ν) δηλιος υπερ απολλοδωρο δηλια ... τυς
 ... εως δηλιος υπερ
 γλανκετω δηλιο ... υψοκληης δηλιος &c.

Τάδε ἔπραξαν Ἀμφικτύονες Ἀθηναίων ἀπὸ Καλλίου ἀρχοντος
 μέχρι
 τοῦ Θαρρηλιῶνος μηνὸς τοῦ ἐπὶ Ἱπποδάμαντος ἀρχοντος
 Ἀθήνησι,
 ἐν Δήλῳ δὲ ἀπὸ Ἐπιγέονος ἀρχοντος μέχρι τοῦ Θαρρηλιῶνος
 μηνὸς
 τοῦ ἐπὶ Ἰκπίου ἀρχοντος, χρόνον ὅσον ἑαυτοὶ ἤρχον,
 οἷς Διό-

5 δωρος Ὀλυμπιοδώρου Σκαμβρινίδης ἐγραμμάτευε, ἀπὸ Χα-
 ρισάνδρου
 ἀρχοντος Ἰδιώτης Θεωγίνους Ἀχαρνέως μέχρι τοῦ ἑκατομ-
 βαιῶνο-
 ς μηνὸς τοῦ ἐπὶ Ἱπποδάμαντος ἀρχοντος, Σωσιγίτης Σωσιά-
 δου ἔνπε-
 ταιῶν ἐνιαυτὸν ἐπὶ Καλλίου ἀρχοντος· Ἐπιγένης Μεταχίνους
 ἐκ Κο-
 ῖλης, Ἀπίμαχος Εὐθύτου Μαραθώνιος ... ρ ... α Με-
 νεστράτου Π-

10 αλληγεύς· Δίδοι τῶν πόλεων ... τέκον ἀπέδοσαν· Μυκό-
 νιοι ... Σύρ-
 οιοι ... Τήνιοι ... Κεῖοι ... Σιφάριοι ... Σιφνιοί
 ... Ἰήται ... Οἰναῖοι ἐξ Ἰκάρου ...
 ... Θιγμαῖοι ἐξ Ἰκάρου ... κεφάλαιον τόκον παρὰ τῶν
 πόλεων ...
 ... Οἷδε τῶν ἰδιωτῶν τοῦ τέκον ἀπέδοσαν· Ἀρίστα-

15 ν Δηλιος ὑπὲρ Ἀπολλοδώρου Δηλίου ... τυς ... εως
 Δηλιος ὑπὲρ
 Γλανκίτου Δηλίου ... Ὑψοκλήης Δηλίου, &c.

158 (B).

αἰδε τῶν πολέων το το(κ)ο ον εδεε αυτας επι
 τησ ημετερας
 αρχησ αποδοναι νελ . πο . και οκ απεδος
 αν των τετταρω
 ν ετων κειοι μυκονιοι συριοι
 σιφνιοι τηνιοι θερμαιο
 5 ι εξ ικαρα παριοι οιναιοι εξ ικαρο
 αιδε των πολέων τον τοκον οκ απεδοσαν
 τον επι τη
 σ ημετερας αρχησ τεττα(ρ)ων ετων επι αρχον-
 των αθηνησι
 καλλεο χαρισανδρο ιπποδαμαντος σωκρατιδο εν
 δηλωι
 δε επιγενοσ παλαιο ιππιο πυρραιθο &c.

Αἰδε τῶν πόλεων τοῦ τόκου ὃν ἔδει αὐτάς ἐπὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας
 ἀρχῆς ἀποδοῦναι νελ . πο . καὶ οὐκ ἀπέδοσαν τῶν τεττά-
 ρω-
 ν ἐτῶν . Κεῖοι Μυκόνιοι Σύριοι
 Σίφνιοι Τήνιοι Θερμαῖο-
 5 ι ἐξ Ἰκάρου Πάριοι Οἰναῖοι ἐξ Ἰκάρου
 Αἰδε τῶν πόλεων τὸν τόκον οὐκ ἀπέδοσαν τὸν ἐπὶ τῆ-
 ς ἡμετέρας ἀρχῆς τεττάρων ἐτῶν ἐπὶ ἀρχόντων Ἀθῆναις
 Καλλίου, Χαρισάνδρου; Ἰπποδάμαντος, Σωκρατίδου· ἐν Δῇ-
 λῳ
 δε Ἐπιγίνους, Παλαίου, Ἰππίου, Πυρραΐθου, &c.

These two inscriptions were cut about B. C. 370, that is, about 30 years after Euclides, the archon. They contain all the letters of the new Attic alphabet.

Observe, that *ο* represents either *o*, or the diphthong *ou*.

170.

Inscriptio Potidaea. (About B. C. 430.)

αθανα

σεμαιν

και προγο

νικεν ευπολεμ

5 αιθερ μεμ φουχας υπεδεχσατο σο

τονδε ποτειδαιας αμφι πυλας ελ

εχθρον δ οι μεν εχουσι ταφο μερος Η

τειχος πιστοταταιν Ηελπιδ' εθενε

ανδρας μεμ πολισ Ηεδε ποθει και δ

10 προσθε ποτειδαιας Ηοι θανον εν περ

παιδες αθηναιον φουχας δ αν ρο

. . . . χσαντ αρετεν και πατ νκλ

νικην ευπολεμ

5 αιθηρ μεν ψυχας υπεδεξατο, σο

τωνδε Ποτειδαας αμφι πυλας ελ

εχθρων δ' οι μεν εχουσι τάφου μέρος, Η

τειχος πιστοτάτην έλπίδ' εθενε

ανδρας μεν πόλις ηδε ποθει και δ

10 πρόσθε Ποτειδαας οι θάνον εν περ

παιδες Αθηναίων ψυχας δ' αν ρο

. . . . ξαντ αρετην και πατ νκλ

Line 5. υπεδεχσατο, without the aspirate, for *Ηυπεδεχσατο*. —
 7. οι, for *Ηοι*. — 8. Ηελπιδ, with the aspirate, for *ελπίδ'*, *ελπίδα*.
Ηελπισ is a modification of the original *Ελπις*. In one of
 the later inscriptions we find *αφηλπισμενω*, for *απηλπισμένω*,
 from *απελπίζω* (*από, έλπίζω*), implying *ελπίζω*, old orthography
ΗΕΛΠΙΖΟ.^a (See Gruter's Corp. Inscript. p. LXXI.)

BOEOTIC INSCRIPTIONS.

1564.

Θιος

- τιονχαν αγαθαν αλευα αρ
 χοντος εδοξε τυ δαμν ε(ρ)
 χομενιων αγεδικον δα
 φιταο ηολεια απ αλεξαν
 5 δρειας προξενιον ειμεν (κ)
 η ενεργεταν τας πολιοσ ε(ρ)
 χομενιων κη αυτον κη εσ(γ)
 ονωσ κη ειμεν αυτυ γασ
 (κη) φυκιασ επασιν κη ασφαλι
 10 (αν) κη α(τ)ελιαν κη ασουλια(ν κ)
 η κατα γαν κη κατα θαλαι(τα)
 ν κη πολεμω κη (ιρ)α(να)σ ιω(σ)
 ασ κη τα αλλα οποττα
 τυσ αλλυσ προξενυσ (κη)
 15 ενεργετησ.

Θεός

- τύχην ἀγαθήν. Ἀλεύα ἄρ-
 χοντος ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ Ἐρ-
 χομενίων Ἀγίδικον Δα-
 φίτου Αἰολία ἀπ' Ἀλεξαν-
 5 δρείας πρόξενον εἶναι κ-
 αὶ ἐνεργέτην τῆς πόλεως Ἐρ-
 χομενίων καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ ἱσγ-
 όρους, καὶ εἶναι αὐτῷ γῆς
 καὶ οἰκίας ἔπασιν καὶ ἀσφάλει-
 10 αν καὶ ἀτέλειαν καὶ ἀσυλίαν κ-
 αὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλαττα-

ν καὶ πολέμον καὶ εἰρήνης οὐ-
σης, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ὅποσα
τοῖς ἄλλοις προξένοις καὶ
15 εὐεργέταις.

1565.

(θ)εοσ τυχα(ν δαμο) οτε (λι)
οσ αρχοντος εδοξε
τοι δαμοι προξενον
ειμεν βοιωτων και ευε
5 ργεταιν νωβαν αξι
ουβω καρχαδονιον και
ειμεν φοι γασ και φοικια
σ επασιν και ατελιαν
καὶ ασουλιαν και καγγαν
10 και κατθαλαττιαν και
πολεμω και ιρανας ιωσας (β)
οιωταρχιοντων

Θεὸς τύχην Δαματέλ-
ους ἄρχοντος ἔδοξε
τῷ δήμῳ πρόξενον
εἶναι Βοιωτῶν καὶ εὐε-
5 ργέτην Νώβαν Ἀξι-
ούβου Καρχηδόνιον, καὶ
εἶναι οἱ γῆς καὶ οἰκία-
ς ἔπασιν καὶ ἀτίλειαν
καὶ ἀσυλίαν καὶ κατὰ γῆν
10 καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν καὶ
πολέμου καὶ εἰρήνης οὔσης. B-
οιωταρχούντων

1569.

Inscriptio Orichomenia.

- θυναρχω αρχοντος μεινος θε
 ιλουθιω αρχιαρος ευμειλω ταμι
 ας ευβωλυ αρχεδαμω φωκειυ χρι
 ος απεδωκε απο τας σουγγραφω
 5 πεδα των πολεμαρχων κη των
 κατοπταων ανελομενος τας
 σουγγραφως τας κιμενας παρ ευ
 φρονα κη φιδιαν κη πασιχλειν
 κη τιμομειλον φωκειας κη δαμο
 10 τελειν λυσιδαμω κη διωνυσιον
 καφισοδωρω χηρωνεια καττο ψα
 φισμα τω δαμω

 θυναρχω αρχοντος μεινος αλαλ
 κομενιω φαρνων πολυκλειος
 15 ταμιας απεδωκε ευβωλυ αρχε
 δαμω φωκειυ απο τας συγγραφω
 το καταλυπον καττο ψαφισμα
 τω δαμω ανελομενος τας σουγ
 γραφως τας κιμενας παρ σωφι
 20 λον κη ευφρονα φωκειας κη παρ
 διωνυσιον καφισοδωρω χηρωνει
 α κη λυσιδαμον δαμοτελιος πε
 δα των πολεμαρχων κη των κατο
 πταων

 25 αρχοντος εν ερχομενυ θυναρχω μει
 νος αλαλκομενιω εν δε φελατιη με

- νοιταο αρχελαω μεινος πρατω ομο
 λογα ευβωλυ φελατιην κη τη πολι ερ
 χομενιων επιδει κεκομιστη ευβω
 30 λος παρ τας πολιος το δανειον απαν
 καττας ομολογιας τας τεθεισας θυ
 ναρχω αρχοντος μεινος θειλουθιω
 κη ουτ οφειλετη αυτω ετι ουθεν παρ ταν
 πολιν αλλ απεχι παντα περι παντος
 35 κη αποδεδοανθι τη πολι τυ εχοντες
 τας ομολογιας ειμεν ποτι δεδομε
 νον χρονον ευβωλυ επινομιας φετια
 πετταρα βουεσσι σουν ιπποσ διακα
 της φικατι προβατυς σουν ηγυς χει
 40 λης αρχι τω χρονω ο ενιαυτος ο μετα
 θυναρχον αρχοντα ερχομενιως απο
 γραφεσθη δε ευβωλον κατ ενιαυτον
 εκαστον παρ τον ταμιαν κη τον νομω
 ναν τα τε καυματα των προβατων κη
 45 ταν ηγων κη ταν βουων κη ταν ιππων κη
 κα τινα ασαμα ιωνθι κη το πλειθος μει
 απογραφεσθω δε πλιονα των γεγραμ
 μενων εν τη συγχωρεισι η δε κα τις
 (πρατ)τη το εννομιον ευβωλον οφειλε(τ
 50 ω α πολις) των ερχομενιων αργουριω
 (μνας π)ετταρακοντα ευβωλυ καθ εκα
 στον ενιαυτον κη τοκον φερετω δρα(χμας
 δουω)τας μνας εκαστας κατα μεινα
 (εκασ)τον κη εμπρακτος εστω ευβ(ωλυ
 55 α πολις) τ(ω)ν ερχομενι(ω)ν

- Θυνάρχου ἄρχοντος, μηνὸς Θα-
λουθίου, Ἀρχίαρος Εὐμέλλου ταμί-
ας Εὐβούλῳ Ἀρχεδάμου Φωκεῖ χρέ-
ος ἀπιδῶκα ἀπὸ τῆς συγγραφῆς
- 5 μετὰ τῶν πολεμάρχων καὶ
τῶν κατοπτῶν, ἀνελόμενος τὰς
συγγραφάς τὰς κειμένας παρ' Εὐ-
φρονα καὶ Φυδίου καὶ Πασικλῆ
καὶ Τιμόμελλον Φωκίας, καὶ Δημο-
- 10 τέλην Λυσιδάμου, καὶ Διονύσιον
Κηφισοδώρου Χαιρωνεία, κατὰ τὸ ψή-
φισμα τοῦ δήμου.

- Θυνάρχου ἄρχοντος, μηνὸς Ἀλαλ-
κομενίου, Ἄγων Πολυκλείους
- 15 ταμίας ἀπιδῶκε Εὐβούλῳ Ἀρχε-
δήμῳ Φωκεῖ ἀπὸ τῆς συγγραφῆς
τὸ κατάλοιπον, κατὰ τὸ ψήφισμα
τοῦ δήμου, ἀνελόμενος τὰς συγ-
γραφάς τὰς κειμένας παρὰ Σώφι-
- 20 λον καὶ Εὐφρονα Φωκίας, καὶ παρὰ
Διονύσιον Κηφισοδώρου Χαιρωνέ-
α καὶ Λυσίδαμον Δημοτέλους με-
τὰ τῶν πολεμάρχων καὶ τῶν κατο-
πτῶν.
- 25 Ἀρχοντος ἐν Ὀρχομενῷ Θυνάρχου, μη-
νὸς Ἀλαλκομενίου, ἐν δὲ Ἐλατιείᾳ Με-
νοίτῳ Ἀρχελάῳ, μηνὸς πρώτου. Ὁμο-
λογία Εὐβούλῳ Ἐλατειαῷ καὶ τῇ πόλει Ὀρ-
χομενίων. Ἐπειδὴ κεκόμισται Εὐβον-
- 30 λος παρὰ τῆς πόλεως τὸ δάνειον ἅπαν
κατὰ τὰς δημολογίας τὰς τεθείσας Θυ-
νάρχου ἄρχοντες μηνὸς Θεουθυθίου
καὶ οὐτ' ὀφείλεται αὐτῷ εἶναι οὐδέν παρὰ τὴν
πόλιν, ἀλλ' ἀπέχει πάντα περὶ παντός,
- 35 καὶ ἀποδεδώκασι τῇ πόλει οἱ ἔχοντες

- τὰς ἐμελογίας· εἶναι πρὸς δεδομέ-
 νον χρόνον Εὐβούλῳ ἐπινομίας, ἔτη
 τέτταρα, βουσί σὺν ἵπποις διακο-
 σίαις ἑκοσι, προβάτοις σὺν αἰξὶ χι-
 40 λλαῖς· ἄρχει τοῦ χρόνου ὁ ἐνιαυτὸς ὁ μετὰ
 θύναρχον ἄρχοντα Ὀρχομενίοις· ἀπο-
 γράφεισθαι δὲ Εὐβούλῳ κατ' ἐκάστην
 ἑκάστον παρὰ τὸν ταμίαν καὶ τὸν νομώ-
 νην, τὰ τε καύματα τῶν προβάτων καὶ
 45 τῶν αἰγῶν καὶ τῶν βοῶν καὶ τῶν ἵππων καὶ
 τινὰ ἄσημα ὧσι, καὶ τὸ πλῆθος· μὴ
 ἀπογραφέσθαι δὲ πλείονα τῶν γεγραμ-
 μένων ἐν τῇ συγγραφῇ. Ἐὰν δέ τις
 πράττῃ τὸ ἐννόμιον Εὐβούλῳ, ὀφείλ-
 50 ἔτω ἢ πόλις τῶν Ὀρχομενίων ἀργυρίου
 μνᾶς τετταράκοντα Εὐβούλῳ καὶ ἑκα-
 στον ἐνιαυτὸν, καὶ τόκον φερέτω δραχμᾶς
 δύο τῆς μνᾶς ἑκάστης κατὰ μῆνα
 ἑκάστον καὶ ἔμπρακτος ἔστω Εὐβούλῳ.
 55 ἢ πόλις τῶν Ὀρχομενίων.

2329.

Τεκίαν.

- (εδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ) τῷ δ(ημ)ῳ
 πρυτανε(ων γνῶμ)ῇ ἐπειδὴ αμ-
 μωνιοσ ἀμμωνίου ἀνηρ ἀγαθοσ
 ἐστίν καὶ εὐνοουσ τῷ δῆμῳ
 5 τῷ τηνίων καὶ διατελεῖ χρεῖα(σ)
 παρεχομενοσ καὶ κοινεῖ τει πολει
 καὶ καθ' ἰδίαν τοῖς ἐντυγχανουσιν
 αὐτῷ ἀναδεδεκται δὲ καὶ τὴν
 θεαροδοκίαν τῶν δηλίων ἀγα
 10 θει τυχεὶ δεδοχθαι τει βουλευεῖ καὶ
 τῷ δῆμῳ ἐπαινεσθαι τε αὐτόν

- και στεφανῶσαι θ(α)λλ(ο)υ στεφαν(ωι εν τ)
 ωι ιερῶι το του ποσειδωνος και της
 αμφιτριτης αρετης ενεκεν και
 15 ευνοιας της εις τον δημον των
 τηνιων ειναι δε αυτον και τους εκ
 γονους αυτου προξενους και ευ
 εργετας της πολεως δεδοσθαι
 δε και προεδριαν εν τοις αγωσιν
 20 οις συντελει η πολις και προσο
 δον προσ την βουλην και τον δη
 μον εαν του δεηται αναγραφαι
 δε τοδε το ψηφισμα εις στηλην (λι)
 θινην και στησαι εις το ιερον του (πο)
 25 σειδωνος και της αμφιτριτης

Ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ,
 πρυτάνεων γνώμη · Ἐπειδὴ Ἀμ-
 μώνιος Ἀμμωνίου ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός
 ἐστίν καὶ εὖνους τῷ δήμῳ

- 5 τῷ Τηνίων, καὶ διατελεῖ χρείας
 παρεχόμενος καὶ κοινῇ τῇ πόλει
 καὶ καθ' ἰδίαν τοῖς ἐντυγχάνουσιν
 αὐτῷ, ἀναδέεσθαι δὲ καὶ τὴν
 θεωροδοκίαν τῶν Ἀθλήων · ἀγα-
 10 θῇ τύχῃ, δεδόχθαι τῇ βουλῇ καὶ
 τῷ δήμῳ ἐπαινέσαι τε αὐτὸν
 καὶ στεφανῶσαι θαλλοῦ στεφάνῳ ἐν τ-
 ῷ ἱερῷ τὸ τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος καὶ τῆς
 Ἀμφιτριτῆς ἀρετῆς ἕνεκεν καὶ
 15 εὐνοίας τῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμον τῶν
 Τηνίων · εἶναι δὲ αὐτὸν καὶ τοὺς ἐκ-
 γόνους αὐτοῦ προξένους καὶ εὐ-
 εργάτας τῆς πόλεως · δεδόσθαι
 δὲ καὶ προεδρίαν ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσιν
 20 οἷς συντελεῖ ἡ πόλις καὶ πρόσο-

δον πρὸς τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν δῆ-
μον, εἴαν του δέηται. Ἀναγράψαι
δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα εἰς στήλην λι-
θίνην καὶ στήσαι εἰς τὸ ἱερόν τοῦ Πο-
25 σειδῶνος καὶ τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως.

IONIC.

2691. c.

(About B. C. 350.)

ετει πεμπτωι αρταξερξενσ βασιλευοντοσ
μανσσωλλου εξαιθραπενοντοσ μανιτα του
πακτυω επιβουλευσαντοσ μανσσωλλωι τωι εκατ
ομν(ω)
εν τωι ιερωι του διοσ του λαμβραννδου θυσιησ
ενιαυ

5 σιησ και πανηγυριοσ εουσησ και μανσσωλλου μεν
σωθεντοσ συν τωι δι μανιτα δε αυτου την δικην
λαβοντοσ εν χειρων νομωι εγνωσαν μυλασεισ π
αρη
νομημενου του ιερου και μανσσωλλου του ευερ
γετεω ερευναν ποιησασθαι ει τισ και αλλοσ με
τε(σ)

10 γεν η εκοινωνησεν τησ πραξιωσ ελεγχθεντοσ δε
και θυσσου του συσχω και κριθεντοσ συναδικ
ει(ν)
μετα μανιτα εδοξε μυλασευσιν και επεκυρωσαν
αι τρεισ φυλαι τα μανιτα του πακτυω και θυσ
σου

του συσχω προστεθηναι μανσσωλλωι και τα
15 κτηματα επωλησεν η πολισ δημοσιη επαρασ

ποιησαμενη τουτων τας ὥνας τοις πριαμενοισ
κυριας ειναι και μητε προτιθεναι μητε επιψηφι
ζειν

μηδεναι ει δε τισ ταυτα παραβαινοι εξωλη γινε
σθαι και αυτον και τους εκεινου παντας

- Ἔστι πέμπτη Ἀρταξίρξης βασιλεύοντος,
Μανυσώλλου ἐξαιθραπεύοντος · Μανίτα τοῦ
Πακτύω ἐπιβουλεύσαντος Μανυσώλλῳ τῷ Ἐκατόμνῳ
ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Λαμβραύνδου, θυσίης ἐνιαυ-
5 σίης καὶ πανηγύριος ἐούσης, καὶ Μανυσώλλου μὲν
σωθέντος σὺν τῷ Διὶ, Μανίτα δὲ αὐτοῦ δίκην
λαβόντος ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ, ἔγνωσαν Μυλασεῖς παρη-
νομημένου τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ Μανυσώλλου τοῦ εὐεργί-
του, ἔρουναν ποιήσασθαι εἴ τις καὶ ἄλλος μετίσ-
10 χεν ἢ ἐκοινώρησεν τῆς πράξιος · ἐλεγχθέντος δὲ
καὶ Θύσσου τοῦ Σύνκω καὶ κριθέντος συναδικεῖν
μετὰ Μανίτα, ἔδοξε Μυλασεῦσιν, καὶ ἐπεκύρωσαν
αἱ τρεῖς φυλαὶ, τὰ Μανίτα τοῦ Πακτύω καὶ Θύσσου
τοῦ Σύνκω προστεθῆναι Μανυσώλλῳ, καὶ τὰ
15 κτήματα ἐπαίλησεν ἡ πόλις δημοσίῃ, ἐπάρας
ποιησαμένη τούτων τὰς ὥνας τοῖς πριαμένοις
κυρίας εἶναι, καὶ μήτε προτιθέναι μήτε ἐπιψηφίζειν
μηδέναι · εἰ δέ τις ταῦτα παραβαίνοι, ἐξωλὴ γινε-
σθαι καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ τοὺς ἐκείνου πάντας.

Line 1. Ἀρταξίρξης, gen. sing. contracted from Ἀρταξίρξης.
In the common dialect Ἀρταξίρξης has gen. -ον. — 2. ἐξαιθρα-
πεύοντος, the same as the common σαιτραπεύοντος. — Μανίτα,
gen. sing. from Μανίτας. — 3. Πακτύω, gen. sing. for Πακτύω,
from Πακτύης. — 7. παρηνομημένου, perf. pass. part. from παρα-
νομίω. The syllabic augment is lengthened into η, after the
analogy of its imperfect παρηνόμουν (Rem. § 19). Compare
ἐλληχα, ἐλληφα, &c. (Rem. § 14.) — 11. Σύνκω, gen. sing. im-
plying nom. Σύνκης?

REMARKS ON THE INSCRIPTIONS.

Changes of the preposition ἐκ, ἐξ.

1. The preposition ἐκ before β, δ, λ, μ, is often changed into εγ. E. g.

- εγ βενδιδειων — ἐκ Βενδιδείων (157)
 εγ διονυσίων — ἐκ Διονυσίων (157)
 εγδοσσις, εγδοτω — ἐκδόσις, ἐκδότω (1570. a)
 εγ λασβο — ἐκ Λάσβου (139)
 εγ λιμενος — ἐκ λιμένος (525)
 εγλυθεντων — ἐκλυθέντων (Boeckh. Athen. Nav. p. 453)
 εγ μεγαρων — ἐκ Μεγάρων (175)
 εγ μυρινησ — ἐκ Μυρίνης (168. b)
 εγ μυρρινουτης — ἐκ Μυρρινούτης (Boeckh. Athen. Nav. p. 450)

2. When the word governed by ἐκ begins with σ, κ is changed into χ. E. g.

εχ σαμο — ἐκ Σάμου (147)

3. Frequently ἐκ and the noun governed by it are written as one word. E. g.

- εξαλαμινοσ — ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος (2907)
 εξυρου — ἐκ Σύρου (2347. c)
 εξυβριτιδσ — ἐκ Συβριτίας (3049)

4. The full form of this preposition, ἐξ, is found before a consonant; ἐξ ρηνιασ, for ἐκ Ῥηνείας (158. A).

Changes of the preposition εἰς and the article τὰς.

5. Before a word beginning with Σ, the preposition εἰς sometimes drops σ. E. g.

ειστηλασ — εἰς στήλας (108; 93)

Compare the article τὰς before the same word; ταστήλασ for τὰς στήλας (3044).

N before a labial.

6. At the end of a word, N is very often changed into M, when the next word begins with a labial (π, β, φ). E. g.

- τημ πολιν — τήν πόλιν (105)
 τωμ πολεων — τῶν πόλεων (75)
 μιμ ποθει — μὲν ποθεῖ (170)

ἐν πόλει — ἐν πόλιν (76)
 ἵσταμ περ — ὅταν περ (76)
 ἔστιμ περ — ἐστὶν περὶ (101)
 αὐτὰμ προξένον — αὐτὸν πρόξενον (1052)
 ἐγλεγειμ παρ αὐτου — ἐκλέγειν παρ' αὐτοῦ (101)
 ἐμ βουλευτηρίῳ — ἐν βουλευτηρίῳ (124)
 τὰμ βομόν — τὸν βωμόν (160)
 τὰμ φόρον — τὸν φόρον (75)
 μὲμ ψυχὰς — μὲν ψυχὰς (170)

7. Sometimes *N* before a labial remains unchanged even in the middle of a word. E. g.

σνμαχία — συμμαχία (11)
 ελανθανεν — ἐλάνθανεν (71)

Further, not unfrequently *N* takes the place of *M* before a labial. E. g.

ἀμεμφες — ἀμεμφίς (3)
 κλειονβροτος — Κλειόμβροτος (165)
 ολυνπιο — Ὀλυμπίου (30)
 ολυνπιοι — Ὀλυμπίῳ (11; 99)

N before a palatal.

8. Before a palatal (*κ, γ, χ*), *N* at the end of a word is very often changed into *Γ*. E. g.

τῶγ καιρῶν — τῶν καιρῶν (101)
 ἐγ κυνδοι — ἐν κύκλῳ (160)
 ἀγ καί — ἄν καί (101)
 ἐῶγ καί — ἐὼν καί (1052)
 ἀτελειῶγ καί — ἀτέλειαν καί (1052)
 τογ γραμματεῖα — τὸν γραμματεῖα (84)
 ἱερογ χρημάτων — ἱερῶν χρημάτων (147)
 ταγ χώραν — τὰν χώραν (2905, 46)

9. Sometimes *N* before a palatal remains unchanged even in the middle of a word. E. g.

ἐνεγκαμνου — ἐνεγκαμένου (401)
 ἐγγραψαι — ἐγγράψαι (93)
 λαγχανοντων — λαγχανόντων (2556)

Further, not unfrequently *N* takes the place of *Γ* before a palatal. E. g.

ἀνανκησ — ἀνάγκης (1001)
 ἐγγυσ — ἐγγύς (22; 1704. κ)
 ἐπαγγελλειται — ἐπαγγέλλεται (107)

These orthographical phenomena will be easily accounted for, if we suppose that *N* or *Γ* before a palatal had the sound of *NG*.

N before a Liquid.

10. *N* at the end of a word before a liquid (*λ, μ*) is often changed into that liquid. E. g.

τολ λογιστον — τῶν λογιστῶν (76)

τολ λογον — τὸν λόγον (76)

τωμ μισθωσεων — τῶν μισθώσεων (82)

τεμ μυσιαν — τήν Μυσίαν (143)

Sometimes *N* remains unchanged before a liquid; as *παλιν-λύτων* (Boeckh. Athen. Nav. p. 408).

Changes of the Prepositions ἐν and σύν.

11. The preposition *ἐν* before *Σ* is often changed into *εσ*. E. g.

εσ σιδωνι — ἐν Σιδῶνι (87)

εσ σαμοι — ἐν Σάμῳ (147)

εσ σιγγοι — ἐν Σίγγῳ (171)

εσ συλῳι — ἐν σύλῳ (2447, b)

εσ στηλῃ — ἐν στηλῇ (ibid.)

Before *στήλῃ* it often drops the *ν* as *εστηλῃ*, for *ἐν στηλῇ* (87). Sometimes *ν* is dropped and *ε* becomes *ει* as *ειστηλῃ*, for *ἐν στηλῇ* (213).

12. The preposition *σύν* sometimes drops *ν* before *σ* followed by a vowel; as *συσεμεινεσθον*, for *συσσημεινέσθων* (76).

Sometimes it remains unchanged even before *σ* followed by two consonants; as *συνσφραγισαμένων*, for *συσφραγισαμένων* (3137).

N movable (ἐφελκυστικόν).

13. It is often omitted before a vowel. On the other hand, it is as often found before a consonant. E. g.

εγραμματαυε ευπειθεις — ἐγραμμάτευεν, Εὐπείθης (76)

ειπε αποδοσαι — εἶπεν ἀποδοῦναι (76)

ταμιασι Ηοισ — ταμίασιν οἷς (139)

εδοχεν τει βολει — ἔδοξε τῇ βουλῇ (76)

εδώκεν συκειυσιν — ἔδωκε Συκειεύσιν (8)

Doubling of Consonants.

14. Not unfrequently a word is written with a simple consonant when commonly that consonant is doubled. E. g.

αλαλοισ, αλ — ἀλλάλοις, ἄλλ' (11)
 εγραμνοι — ἐγραμμένοι (11)
 προκονισιο — Προκοννησίον (8)
 αραβδοτα — ἀράβδωτα (160)
 ιπομεδον — Ἰππομέδων (2)

15. Σ is often doubled before a consonant; most commonly before τ. E. g.

αριστον — Ἀρίστων (1)
 αριστοδαμος — Ἀριστόδαμος (13)
 τελεστιας — Τελέστιας (166)
 ασκληπιόδωρος — Ἀσκληπιόδωρος (879)
 αριστοφανης — Ἀριστοφάνης (1638)

16. A rough mute (θ, φ) is sometimes doubled in the middle of a word. E. g.

αφφιανος — Ἀφφιανός or Ἀππιανός (427)
 σαφφον — Σάπφον (1927)
 καθθισαν — κατθισαν (2169)
 κλειοθθισ — Κλειοθθίς (2211, b, vol. II. p. 1029)

We find also σαφο for σαφφο or σαφφο, Σαφφί, *Sapphi*, (Millingen, plat. xxxiii.).

17. We suppose that, in poetry, a short syllable was often made long by position by doubling the following consonant in pronunciation. In fact we find *υπολλυκαβαν*, for *ὑπὸ λυκάβαν*, in the following pentameter verse;

τρισσον υπολλυκαβαν γραμματικος τελευ (2169)
 τρισσὸν ὑπὸ λυκάβαν Γραμματικὸς τελέω

Crasis and Elision.

18. When the preceding word ends in a diphthong, the second vowel (ι, υ) of that diphthong is dropped before the two words are united by crasis. E. g.

ταῦτά — τὰ αὐτά (2557, B)
 τοῦρμοκράτειος — τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτειος (8)
 τῷσῦλω — τῷ ἀσύνῳ (2557, B, 4)
 τῷ γῶνος — τοῦ ἀγῶνος (3044)
 τῇ πάρη — τῇ ἐπάρῃ (3044)

ἡ πόλις — ἡ ἐπαρχία (3044)
 ἀδελφοί — οἱ ἀδελφοί (8)
 ἀργεῖοι — τοὶ Ἀργεῖοι (29)
 τῶ πόλλωνι — τῷ Ἀπώλλωνι (39)
 καὶ γὰρ — καὶ ἐγώ (8)
 καπίστατον — καὶ ἐπίστατον (8)
 κῆς (Doric) — καὶ ἐς (2554)
 κῆπῖ (Doric) — καὶ ἐπὶ (1688)
 καφ' ὕψους — καὶ ἀφ' ὕψους (3588)
 κᾶρτεμιν — καὶ Ἀρτεμιν (2554)
 κῆπαινέομεν (Doric) — καὶ ἐπαινέομεν (3047)

19. The conjunction *καὶ* drops *αι* before the diphthongs *αι*, *ου*· as *καὶ τις*, for *καὶ αἱ τις* (2554); *κείκοσι*, for *καὶ εἵκοσι* (2321); *κοῦκέτι*, for *καὶ οὐκέτι* (3019). — We find *καίμων*, that is *καμόν*, for *καὶ ἐμόν* (3588, 8); but this is evidently a mistake; in the same inscription we find *καφ ὕψους*, for *καὶ ἀφ' ὕψους*.

20. We see then that in case of crasis, *iota* is subscribed only when it is at the *end* of the syllables to be contracted; as *καῖα*, for *καὶ εἰα*.

21. Crasis and Elision were very often left to pronunciation.
 E. g.

το αὐτο λιθο εμι ανδριας και το σφειλας (10)
 τοῦ αὐτοῦ λίθου εἰμὶ ἀνδρίας καὶ τὸ σφείλας
 ταῦτοῦ λίθου εἴμ' ἀνδρίας καὶ τὸ σφείλας
 φυλὴν κεκροπιδὸν ἐργῶι ἐδρασσε ἀγαθα (85)
 φυλὴν Κεκροπιδῶν ἐργῶ ἐδρασ' ἀγαθὰ
 τσιωνδε ανδρων η πολισ οππεταν αυτισ αμαρτη (173)
 τοιῶνδ' ἀνδρῶν ἡ πόλις ὀππότιαν αὐτίς ἀμάρτη
 βουλῆς με πραιας ψηφας εστιησε ενθαδε (426)
 γενουσι τε εκατι και αρετησ οση νειω
 βουλῆς μ' Ἀρείας ψῆφος ἔστησ' ἐνθάδε,
 γένους θ' ἑκάτι κἀρετῆς ὅση νέω.
 φραδαισι νυμφων το αντρον εξηργασατο (456, a)
 φραδαῖσι Νυμφῶν τᾶντρον ἐξηργάσατο
 εμι δε αριστοκλης πειραιευσ καις δε μινωνος (749)
 εἰμὶ δ' Ἀριστοκλῆς Πειραιεὺς, καὶς δὲ Μίνωνος
 ουσαν και κατα γησ και τιμησω σε αχρι αν ζω (808)
 οὔσαν καὶ κατὰ γῆς καὶ τιμήσω σ' ἄχρι ἂν ζῶ

σῶμα πρὸν δὲ αἰθῆρ εἰλεβεν πάλιν ὅσπερ ἴδωκεν (1001)

σῶμα · πρὸν δ' αἰθῆρ εἰλεβεν πάλιν ὅσπερ ἴδωκεν

εἰκόνα τῆνδε ἀνέθηκε φορυστίας πᾶσι ο ἱ τριακοσ (1582)

εἰκόνα τῆνδ' ἀνέθηκε Φορύστιας πᾶσι ὁ Τριάκον

κείμεθα καὶ εὐσεβίων ἐν σκιεροῖς θαλάμοις (2055, b)

κείμεθα κεύσεβίων ἐν σκιεροῖς θαλάμοις

Dative Plural in ασι, and Adverbs in ησι.

22. The usual form of the dative plural of ταμίας is ταμια-
σι, that is ταμίαςι (138; 139).

23. The adverbial ending ησι is never found with iota sub-
script; thus, αθηνησι, that is Ἀθήνησι, never αθηνησι, (158,
A, B.)

Nominative Plural in ης from Nouns in εὐς.

24. We find οἱ πλυνῆς, for οἱ πλυνῆς or πλυνεῖς, from the noun
ὁ πλυνεύς (455).

Nominative Dual in ει for η from Neuters in ος.

25. The ending ει of the nominative dual of nouns in ος,
gen. σος, is contracted into ει. E. g.

σκελε, that is σκελει, from σκέλος (150, A)

ζευγε, that is ζεύγει, from ζεύγος (150, B)

Doric Future.

26. The Doric dialect often changes the ending -έω, -έομαι,
of the future of liquid verbs into έω. E. g.

έμμενέω for έμμενέω from έμμένω (2554)

27. The endings -σῶ, -σοῦμαι, of the Doric future, are often
resolved into -σεω, -σειομαι, which may be changed into -σιω,
-σιομαι, according to the preceding paragraph. E. g.

ὄρκεισίω for ὄρκειῶ (ὄρκειω), from ὄρκειζω (1688). Compare
(πέισομαι) πεσοῦμαι, πισειομαι.

βοαθασίω for βοαθασῶ (βοηθήσω), from βοηθέω (2554)

προλειψίω for προλειψῶ (προλείψω), from προλείπω (2554)

πραξιόμεν for πραξεῖμεν (πράξουσιν), from πράσσω (3048)

χαριξιόμεθα for χαριζόμεθα (χαρισόμεθα), from χαρίζομαι
(3048)

28. The new endings -σεομεν, -σεοντι, -σειομαι, -σεομεθα,

-σονται may be contracted into -σεῦμεν, -σεῦντι, -σεῦμαι, -σεῦ-
μεθα, -σεῦνται. E. g.

διαλυσεῦντι for διαλυσσεῦντι (διαλύσσοι), from διαλύω (2671)

ὑπαρξεῦντι for ὑπαρξεῦντι (ὑπάρξουσι), from ὑπάρχω (2671).

29. Even the future passive changes ομαι into οῦμαι, as συ-
ναχθησονται for συναχθήσονται, from συνάγω (2448).

Aorist Active of Verbs in αἶνω, αἶρω.

30. The endings -ηνα or -ανα, -ηρα or -αρα, are always
found without the iota subscript. This fully establishes our
rule (Rem. § 56, 2. 3). E. g.

ἐπέκρᾱνε from ἐπικραίνω (2237)

ἀνέφηνε — ἀναφαίνω (2374)

καθηράντων — καθαίρω (2374)

κατᾱραι — καταίρω (2347)

ἐπάρη, ἐπᾱρας — ἐπαίρω (2953)

ἦρε, ἄρατο — αἶρω (247; 1907)

We find also perf. pass. imperat. 3 sing. ἦρεθω from αἶρω.

Bæotic third Person Plural in -ντι.

31. The Bæotic dialect changes the pronominal suffix -ντι
into -νθι. E. g.

αποδεδοανθι — ἀποδεδόαντι, from ἀποδίδωμι (1569)

ἰωνθι — ἰωντι, ἔωσι, ὤσι, from εἶμι (ibid.)

The element (θ) of analogical ending of the third person sin-
gular (-θι) is found in the English indicative; as *ha-th* (ἁ-θ),
ende-th (ἐνδε-θ). Compare -θι of the 2 sing. imperat. active;
as φάθι, ἴσθι, πῖθι.

Perfect Active Participle in -ια, -να, for -ῖα.

32. In a Doric inscription (2448, I.) we find the participles
ἐπιτελεκεῖα, ἱστακεῖα, συναγαγοκεῖα, for the common ἐπιτελεκεῖα,
ἱστακεῖα, συναγαγοκεῖα or συναγηγοκεῖα, from ἐπιτελέω, ἵστημι,
συνάγω. The same inscription (II. III.) contains the indica-
tive συναγάγαχα, for the common συναγήγαχα (3595) the full
form of συναγήγαχα.*

* The reader will perceive that when the author erroneously stated under *ἄγω*
that συναγαγοκεῖα stood for pluperf. συναγηγόκεῖα, he went on the suppo-
sition that Matthiæ (to whose Grammar he referred) could easily perceive the
difference between a verb and a participle. There is no such pluperfect as
ἀγαγόκεῖα.

33. In some of the recently discovered Attic inscriptions, *-va* is used for *-vĩa*. E. g.

παρεληφῖα — *παρεληφῖα* (Boeckh. Athen. Nav. p. 540).

Aorist Passive Infinitive in -ην.

34. In an Æolic inscription (3524) we find *οντεθην, γενηθην, εισενιχθην, επιγραφην, στεφανωθην*, to be accented *οντέθην, γενηθήθην, εισενιχθήθην, επιγράφην, στεφανώθην*, for the common *εντεθῆναι, γανηθῆναι, εισενιχθῆναι, επιγραφῆναι, στεφανωθῆναι*. See also *μεθύσθην* under *μεθύσκει*.

Imperative 3 pers. plur. in -τω for -των.

35. In some of the Doric inscriptions the 3 plur. of the imperative active takes *-τω* for *-των*. E. g.

παρεχόντω — *παρεχόντων*, from *παρίχω* (1699)

έόντω — *έόντων* (*όντων*), from *εἶμι* (1699)

ἀποστειλάντω — *ἀποστειλάντων*, from *ἀποστείλλω* (1845)

ποιούντω — *ποιούντων*, from *ποιέω* (1845)

This ending is evidently the same as the Latin *-nto*; as, *sunto* (*έόντω*), *amanto* (*φιλούντω*), *docento* (*διδασκόντω*), *faciunto* (*ποιούντω*).

Infinitive of Verbs in -άω.

36. The contracted form of the infinitive of verbs in *-άω* is found without the iota subscript, which shows that it is contracted not from *-άειν*, but from the Doric *-άεν*. We may therefore safely reject the orthography *-ᾶν*. E. g.

τιμᾶν from *τιμάω* (2569)

περιορᾶν from *περιοράω* (2919)

Iota Subscript.

37. In inscriptions cut before the Roman period, the iota subscript, so called, is a regular letter; as *τηι βουληι, τωι ταμει*, for our *τῇ βουλῇ, τῷ ταμίᾳ*.

38. In inscriptions cut during the Roman period, the iota subscript is generally omitted. E. g.

γροναία, βουλῇ, γυμνασίω — *-σιᾱ, -λῇ, -σίω* (2782)

39. The authography *α, η, ω*, as also the absurd expression *διφθογγοι καταχρηστικαί*, *improper diphthongs*, was introduced long after this *ι* ceased to be pronounced.

40. It must be observed, however, that in some of the less cultivated dialects (as the Æolic), the *ι* subscript was *often* (not always) omitted, even during the flourishing period of the Greek language; especially in the *dative singular* of the second declension (Gregor. Corinth. p. 606), and the *third person singular* of the subjunctive active. E. g.

τῷ δάμῳ, Ἑλπινίῳ — τῷ δάμῳ, Ἑλπινίῳ (3523)

χρυσέῳ, στεφάνῳ — χρυσέῳ, στεφάνῳ (3640)

τῷ ἐκκλησίᾳ — τῷ ἐκκλησίᾳ (ibid.)

δόκῃ, πάσῃ — δοκῇ, πάσῃ (1841; 1843; 1850).

ἐνδεύῃ, πάθῃ, αἰρεθῇ — ἐνδεύῃ, πάθῃ, αἰρεθῇ (2166; 2448)

ἀναγραφῇ, ἀνατεθῇ — ἀναγραφῇ, ἀνατεθῇ (3640)

Compare the Latin dat. sing. of the 2d declension; as *domino*.

41. The formula ἐφ' ᾧ τε, *on condition that*, is always found εφ' ᾧ τε, without the *ι* subscript; see Inscription 93; 1704.

42. According to Buttmann (Larger Gram. § 116. n. 8), the *ι* subscript under η is *improperly written* in those forms of which no actual nominative, as root, is extant; consequently πῇ, ὅπῃ, πάντῃ, ἀλλὰ πῇ. His theory, however, is contradicted by ὅπῃ, Doric ὅπα, actually found in ancient inscriptions of undoubted authority (Boeckh. 1841; 1843; 3053). It is perfectly clear, therefore, that the *ι* under η, in the forms πῇ, πῇ, ὅπῃ, is *improperly omitted*.

Æolic αῖσ, οῖσ, from αὐσ, οὐσ.

43. When *ν* is dropped before *σ*, the Æolic dialect lengthens the preceding *α*, *ο*, into *αι*, *οι*, respectively. E. g.

δικάσαις — δικάσας (δικασαντις, δικασανς)

παῖς, παῖσα — παῖς, παῖσα (παντις πανς, παντσα πανσα)

οἰκήσοισι, ἐμμενέοισι — οἰκήσουσι, ἐμμενέουσι (οικησουσι, ἐμμενέουσι)

μοῖσα — μοῦσα οἱ μῶσα (μαοντσα, μαονσα, μαοισα)

We may therefore assume that the common *ᾱσ*, *ουσ* become, in the Æolic and Doric dialects, *αισ*, *οισ* only when they arise out of *αὐσ*, *οὐσ*.

44. In the first declension, the Æolic dialect changes *ας* of the *accusative plural* into *αις*. In the second declension, for the common ending *ους*, it uses *οις*. E. g.

ταῖς δίκαις — τὰς δίκας (3640)

εἰκῶνας χρυσίαις — εἰκῶνας χρυσίας (3524)

κάπτοις νόμοις — κατὰ τοὺς νόμους (3640)

στρατάγοις — στραταγούς, στρατηγούς (ibid.)

πρὸς τοῖς βασιλέας — πρὸς τοὺς βασιλεῖς (2166, c)

This shows that the accusative plural of all the declensions is formed by annexing *ς* to the accusative singular; thus *τούς*, *ἀγαθούς*, *τάς*, *ἀγαθάς* come from *τόνς*, *ἀγαθόνς*, *ταίνς*, *ἀγαθάνς*. In fact, *τόνς* for *τούς*, and *πρειγυνιάνς* for *πρειγυνιάς* (*πρειαβυνιάς*) are found in some of the Cretan inscriptions (3050, 14; 3058, 4).

45. Digammated Words in the Inscriptions.

α *Φυτο* — *αὐτοῦ*, from *αὐτός* (10)

αργεῖ *Φοι*, doubtful — *Ἀργεῖοι* (29)

αὐλα *Φυδος* — *αὐλωδός* (1583)

βακευ *Φαι* — for *Βακεύα*, from *Βακεύας*, a man's name (1639)

δι *Φι* — for *Διί*, from *Ζεύς*, *Διός* (29)

ερ *Φαιοις* — *Ἡραίοις*, from *Ἡραιοίς* (11)

Φαλειοις — *Ἡλείοις*, from *Ἡλείος*, an *Elean* (11)

Φαργον — *ἔργον* (11)

Φαρων — *Ἄρων*, a man's name (1569)

Εαυξιων, the same as *Φαυξιων* — *Ἀξιων*, from *Ἄξιος*, a native of *Ἄξος*, *Azos* (3050). The other name of this city is *Ῥαξος* (Stephanus Byzantinus). *Ἄξος* is derived from *ἄγνυμι* (*Φαγω*), and its original form was *Φαξος*, which was changed into *Ῥαξος*. (Compare *Ῥιλνός*, from *Φιλνός*, Rem. § 1.)

Φελατια — *Ἐλάτεια*, a city (1569)

Φελατιηῦ — *Ἐλατειαίῳ*, from *Ἐλατειαῖος*, a native of *Elatea*.

Φεπος — *ἔπος* (11)

Φετος — *ἔτος* (11; 1569). This word was also pronounced *ἔτος*, with the rough breathing; hence the formula *φετη*, that is, *ἐφ' ἔτη*, for *ἐπ' ἔτη*, in a later inscription (Gruter's Inscript. p. cccxxvii.); also *πενταῖστηριδα*, that is, *πενταετηρίδα*, in the Heracleian tables.

Ειδιος, the same as *Φιδιος* — *ἰδιος*, in the Heracleian tables. Compare Latin *viduus*. *Ἰδιος* was sometimes pronounced *ἰδιος*, with the aspirate, in the expression *καθ' ἰδιαν*, that is, *καθ' ἰδίαν*, in the Tenian inscriptions, (2329; 2335).

Φικατι — *εἴκατι*, *εἴκοσι* (1569)

Φισοτελια — *ἰσοτελία*, *ἰσοτέλεια* (1562; 1563)

Φοι — *οἶ*, from *ἴ* (1565)

Φοικια — *οἰκία* (4; 1565)

Φρατρα — *φάτρα*, *φήτρα* (11)

Φυκια, Boeotic — *Φοικια*, *οἰκία* (1562; 1563; 1564)

κιθαρα *Φυδος* — *κιθαρωδός* (1583)

κωμα *Φυδος* — *κωμωδός* (ibid.)

φαψα *Φυδος* — *φαψωδός* (ibid.)

τραγα *Φυδος* — *τραγωδός* (ibid.)

APPENDIX II.

REMARKS ON THE ALPHABET.

Oriental.	Old Greek.		Attic.		Greek.	Latin.
			Old.	New.		
Α	Α	Αλφα	Α	Α	Α	Α
Β	Β	βῆτα	Β	Β	Β	Β
Γ	Γ	γάμμα	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ
Δ	Δ	δέλτα	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
Ε	Ε	ἒ	Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε
Ζ	Ζ	ζαῦ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ
Η	Η	ἦτα	Η	Η	Η	Η
Θ	Θ	θῆτα	Θ	Θ	Θ	TH
Ι	Ι	ἰῶτα	Κ	Κ	Ι	I, J
Κ	Κ	κάππα	Λ	Λ	Κ	C (K)
Λ	Λ	λάμβδα	Μ	Μ	Λ	L
Μ	Μ	μῦ	Ν	Ν	Μ	M
Ν	Ν	νῦ	Ξ	Ξ	Ν	N
Ξ	Ξ	σίγμα	Ο	Ο	Ξ	S
Ο	Ο	ὀ	Π	Π	Ο	O
Π	Π	πῖ	Ρ	Ρ	Π	P
Ρ	Ρ	ῥ	Σ	Σ	Ξ	X
Σ	Σ	σίγμα	Τ	Τ	Θ	Q
Τ	Τ	τάτα	Φ	Φ	Ρ	R
Υ	Υ	ῡ	Χ	Χ	Σ	T
Φ	Φ	φῶ		Υ	Τ	U, Y, V
Χ	Χ	χῶ		Ω	Φ	PH
Ω	Ω	ωῦ			Χ	CH
					Υ	PS
					Ω	O

1. The old Greek alphabet was *the same* as the Oriental. This is evident,

(1.) From the NAMES of the letters; thus, *ἄλφα, βῆτα, γάμμα, δέλτα, εἰ, βαῦ, &c.*, are essentially the same as *ἄλεφ, βήθ, γίμελ, δάλεθ, ḥ, ouāṽ, &c.*

(2.) From the FORM of the letters; compare the old Greek letters with the Hebrew coin-letters; also with the Samaritan alphabet. (Rose's *Inscript. Græc.* p. xiv.; see also the first forty-three inscriptions in Boeckh's *Corp. Inscript. Græc.*)

(3.) From their ARRANGEMENT; thus, *ἄλφα, βῆτα, γάμμα, δέλτα, εἰ, &c.*, numerically correspond to the Oriental *ἄλεφ, βήθ, γίμελ, δάλεθ, ḥ, &c.* In the new Attic alphabet, however, *ξ* (τσαδή) occupies the place of *οίγμα* (σάμζ); but this is unimportant.

(4.) From TRADITION.

2. The old Attic alphabet is found in Attic inscriptions cut *before* the archonship of Euclides (B. C. 403). The new Attic (called also the Ionic) alphabet is the same as that used at the present day, and called "the Greek alphabet."

E, H.

3. In the old Greek alphabet, the character *E* represents the vowels *ε, η*, or the diphthong *ει*. In the new Attic alphabet it represents *ε*, or *ει*. The diphthong *ει*, however, is often represented in the usual way (*EI*) even in Attic inscriptions cut before the archonship of Euclides. During the Alexandrian period, it was generally represented by *EI*. E. g.

αθηναιοι, παρεδοθι — *Ἀθηναῖοι, παρεδόθη* (147)

επιδεισ, επιστατε — *Εὐπίδης, ἐπιστάται* (76)

επιθηναι, τρεσ — *ἐπιθεῖναι, τρεῖς* (160)

οφειλομενα, πρυτανεσ — *ὀφειλόμενα, πρυτάνεις* (76)

πολεσ, εργαστο — *πόλεις, εἰργαστα* (75; 160)

μελεδαινεν, χρηματιζεν — *μελεδαίνειν, χρηματίζειν* (8; 80)

επειδαν, πραθει — *ἐπειδάν, πραθῆ* (76)

τει αθηναιαι — *τῇ Ἀθηναίᾳ* (76)

4. The character *H*, in the old Greek alphabet, had the power of the Latin *H*; that is, it corresponded to the *rough breathing* (*δασεία*) of the later Greeks. It was often *omitted*. E. g.

Ηεροποιοι, Ηοσα — *ἱεροποιοί, ὅσα* (76)

Ηοντοι, οσιον — *οὔτοι, ὄσιον* (ibid.)

Ηα, α, Ηοι, οι, Ηιδε, ε, αισ — *ᾠ, οἶ, ῆδε, ῆ, αἷς* (ibid.)

Ἡμεραι, εμεραι, Ἡνπαργυρον — ἡμέρα, ὑπάργυρον (144; 139)
 Ἡκτι, εκτι, Ἡγεσανδρος — ἔκτι, Ἀγήσανδρος (147; 1637)

5. The aspirate *H* was also used in the *middle* of a word. Thus, we find

τριἩμιποδιος — τριἩμιποδῖους, from τρίς, ἡμιπόδιον (160)
 ενἩοδια — ἐνοδια, from ἐν, ὁδός (26)

Compare the Latin *enhydri*, *enhydrus*, from ἐνυδρίς, ἔνυδρος, compounded of ἐν and ὕδωρ · *polyhistor*, πολυῖστωρ (πολύς, ἴστωρ); *Polyhymnia*, from πολύς, ὕμνος. Also the barbarous word *Sanhedrim*, from συνίδριον (σύν, ἔδρα). — We may suppose however that the aspirate *H* was as frequently omitted in the middle of a compound word, as it was at the beginning. In fact we find παρειδροι (147, 20), for παρἩεδροι, that is παρειδρῳ, compounded of παρά and ἔδρα.

6. When a smooth mute (κ, π, τ) came in contact with the aspirate *H*, it was changed into its corresponding rough mute (χ, φ, θ), and *H* disappeared. In the old language, however, the combinations *KH*, *PH*, *TH* were sounded like χ, φ, θ, respectively. (See below.) E. g.

δεχήμερος, originally δεΚΗμερος (δεκα, Ἡμερα)
 ἀφίημι — αΠΗιμι (απο, Ηιμι)
 καθαιρώ — καΤΗαιρω (κατα, Ηαιρω)

The same change took place when, of two successive words, the first ended in a smooth mute, and the second began with the aspirate *H*. E. g.

καθ' εκαστον (76, 21), from κατά, εκαστον — καΤΗεκαστον
 εφ' ημιν (ἐπί, ἡμῖν) — εΠΗεμιν
 ουχ εφομαι (οὐκ, εφομαι) — οΚΗεφομαι

It is clear therefore that in such cases the rough mute arises from the connection of the smooth mute with the aspirate *H*, and that the latter *disappears* after the change. Nevertheless, in order not to disturb the usual orthography of the second word, the rough breathing is suffered to retain its place; thus, instead of καθ' εκαστον, εφ' ημῖν, ουχ εφομαι, we write καθ' εκαστον, εφ' ημῖν, ουχ εφομαι, which mode of writing is incorrect inasmuch as it repeats the aspirate *H*; thus, καΤΗΗεκαστον, εΠΗΗεμιν, οΚΗΗεφομαι.

7. The aspirate *H* is never found in connection with *P* or *PP*. Thus, we find ρηγνους (74), αρραβδους (160), πυρρος (167), απορραινονται (138), for our ῥηγνεις, ἀρραβδῶτες, ἡνρρος, ἀπορραινονται. It is fair therefore to suppose that the

orthography ς was introduced by the later Greeks in order to indicate the *rolling sound* of ρ at the beginning of a word. When ρ was doubled in the middle of a word, only the second one was rolled; hence the orthography ρρ, as ἄρρητος. — The ancient Grammarians placed the rough breathing also over ρ after a rough mute (θ, φ, χ); as θρόνος, ἀφρός and the smooth breathing over ρ after a smooth mute (τ, π, κ); as Αἰρεύς, κάρφος. (Villoison. Anecd. Græc. Vol. II. p. 114.) — The Romans indicated the rolling sound of ρ by placing an h after it; as ῥαψῳδία, ῥυθμός, Πύρρος, *rhapsodia, rhythmus, Pyrrhus*.

8. In the course of time, the character H became a *vowel*. Thus, in the new Attic alphabet it is always the same as our η, that is, it stands for long E. E. g.

μηρός, Ἀθήνησι (158, A)

9. The diphthong HI, even in inscriptions cut after the time of Euclides, is not unfrequently represented after the old method, that is, by EI. E. g. ἐξέλθει, ειπεί, επιψηφισει, for ἐξείλθῃ, εἴπῃ, ἐπιψηφίσῃ, (93.)

10. After H became a vowel, the character †, resembling the first half of H, was employed to denote the rough breathing. This character is found in the name †ιδριεως, from Ἰδριεύς, in an Ionic inscription (2019). Also, in the Heracleian Tables; as πεντα†ιτηριδα (see above, 5), compounded of πέντα, and ἔτος for ἔτος. Also, in Tarentine and Heracleian coins; as †ηρακλήων, that is Ἡρακλήων (Eckhel. Vol. I. pp. 148. 153). See also Villoison. Anecd. Græc. Vol. II. pp. 144. 122. — In process of time this character became €, which coincided with one of the later forms of E (Inscript. 246 et seq.). This being further modified produced the Byzantine rough breathing (´). — The character ‡, resembling the second half of H was employed by the Grammarians to denote the *smooth breathing* (ψιλή), which, properly speaking, required no representative. This character, by a series of changes analogous to those of the rough breathing, became (ˆ). We observe here that the smooth breathing is not found in any inscription.

11. According to the Grammarians, the Æolians did not use the rough breathing; “οἱ Αἰολεῖς ἀγνοοῦσι τὴν δασεῖαν.” We suppose further, that the Ionians, who delighted in smooth sounds, did not use it much; thus, they pronounced κατάπερ (κατ’ ἀπερ), ἀπικέσθαι (ἀπό, κέσθαι), οὐκ ἤδεται, for καθάπερ (κατ’ Ηπερ), ἀφικέσθαι (αΠΗικέσθαι), οὐχ ἤδεται (οΚΗαδεται). —

The following passage from Aristotle (*Elench.* 4, 8) clearly shows that, in his time, the adverb *οὐ*, *where*, differed from *οὐ*, *no*, *not*, only in the accent; that is, the former was pronounced *οῦ*, and the latter *ού*. “Τὸν Ὀμηρον ἔνιοι διορθοῦνται πρὸς τοὺς ἐλέγχοντας ὡς ἀτόπως εἰρηκόια ‘τὸ μὲν οὐ καταπύθεται ὄμβρον [Il. 23, 328]’· λύνουσι γὰρ αὐτὸ τῇ προσωδία λέγοντες τὸ οὔ ὀξύτερον.” Nothing about the rough breathing of *οῦ*, *where*.

12. The true name of the vowel *E* is *εἶ*, not *ἔ* *ψιλόν*. (Plat. *Cratyl.* 23; *Athen.* 10, 79.) The epithet *ψιλόν*, *smooth*, not aspirate, was subjoined to it by the later Greeks in order to distinguish it from the character denoting the rough breathing (*δασύα*), which, as we have already stated, coincided with one of the later forms of *E* (see above, 11). It cannot be satisfactorily proved that the early Greeks ever gave it the sound of *h*.

O, Ω.

13. In the old Greek alphabet, the character *O* represents the vowels *o*, *ω*, or the diphthong *ou*. In the new Attic alphabet, it represents *o* or *ou*. The diphthong *ou* however is often represented in the usual way (*OT*) even in inscriptions cut before the archonship of Euclides, especially in the words *οὔτος*, *οὐ*, *οὐκ*. During the Alexandrian period this diphthong was generally represented by *OT*. E. g.

αποφαινόντων, αποδοῖναι — *ἀποφαινόντων, ἀποδοῦναι* (76)
διαχειρίζουσιν, οπισθοδομο — *διαχειρίζουσιν, ἐπισθοδόμου* (76)
Ἡεαστο, εκαστοι — *ἐκάστον, ἐκάστῳ* (160; 76)
οὐκ OT οκ, ουδε, τουτον — *οὐκ, οὐδέ, τοῦτων* (160)
Ἡεο, εο, Ηιερον — *ἔω, ἱερῶν* (160; 158, B)
Ἡεκατονπεδοι, τοι δεμοι — *Ἐκατομπίδω, τῷ δήμῳ* (140; 76)

14. In the new Attic alphabet, *O long* is represented by the comparatively later character *Ω*. E. g. *τῶν πόλεων, ἰδιώτης, Ἀθηναίων*, (158, A.)

15. The diphthong *ΩI*, even in inscriptions cut long after the introduction of *Ω*, is sometimes represented after the old method, that is, by *OI*. E. g. *τωι ολυμπιοι, τοι δαμοι, βωμοι, σωσινοι*, for *τῷ Ὀλυμπίῳ, τῷ δάμῳ, βωμῷ, Σωσίνοῳ*, (99; 1565; 185; 837.)

16. The true names of these two vowels are *οῦ* and *ῶ*, not *ὀ μικρόν*, *ὦ μέγα*. (Plat. *Cratyl.* 23; *Athen.* 10, 79). The epithets *μικρόν*, *small*, and *μέγα*, *large*, were introduced in later times, and had reference to the comparative size of these

vowels; they simply imply that the character *o* is smaller than *ω*. We cannot suppose that *O* was called *μικρόν* merely because it was often made smaller than the other letters in the same inscription (as 1102), for *all the round letters* (*O, Ω, Θ*) were not unfrequently made smaller than the rest (see Boeckh. 99; 102). Further, if we suppose that *O* was called *μικρόν* because it was smaller than the other letters, then we must admit that *Ω* was called *μέγα* because it was larger than the rest; which is not a fact.

17. During the most flourishing period of the language, both vowels of the diphthong *OT* were most probably distinctly heard. The Bæotians however sounded *OT* like a simple vowel, most probably like *oo* in *moon* (long), *book* (short). On this subject, Eustathius (ad Il. 1, 10) remarks, “νόσος, νοῦσος κατὰ τοὺς Ἰωνάς, μηχανομένους τὸ *O* τῇ προσλήψει τοῦ *T*, οὐπὲρ ἀνάπαλιν οἱ Βοιωτοὶ ποιοῦσι, κατὰ τὴν Ἡρακλείδου παράδοσιν, προστιθέντες αὐτοὶ τῷ *T* διχρόνῳ τὸ μικρόν *O*, καὶ βραχυνομένον μὲν, φησι, βραχύνοντες, μηχανομένου δὲ μηχανόντες, τὸ ὤλη οὔλη λίγοντες, καὶ τὸ οὔδωρ οὔδωρ.” words which imply that, in the Bæotic dialect, *OT* was not a diphthong in the strictest sense of the term. Thus, in *οὔδωρ, σούν, ἀργούριον*, it was short; in *οὔλη, αὐσουλία*, long. — After the Alexandrian period, the Bæotic sound of this diphthong became general. We have already observed that in the time of Dionysius (about A. D. 1) it was pronounced like French *ou*. — It is observed further that the Romans represented *OT* by *U*; as, *Θουκυδίδης, Thucydides; Θρασύβουλος, Thrasybūlus*. On the other hand, the Greeks usually represented the Roman *U* by *OT*, as *Ἰούλιος, Julius*. — Further, the Greeks of the Roman period represented the Latin *V* either by *OT*, or *B*. E. g.

Οὔηρος or Βῆρος — *Verus* (1318; 191)

Οὐαλέριος or Βαλέριος — *Valerius* (192; 2055, b)

Φλαεῦιος, Φλαβία — *Flavius, Flavia* (3695, c; 2944, b)

AI, OI, ΩI.

18. In some of the Bæotic inscriptions, the diphthongs *ai, æ, φ* are represented by *AE, OE*. Thus *αεσχροῖδας* (1599), for *Ἀεσχροῖδας, Æschrondas*; *πλαυχαι* (1647), for *Πλαύχα, from Πλαύχας, Plauchas*; *Διονυσος* (1599), for *Διονύσφ, from Διόνυσος, Dionysos*. It is clear therefore that the early Greeks sometimes used *AE, OE*, for *ai, æ, oi, φ*. — The Romans represented the Greek diphthongs *AI, OI, ΩI*, by *ae, oe*; as *Αἰσχύλος, Æschylus; Οἶτη, Œta; κωμῳδός, comædus; τραγωδός,*

tragædus. The diphthong ΩI is represented also by O ; as $\omega\delta\eta$, *ode* or *oda*; $\rho\alpha\psi\omega\delta\iota\alpha$, *rhapsodia*.

F, r.

19. It has already been stated that the prototype of F is the Oriental γ , and that it was called $\Delta\gamma\alpha\mu\mu\alpha$ merely on account of its form. It has also been remarked that r is its corresponding vowel. (Rem. §§ 1 : 3.) — We observe here that in the Heracleian tables, and in one of the Cretan inscriptions (Boeckh. 3050), the form of the digamma is Σ , which has often been mistaken for one of the later forms of Σ . This character is the prototype of the numeral ς , which is sometimes mistaken for the abbreviation ς for $\sigma\tau$: thus, instead of ς , $\iota\varsigma$, $\kappa\varsigma$, we sometimes meet with the absurd combinations $\sigma\tau$, $\iota\sigma\tau$, $\kappa\sigma\tau$.

20. With respect to the character r , it is evidently a modification of one of the forms of the Phœnician (or old Hebrew) *Vau*. (See Gesenius's Hebrew Grammar.)

21. Originally r had no name; it was simply called and written r . (Plat. Cratyl. 23; Athen. 10, 79). After the disappearance of its prototype F , it was in certain words substituted in its place; thus, the old words $\alpha F\alpha\tau\alpha$, $\epsilon F\alpha\delta\epsilon\gamma$, $\kappa\alpha F F\alpha\xi\alpha\iota\varsigma$ were in later times written $\alpha\nu\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha$, $\epsilon\nu\alpha\delta\epsilon\gamma$, $\kappa\alpha\nu\acute{\alpha}\xi\alpha\iota\varsigma$. When it was used as a vowel, the epithet $\psi\iota\lambda\acute{o}\nu$, *smooth*, was appended to it by the later Greeks. (Compare $\epsilon\psi\iota\lambda\acute{o}\nu$.)

22. The Latin combination *EV* before a vowel was represented either by $\epsilon\nu$ or $\epsilon\beta$: as *Severus*, $\Sigma\epsilon\nu\eta\tilde{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$ or $\Sigma\epsilon\beta\eta\tilde{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$, (2154, *b*; 2181.) This shows that, when the Attic dialect was dying, $\epsilon\nu$ was pronounced like $\epsilon\beta$, or like the Roman *ev*.

Θ, Φ, Χ.

23. It is not absurd to suppose that the early Greeks, in imitation of the Phœnicians, represented the rough mutes (θ , ϕ , χ) by T , Π , K . Thus they wrote $TEO\Sigma$, ΠEPO , KEP , for $\theta\epsilon\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho$. Of this however there is no positive proof.

24. The next step was to represent these rough sounds by the combinations TH , ΠH , KH . This is not a mere hypothesis, for in a very ancient inscription we find $\epsilon\kappa\Pi H\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\iota$, $\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu\Pi H\epsilon\sigma$, $\gamma\phi\omicron\Pi H\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\nu K H\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\sigma$, for our $\epsilon\kappa\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omega$, $\alpha\mu\epsilon\mu\phi\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, $\Gamma\acute{\rho}\phi\omega\nu$, $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\nu\chi\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$. Compare the Latin TH , PH , CH , for the Greek θ , ϕ , χ . (See also Priscian. p. 542 et seq.; Boeckh

on the 3d Inscript.) After the introduction of Θ , Φ , χ , these combinations were dispensed with.

25. The prototype of Θ is evidently the Oriental ϑ . It is not absurd to suppose that the Phœnician sound of this letter was something like *tw*, and that the Greeks for a long time considered it a superfluous letter, because they could not distinguish it from τ .

26. Φ and χ are modifications of π and κ . (See Rose's Inscript. Græc. p. xiv.) As to the names of these letters, $\phi\iota$, $\chi\iota$, the former was suggested by $\pi\iota$, and the latter by $\xi\iota$ ($\pi\sigma\iota$, $\chi\sigma\iota$).

z , ξ , ψ .

27. z corresponds to the Oriental *Zain*. During the most flourishing period of the language it was most probably pronounced like $\Sigma\Delta$. (See Dionys. Hal. de Compos. § 14; Sext. Empir. advers. Gram. 1, 5; Villosion. Anecd. vol. II. p. 121.) After the Alexandrian period it was probably pronounced like English *z*. At any rate, the expression of Dionysius, " $\eta\sigma\omega\chi\eta$ τῷ στόματι δασύνεται," implies that in his time it was not a double consonant, in the strictest sense of the term. — We cannot suppose that it was ever pronounced like $\Delta\Sigma$, because the Greeks always avoided this combination; thus, from $\alpha\delta\omega$ they formed $\alpha\sigma\omega$, $\eta\sigma\alpha$, never $\alpha\zeta\omega$, $\eta\zeta\alpha$. — The Dorians generally employed the combination $\Sigma\Delta$ for z as, $\mu\epsilon\lambda\lambda\sigma\delta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$, for $\mu\epsilon\lambda\lambda\zeta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$. — We observe here, that adverbs in $-\alpha\zeta\epsilon$ are formed by annexing $-\delta\epsilon$ to the accusative plural of the primitive; as $\lambda\alpha\theta\eta\gamma\alpha\zeta\epsilon$ for $\lambda\alpha\theta\eta\gamma\alpha\sigma\delta\epsilon$, to Athens, from $\lambda\alpha\theta\eta\gamma\alpha\iota$, $-\eta\gamma\alpha\varsigma$.

28. The prototype of ξ is the Oriental ζ . At first it was considered a superfluous letter, because the combination $\tau\xi$ was always avoided by the Greeks. In process of time it became the representative of $\chi\xi$. There is reason, however, for supposing that in most of the less cultivated dialects it was equivalent to $\kappa\xi$. Thus, the Æolians used $\kappa\sigma$ for ξ as, $\kappa\sigma\epsilon\iota\sigma$ for $\xi\epsilon\iota\sigma$ (Gregor. Corinth. pp. 613. 661); further, we find $\delta\epsilon\kappa\sigma\alpha\iota$ for $\delta\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha\iota$ from $\delta\epsilon\chi\sigma\alpha\iota$ (Boeckh. Inscript. 3). Compare $\sigma\kappa\iota\phi\iota\sigma$, $\sigma\kappa\iota\phi\iota\zeta\epsilon\iota$, $\sigma\kappa\iota\phi\iota\alpha\varsigma$, for $\xi\phi\iota\sigma$, $\xi\phi\iota\zeta\epsilon\iota$, $\xi\phi\iota\alpha\varsigma$, in Hesychius.

29. With respect to the names $\zeta\eta\tau\alpha$ and $\xi\iota$, the former is evidently a modification of $\tau\sigma\alpha\delta\eta$, and the latter of $\zeta\alpha\iota\eta$ which shows that the early Greeks confounded the names of these two letters; $\zeta\iota$ and $\xi\eta\tau\alpha$ would have been more correct.

30. The character ψ represented the combination $\phi\xi$. In many of the less cultivated dialects, however, it represented

ΠΣ. Thus, the Æolians used *πσ* for *ψ* as, *Πίλοπς*, *Ἄραπς*, for *Πίλωψ*, *Ἄραψ*. (Gregor. Corinth. pp. 613. 616; Villosion. Anecd. Græc. Vol. II. p. 121; Diomed. p. 417, Putsch.)—With respect to the name of this letter, *ψι*, it was suggested by *φι*, or *πι*. Compare *ξι*, *χι*.

31. The Athenians, during the most flourishing period of their dialect, pronounced *Ξ*, *Ψ*, like *ΧΣ*, *ΦΣ*, respectively. Further, in Attic inscriptions cut before the archonship of Euclides (B. C. 403), we invariably find *ΧΣ*, *ΦΣ*, for *Ξ*, *Ψ* as, *προχσενος*, *εφσεφιστο*, for *πρόξενος*, *έψήφιστο*.—Hence the following rules.

RULE I. In the Attic dialect, a palatal (*κ*, *γ*) before *σ* was changed into *χ*. A labial (*π*, *β*) before *σ* was changed into *φ*. The aspirates *φ* and *χ*, of course, underwent no change before *σ*. E. g.

εδοχ-σεν — *εδοκ-σεν*, *έδοξεν*, from *δοκέω*, ΔΟΚΩ (76)

χσυνελεχ-σαμεν — *ξυνελεγ-σαμεν*, *ξυνελέξαμεν*, from *ελλέγω* (145)

παradeχ-σασθον — *παradeξάσθων*, from *παradeίχομαι* (76)

γρυφ-σ — *γρυπ-ς*, *γρύψ* gen. *γρυπός* (139)

ανεγραφ-σαν — *άνεγραψαν*, from *αναγράφω* (160)

RULE II. In most of the less cultivated dialects, a palatal before *σ* was changed into *κ*, and a labial into *π*.

In process of time, the latter rule became general; that is, *ξ* and *ψ* were by the later Greeks sounded like *κσ* and *πσ* respectively. (Dionys. Hal. de Compos. § 14; Sext. Empir. advers. Gram. 1, 5; Villosion. Anecd. Vol. II. p. 121.) Compare such Latinized words as *apsis*, *rhapsodia*, from *άψις*, *ράψωδια*.

Λ, Σ, Ϻ, Ϙ.

32. The original form of *σίγμα* (corresponding to the Oriental *Samech*) was *Λ*, seen in many of the most ancient inscriptions (as the Elean). Compare the Samaritan *Samech*.—This figure slightly modified became *S*, the same as the Latin *S*. It is the prototype of *s*, *ς*, *σ*, and the *βόσσηρος* *είλιγμένος* of Euripides (fragm. Thes.). See also Boeckh. Inscrip. 8; 10; &c.

33. The original form of *Σάν* (corresponding to the Oriental *Shin*) was *Σ*, the same as the old Hebrew *Shin*. The Greeks pronounced it like *σίγμα*, most probably because they disliked the sound *SH*, peculiar to its prototype *Shin*.—This figure

modified became Ξ , seen in some of the later inscriptions. Its latest form is C (a modification of Ξ), seen in some of the latest inscriptions, and also in the earliest manuscripts. — In the Septuagint, the sound of the Oriental *Shin* is represented by $\chi\sigma$ thus, $\rho\acute{\eta}\chi\sigma$, for *rhesk*; $\chi\sigma\iota\nu$, for *shin*.

34. It is clear therefore that σ and Σ were originally two different letters, and that the early Greeks confounded the latter with the former. It is also well known that the *σλγμα* of the Ionians and other tribes was called $\Sigma\acute{\alpha}\nu$ by the Dorians (Herod. 1, 139; Dionys. Hal. de Comp. § 14; Athen. 10, 81), from which confusion of names one might infer that the early Ionians used only Λ , *σλγμα*, and the early Dorians only Σ , $\Sigma\acute{\alpha}\nu$. — It is hardly necessary to remark here, that in the new Attic alphabet, *σλγμα* occupies the place of $\Sigma\acute{\alpha}\nu$, and that the characters Σ , ς , σ , in our Greek alphabet, are each called *σλγμα*.

35. With respect to the later numeral character $\mathcal{D}$, found only in manuscripts, and called $\Sigma\alpha\mu\pi\tilde{\iota}$, it is a modification of $\Sigma\acute{\alpha}\nu$ (Ψ), and looks as much like its prototype as ς does like F . Its name, $\Sigma\alpha\mu\pi\tilde{\iota}$, is compounded of $\Sigma\acute{\alpha}\nu$ and $\Pi\tilde{\iota}$, and is as fanciful as the compound $\Delta\lambda\gamma\alpha\mu\mu\alpha$, the epithet of $\text{B}\alpha\tilde{\upsilon}$. The most reasonable hypothesis is, that the character $\mathcal{D}$ was so called by the later Greeks (or, if you please, the Alexandrian Grammarians) merely because it had the appearance of an abbreviation for C (one of the later forms of Σ) and Π that is, C resting upon Π . The supposition, that $\Sigma\alpha\mu\pi\tilde{\iota}$ means " $\Sigma\acute{\alpha}\nu$ which stood next to $\Pi\tilde{\iota}$," is not satisfactory, because the character $\mathcal{D}$ was never used as a letter of the alphabet, and consequently never stood next to $\Pi\tilde{\iota}$. In the numerical system it stands next to Ω as to its prototype $\Sigma\acute{\alpha}\nu$, it stands between P and T .

36. The letter $\text{K}\acute{o}\pi\pi\alpha$ (corresponding to the Oriental P) was by the Greeks pronounced like $\text{K}\acute{\alpha}\pi\pi\alpha$, probably because their vocal organs were not well adapted to Oriental sounds. It was chiefly used by the Greeks of Italy and Sicily. It is observed further, that it is usually followed by the vowel α . E. g.

$\lambda\nu\varphi\omicron\delta\omicron\rho\alpha\varsigma, \varsigma\nu\rho\alpha\varphi\omicron\sigma\iota\omicron\nu$ — $\Lambda\nu\chi\omicron\delta\acute{o}\rho\alpha\varsigma, \Sigma\nu\rho\alpha\chi\omicron\upsilon\iota\omega\nu$, (Boeckh. 166; Eckhel. Vol. I. p. 170).

37. The Latin Q is the same as the Greek $\text{K}\acute{o}\pi\pi\alpha$. By the ancient Italians it was sounded like C (K). The combina-

tion *QU* is equivalent to Oriental ק (*kw*), and has the power of a single consonant. (Priscian. p. 543.) — The later Greeks represented the Latin *qu* by *xo* as *Κόϊντος*, for *Quintus*. (2870.)

38. The characters Ϙ and Σ were used also as brands (καύματα) on horses, which thus branded were respectively called *κοννατιαί*, *Koppa-branded*, and *σαμφοραί* (σάν, φίρω), *San-branded*. (Arist. Nub. 23. 438. 112. 298; Athen. 11, 30.)

39. In the later numerical system, *Κόππα* stands for 90, and *Σαμνῖ* for 900. (See Greek Grammars.)

APPENDIX III.

REMARKS ON PARTICULAR WORDS.

(Boeckh's Inscriptions.)

ἀγρίω, Æolic for **αἰρίω**, aor. pass. part. **ἀγρίθεντες** (2166), for the common **αἰρεθέντες** · perf. pass. part. **προαγρημίνω** (3524), for the common **προρημίνου** · the doubling of **μ** is an Æolic peculiarity. The latter form may possibly be pres. pass. from **ΑΓΡΗΜΙ**, after the analogy of **διζήμενος** from **διζημαί**. Verbal adjective **ἄγριος**, occurring in the compounds **αὐτάγριος**, **παλινάγριος**.

It is formed from **ΑΡΩ**, the theme of **αἰρίω**, by inserting **γ** after **α**, and changing **ω** into **ίω**. Compare **ἄγρυπνος**, from **ἀ-**, and **ὑπνος** (**Ηυπνος**) ; **ἀκροάομαι**, from **ἀκούω** (**ΑΚΩ**) ; **δαρδάπτω** from **δάπτω**. — We cannot suppose that it was formed from **αἰρίω** by changing **ι** into **γ**, because there is no affinity between **ι** and **γ**. As to **φαίω**, it is formed from **ΠΑΓΩ**, the theme of **φάγνυμι**, by dropping **γ** and lengthening the penult.

Ἀρτασίσης, **-σσεω**, Ionic for **Ἀρταξίξης**, **-ου**. (2919.)

ἄφειστάλκαμεν, later, for **ἀπαιστάλκαμεν**, implying **εἰστάλκαμεν**, with the rough breathing. (2852.) Compare **ἔστηκα** from **ἵστη**, (**ΣΤΑΩ**).

ἐξαιθαπνεύω or **ἐξαιτραπνεύω**, for the common **σατραπνεύω**, *to be a satrap*. (2691; 2919.) For the insertion of **σ** after **ξ** (**χσ**, **κσ**), compare Latin *maxumo*, for *maxumo*, from *maximus*. (Montfaucon's *Antiquity*, Vol. II. p. 269.)

ἐξεργάσατο, for **ἐξεργάσατο**, from **ἐξεργάζομαι**. (456, a.)

πέτταρες, **πετταράκορτα**, in the Boeotic inscriptions (1569), for **τέτταρες**, **τετταράκορτα**. Compare **πλουρες**.

ποιώ, see **ποιώ** in the Catalogue.

Περικλής Μυρσίος
- 66 Καραϊσκάκη Μοσχάτος

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